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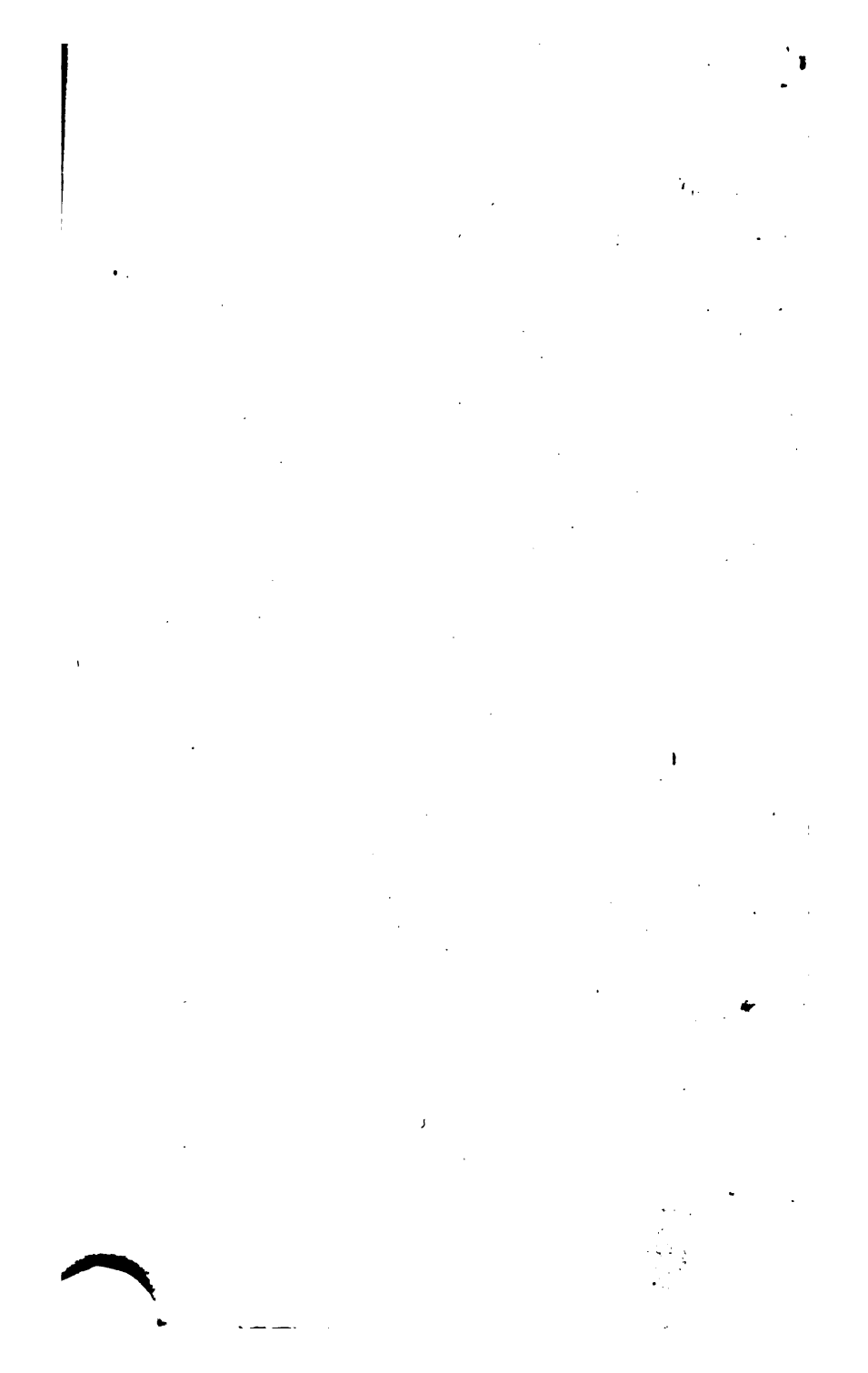
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THE Historical Register,

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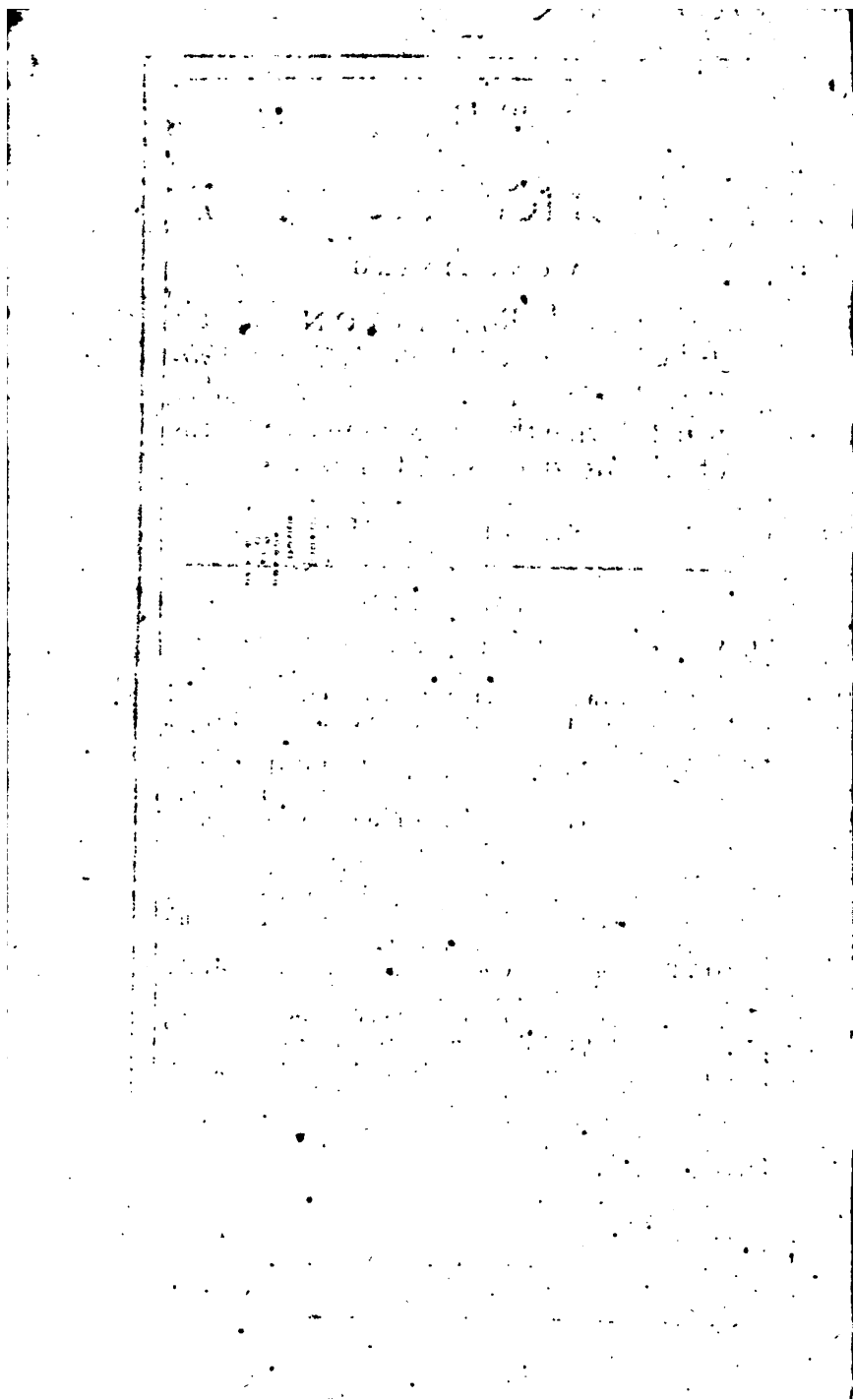
An impartial RELATION of all
TRANSACTIONS, both *Civil* and *Mili-
tary*, *Foreign* and *Domeſtick*, that hap-
pen'd during the firſt Seventeen Months
of the Reign of King GEORGE.

VOLUME II.

Wherein is contain'd,

- I. Articles of Impeachment againſt *Henry Viſcount Boling-
broke*.
- II. Articles of Impeachment againſt *James Duke of Ormond*.
- III. Articles of Impeachment againſt *Thomas Earl of
Strafford*.
- IV. Answer of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*
to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him.
- V. Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Church
of *Scotland*, in the Year 1715.
- VI. Treaty of Peace and Commerce, concluded at *Utrecht*,
between *Philip V. King of Spain*, and the *States-General*.
- VII. Treaty of Peace ſign'd at *Baden*, between the Em-
peror and the *Moſt Chriſtian King*.
- VIII. Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, between the
Kings of Spain and *Portugal*.
- IX. A General Review of the State of Affairs in *Europe*,
as they ſtood at the Beginning of the Year 1715.
- X. The Renewal of the Alliance between the King of
France and the *Catholick Cantons of Switzerland*.
- XI. A General Review of the Affairs of *Europe*, as they
ſtood at the Beginning of the Year 1716.
- XII. A Chronological Diary, &c.

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THE *Historical Register,*

FROM

July 1714, to January 1716.

ARTICLES of Impeachment of High Treason and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, against Henry Viscount Bolingbroke.



HEREAS a Treaty of Alliance was made and concluded on or about the 7th Day of Sept. 1701, between *Leopold*, then Emperor of Germany, his late Majesty King *William III.* of ever glorious Memory, and their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, for repelling the Greatness of the common Danger which threaten'd all Europe, from the Duke of *Anjou's* having taken Possession of the Monarchy of Spain; wherein it was, among other Things, agreed, That in Case the said Confederates shall be forced to enter into a War, they shall communicate their Designs to one another, as well in Relation to the Actions of the War, as all other Things wherein the common Cause is concerned; and that it shall not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly and by a Communication of Councils: And in and by a defensive Treaty and Alliance, made and concluded in or about the Month of November 1701, between his said late Majesty King *William III.* and the States-General, it was, among other things, expressly agreed, That when the War is begun, the said Confederates shall act in Concert, according to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of March 1677, between England and Holland, and that no Peace, nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the 9th and 10th

VOL. II.

A

Articles

Articles of that Treaty, by which it was agreed, That when the Allies came once to open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him who shall be declared and proclaimed an Enemy, without it be done conjointly and with common Consent, and that no Negotiation of Peace shall be set on foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other, and that each Ally shall continually and from Time to Time impart to the other every thing that passes in the said Negotiation. And in and by a Treaty enter'd into and concluded, on or about the Month of June 1703, between her late Majesty Queen Anne of ever blessed Memory, and the States-General, it was, among other Things, agreed, That all Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between them should be returned and confirmed: And whereas a long, bloody, and expensive War, had been carry'd on by her late Majesty, in Conjunction with her said Allies, and other Confederate Princes, against France and Spain, as well in Resentment of the Indignity offered to these Kingdoms, by their having acknowledged the Pretender King of these Realms, as for obtaining a just Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, and for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion and the Ballance and Liberties of Europe; and from the great Successes with which it had pleased Almighty God to bless the Confederate Arms, they had just Reason to hope for an honourable, safe, and lasting Peace; and altho' the French King was encouraged, in or about the Month of April 1711, to make Propositions of Peace to her late Majesty, signed by Monsieur de Torcy, his Secretary of State, which her said Majesty having pleased to communicate to the Ministers of the States-General, she did, however, graciously declare, by Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, then Henry St. John Esq; and one of her principal Secretaries of State, her Sentiments to them, that the said Propositions were too general, and, at the same Time, the said Viscount did, in her Majesty's Name, and by her special Command, give them her utmost and most solemn Assurances, that in making Peace, as in making War, she would act in perfect Concert with them: In which Sentiments the States concurring with her Majesty, reciprocal Assurances of mutual Confidence, so necessary to prevent the Designs of the Enemy, were returned by them to her Majesty: Notwithstanding which,

Art. I. He the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, then being one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and of her most honourable Privy Council, but having enter'd into a most treacherous Confederacy with the Mini-

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sters and Emissaries of *France*, to frustrate the just Hopes and Expectations of her Majesty and her People, by dissuading the Confederacy, at the most critical Juncture, when they were ready to reap the Fruits of so many Triumphs over the common Enemy, and most wickedly intending, as far as in him lay, to enable the *French King*, so exhausted and vanquished as he had been, on all Occasions, to carry his Designs by a Peace glorious to him, and to the Ruin of the victorious Allies, and the Destruction of the Liberties of all *Europe*; and having no Regard to the solemn Treaties her Majesty then stood engaged in, nor to the Honour or Safety of these Kingdoms, did, in or about the Months of *July* or *August*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, maliciously and wickedly form a most treacherous and pernicious Contrivance and Confederacy with other evil-disposed Persons, then also of her Majesty's Privy Council, to set on foot a private, separate, dishonourable, and destructive Negotiation of Peace, between *Great Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to her Majesty's Allies, according to their said several Treaties; and was not only wanting in his Duty and Trust to her Majesty, by not opposing, and, as far as was in his Power, by not advising her Majesty against going into any private, separate Negotiation with *France*, but in Execution of his Purposes aforesaid, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, did advise her late Majesty to send *Matthew Prior* Esq; directly to the Court of *France*, to make Propositions of Peace, without communicating the same to her Majesty's Allies; and accordingly the said *Matthew Prior*, by the Advice and with the Privy of him the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, and other false and evil Counsellors, in or about the Months of *July* or *August*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, was sent in a clandestine Manner from *England* to *France*, and did communicate the said Propositions of Peace to the Ministers of *France*, in which the particular Interests of *Great Britain*, as well as the common Interest of *Europe*, were shamefully betrayed; and in Manifestation of his said Design to exclude her Majesty's Allies from their just Share in the said Negotiation, an express Article was inserted in the said Propositions, by the Privy and Advice of him the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, that the Secret should be inviolably kept till allowed to be divulged by the mutual Consent of both Parties; altho' the *French King* had, in the Propositions signed by *Monsieur de Torcy*, and transmitted in the Month of *April* preceding, offered to treat

with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland* alone, or jointly with those of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*. By which treacherous and dangerous Advice, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, did not only contrive and set on Foot a Negociation of Peace, more advantageous to *France*, than even *France* itself had ask'd ; but thereby did put it into the Power of the common Enemy to create incurable Jealousies and Discords between her Majesty and her faithful Allies, and to destroy that Confidence, which had so long and so successfully been cultivated between them, and which was so necessary for their common Safety.

Art. II. That the *French King* having, in or about the Months of *August* or *September*, 1711, with the Privy, and by the Contrivance of the said Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and others, sent over *Monf. Mesnager* into *England*, to carry on a separate and clandestine Negociation of Peace, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, did afterwards, in the said Month of *September*, 1711, or thereabouts, secretly and unlawfully, and without any Colour of Authority, meet, confer, and treat with the said *Sieur Mesnager*, on the Negociations of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, and therein did advise and promote the making a private and separate Treaty, or Convention, on the said Subject of Peace between the said Crowns, without any Communication thereof to her Majesty's Allies; and the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* did afterwards, in Violation of his Oath and high Trust, falsely and treacherously advise her late Majesty to sign Powers to several Persons for concluding, on her Behalf, a pernicious and destructive Treaty or Convention on the said Subject of Peace with *France*: And on or about the said 27th of *September*, 1711, a dishonourable, destructive, and fatal Treaty, or Convention, was concluded and sign'd by the said *Sieur Mesnager*, on the Part of *France*, and by the *Earl of Dartmouth*, and the said Viscount, being then two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, on the Part of her Majesty, by Virtue only of a Warrant under her Majesty's Sign Manuel, under the Signet, directed to themselves, but not countersign'd, and without the least Knowledge or Participation of the Allies; in which Treaty the immediate Interests of *Great Britain* are given up to *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou* being therein admitted to remain King of *Spain*, the Ballance of Power, and the Liberties of
Europe.

Europe, were thrown into the Hands of the House of *Bourbon*.

Art. III. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, did, on or about the 1st of *October*, 1711, O. S. give Instructions to *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, her Ambassador to the States General of the *United Provinces*, to communicate to them certain Propositions of Peace which had been contriv'd and concerted between the said *Sieur Mesnager*, and the said Viscount, and others, entitled, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of France, to come to a General Peace*, together with her Majesty's Sentiments and Resolutions concerning the Prosecution and carrying on the War against *France* and *Spain*, in Case the States were desirous to carry on the said War: And whereas for several Years before, and till the said Month of *October*, 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King, and the said War continuing for all the said Time, and afterwards, the *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies to her late Majesty, he the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, being then one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love, and true and due Obedience which every true and faithful Subject owed to her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French* King against her said Majesty, did, on or about the 2d of *October*, 1711, during the said War, falsely, wickedly, maliciously, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said *French* King, and his Subjects, Enemies to her said late Majesty, against her said late Majesty; and in Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, he did, on or about the 2d of *October*, 1711, falsely, maliciously, and traiterously, disclose and communicate her Majesty's said Instructions to her said Ambassador, or was privy to, and did advise, consent, or approve that the same should be, and accordingly the same were communicated and disclos'd to the said *Sieur Mesnager*, a Subject of the said *French* King, and an Enemy to her late Majesty; and in further Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, he the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, did, in and by a Letter or Writing, by him wrote to *Monf. de Torcy*, on or about the 2d of *October*, 1711, disclose, communicate, and notify, or did intend to notify, to *Monf. de Torcy*, a Subject, Minister, and Secretary to the *French*

King, and an Enemy to her late Majesty, that the said *Sieur Mafnager* was fully inform'd of her Majesty's said Instructions to the Earl of *Strafford*, thereby falsely, maliciously, and traiterously informing and advising the said *Monf. de Torcy*, from what Person, and by what Means he might come to the Knowledge of her Majesty's said Instructions, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art. IV. That whereas her late Majesty *Queen Anne* did, in or about the Month of *December*, 1711, in due Form of Law, under the Great Seal, constitute the Right Reverend *John Lord Bishop of Bristol*, and *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Powers and Instructions to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of her Allies, and those whom the *French King* should, on his Part, depute for that Purpose, the Conditions of a Good and General Peace: And whereas his Imperial Majesty, their High Mightinesses the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and other her Majesty's Allies, and the *French King*, having duly constituted and appointed their several and respective Plenipotentiaries for the Purposes aforesaid, the Negotiations and Conferences for a General Peace were open'd before them at *Utrecht*, about the Months of *January* or *February*, 1711, and the same continu'd till the 4th of *March*, 1711, and afterwards: And whereas on the said 4th of *March*, 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French King*, and the same having continu'd for several Years before, and at the same Time, and afterwards, the said *French King* and his Subjects were, during all the said Time, Enemies to her said Majesty and her Subjects, he, the said *Henry Viscount Belingbroke*, then being one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his Duty and Obedience from her said Majesty, and conspiring and confederating with the Enemies of her said Majesty, and the Subjects of the said *French King*, to give him Aid and Succour against her said Majesty, did, on or about the said 4th Day of *March*, 1711, falsely, wickedly, and traiterously aid, comfort, assist, and adhere to the said *French King*, against her said Majesty, and in Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, he, the said Viscount did, on or about the said 4th of *March*, 1711, falsely, maliciously, and traiterously communicate and disclose her said Majesty's
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final Instructions to her said Plenipotentiaries, relating to the said Negotiations of Peace, or was privy to, and did advise and consent, and approve that the same should be, and accordingly the same were communicated and disclosed to Abbot *Gualtier*, an Agent and Emissary of the said *French King*, and an Enemy of her said Majesty; and in further Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, did by a Letter or Writing, wrote by himself, on or about the said 4th of *March*, falsely, maliciously, and traiterously disclose, communicate, and notify, or did intend thereby to communicate and notify to *Mont de Torcy*, a Minister, Secretary of State, and Subject of the said *French King*, and an Enemy of her said Majesty, that the said *Gualtier* was inform'd of her Majesty's said Instructions to her said Plenipotentiaries, thereby falsely and traiterously informing and advising the said *Mont de Torcy*, by what Means, and from what Persons, he might have the Knowledge of her Majesty's said Instructions, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art. V. That whereas the States General of the *United Provinces* were, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, in Possession of the strong and important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*: And whereas the *French King* had, during the Course of the said private, separate, and traiterous Negotiation, between him the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, and others, and the Ministers of *France*, signify'd his Consent to the Ministers of *Great Britain*, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tournay* should remain to the said States General, as Part of their Barrier: And whereas her Majesty, in her Instructions of *December* the 23d, 1711, to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had expressly directed them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France* in the General Congress, that, towards forming a sufficient Barrier to the States General, *Tournay* should remain to their High Mightinesses, and did afterwards declare herself conformably thereunto, in her Speech to both Houses of Parliament on the 6th of *June*, 1712, in which she communicated to them the Terms whereon a Peace might be made: And whereas for several Years before, and till the said Months of *September* and *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French King*, and the said War continuing far all the said

Time, and afterwards the said *French King* and his Subjects were Enemies to her Majesty, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, then being one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love, and true and due Obedience, which every true and faithful Subject owed to her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French King*, against her said Majesty, did, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, 1712, during the said War, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the *French King*, then an Enemy to her late Majesty, against her said Majesty, and in Execution and Performance of the said aiding, assisting, and adhering, maliciously, falsely, and traiterously did counsel and advise the said Enemy, in what Manner, and by what Methods the said important Town and Fortrefs of *Tournay*, then in Possession of the States General, might be gain'd from them to the *French King*, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art. VI. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, not only in Pursuance of the Treaties she stood engag'd in to her good Allies, and in particular to his Imperial Majesty, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but also from her just Resentment against the Duke of *Anjou*, who then stiled himself King of *Spain*, and who, in Defiance of her Majesty's Title to the Crown, had acknowledg'd the Pretender as King of *Great Britain*, and on these just Foundations, her Majesty had, in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, and in Justice to her People, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and on the earnest and repeated Advices of her Parliament, prosecuted a vigorous War against the said Duke of *Anjou*; And whereas in the Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, the said open, bloody, and expensive War was carry'd on between her said late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and the said Duke of *Anjou*; and during all the Time aforesaid, the said War did continue, and for all that Time the said Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subjects of *Spain*, adhering to him, were Enemies of her late Majesty, he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, then being one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty,

not

not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his due Obedience from her said late Majesty, did at several Times, in the said Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then an Enemy to her said late Majesty, and against her said Majesty, and in Execution and Performance of his said aiding, helping, assisting, and adhering, and in Confederacy and Combination with the then Enemies of her late Majesty, and with divers other wicked and evil-dispos'd Persons, did at several Times, in the Years aforesaid, advise and counsel the Enemies of her late Majesty against her said Majesty; and in such counselling and advising, did concert with them, and did promote the yielding and giving up *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, or some Part thereof, to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then in Enmity with her Majesty, against the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

All which Crimes and Misdemeanors, were committed and done by him the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts repos'd in him the said Viscount, and he the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, was one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and one of her Privy Council, during the Time that all and every the Crimes before set forth, were done and committed:

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, do, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors in the said Articles contain'd; and the said Commons, by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty of exhibiting, at any Time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, and also of replying to the Answers which the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* shall make to the Premises, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accusation, that shall be by them exhibited, according to the Course and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, be put to answer all and every the Premises; and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Trials, and Judgments may be
upon.

upon them, and every of them, and and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice: And they do further pray and demand, that the said *Henry Viscount Basingbrooke*, may be expelled from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

The same Day, Aug. 5. the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, that their Lordships had order'd *Henry Viscount Basingbrooke* to be forthwith attach'd, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod attending the House of Lords, and brought to their Lordships Bar, to answer the Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons: But the Lord *Basingbrooke* had long before confided for his Safety by retiring into France. As to the Duke of *Ormond*, the Night between the 20th and 21st of July, he went from his House at Richmond, accompany'd only by one *Remond*, his Confidant; and embarking privately on board a Vessel, on the Coast of Kent, a few Days after landed in France.

On the 8th of August, the ingrossed Articles against his Grace were read, upon which it was order'd. 1st, that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; 2^{dy}, that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* be directed, before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords, to impeach *James Duke of Ormond* to the same Effect, and in the same Form, as was before recited, in Relation to *Henry Viscount Basingbrooke*: Which Mr. Secretary did, the same Day, accordingly. The Articles against his Grace are as follows:

Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes, and Misdemeanours, against James Duke of Ormond.

Art. I. **T**HAT whereas *James Duke of Ormond*, in or about the Month of April 1712, being appointed General of the Forces in the *Netherlands* of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, with Orders to prosecute the War against France with all possible Vigour, in Conjunction with her said Majesty's Allies; and having, by her said Majesty's Directions, and in her Name, given her said Allies the most solemn Assurances to that Purpose, was thereupon admitted into the Council, and made privy to the most secret Designs of the Generals of the Confederate Army against the common Enemy, and of the Measures they thought most proper to carry on the War with Success; and whereas, in the Year 1712, the said War was carry'd on between her said late Majesty and the said French King, and during all the said Year the War did continue, and

for

for all that Time the said *French King* and his Subjects were Enemies of her late Majesty, he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, then General of her Majesty's Army, and a Subject of her Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his true and due Obedience from her said late Majesty, and Affections from his Country, did, during the said War, falsly, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said *French King*, against her said late Majesty; and in Execution of his said aiding, helping, and adhering, maliciously, falsly, and traiterously, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, did, on or about the 26th of *May 1712*, send private Intelligence and Information to *Marshal Villars*, then an Enemy to her said late Majesty, and General of the *French King's* Army, against her Majesty and her Allies, of a March the Army of her said late Majesty and her Allies was then going to make, and of the Designs of the said Army in making the March.

Art. II. That whereas in or about the Month of *May 1712*, a traiterous Design was carry'd on between *Henry St. John Esq;* one of her said late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and other evil-disposed Persons, and the Ministers of *France*, to defeat the just Expectations of the great Advantages over the common Enemy, her Majesty and the Nation had the reason to hope for, from the great Superiority of the Confederate Forces in the *Netherlands*, to obtain which, very large Sums of Money had been cheerfully given by the Parliament; and to that End, the said *Henry St. John* had given secret Assurances to the *French* Ministers, that her Majesty's General in the *Netherlands* (tho' under the most solemn Engagements to act vigorously in concert with the Allies) should not act against *France*; and had also engaged the said *James Duke of Ormond*, to concur in the said wicked Purposes; which evil Practices of the said *Henry St. John* and others, when they were first suspected, giving the greatest Alarm to the Minds of the Allies, to the Parliament, and to the whole Kingdom, and being thereupon openly disavowed by all the Conspirators in the most publick Manner; he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, in order to disguise, and conceal from her said late Majesty, and the whole Kingdom, the said traiterous Designs then carry'd on by the said *Henry St. John*, and other false Traitors to her Majesty and their Country, in Aid and Comfort of the *French King*, then in open War with, and an Enemy of her said late Majesty, did,

did, by his Letter of the 25th of *May* 1712, to the said *Henry St. John*, then her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, call'd his publick Letter, because prepared and intended to be read before her said Majesty and her Council, wickedly, falsely, and treacherously abuse and impose upon her said Majesty and her Council, by affirming and declaring therein, that if he found an Opportunity to bring the *Enemy* to a Battle, he should not decline it, altho' by a private Letter writ by the said *James Duke of Ormond*, of the same Date, and to the said *Henry St. John*, designed to be read to the said *Henry St. John* and the Conspirators only, he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, did, on the contrary, wickedly promise and engage, that he would not attack or molest the *French Army*, or engage in any Siege against *France*.

Art. III. That he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, in or about the Month of *June* 1712, being at that Time General of her Majesty's Forces against *France*, and a Subject of her Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love and due Obedience which every faithful Subject owed to her said Majesty, and devoting himself to the Service of *France*, and designing to give Aid and Comfort to the *French King* and his Subjects, then in open War with, and Enemies to her said late Majesty, in Violation of the many Treaties of Alliance between *Great Britain* and several other Princes and States, for carrying on the War against *France*, and of the said Instructions to him on or about the 7th of *April* 1712, under the Sign-Manual, in Pursuance thereof, and of the solemn Declaration he had but lately before, by her said Majesty's Command, and in her Name, made to the Pensionary of *Holland*, and the Generals of the Confederate Army, to push on the War with all possible Vigour: And also in open and manifest Violation of the last Order, sent him by a Letter from the said *Henry St. John*, on or about the 7th of *June* 1712, whereby the said *James Duke of Ormond* was directed to make no Cessation of Arms with the *French*, unless the Articles demanded by her Majesty, and expressly mention'd and set down in the said Letter for the said Cessation, should be comply'd with by *France*; and whereby he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, was likewise further expressly directed and told, that in Case the Conditions therein mentioned were not comply'd with by *France*; that then he was entirely free from Restraint, and at Liberty to take all reasonable Measures in his Power, for annoying the *Enemy*, and at full Liberty of acting against *France*, did,
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on or about the 25th of *June* aforesaid, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the *French King*, against her said late Majesty, and then in open War with her Majesty: And in Execution of the said aiding and assisting, helping and adhering to, and in Pursuance of a wicked Promise he had secretly made the same Day to *Mareschal Villars*, General of the *French Army*, to that purpose, maliciously, falsely, and traiterously, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, did advise and endeavour to persuade the Generals of the Confederate Army against *France*, and the Deputies of the States-General, to raise the Siege of *Quesnoy*, a *French Town* then besieged by them; and did then further traiterously and wickedly refuse to act any longer against *France*; and then also traiterously and wickedly told the said Generals of the said Confederate Army, and the said States Deputies, that he could no longer cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*, but was obliged by his Instructions to march off with the Queen's Troops, and those in her Majesty's Pay: Whereas in Truth, and the Commons expressly charge, that he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, did traiterously and wickedly make the said Declaration, and refused to act against *France*, in manifest Contradiction, not only to his original Orders, but also of the said Letter to him of the 7th of *June*, from the said *Henry St. John*, since none of the Articles demanded by her Majesty for a Cessation of Arms, and express'd in the said Letter to be the Condition without which no Cessation of Arms was to be made, had been comply'd with by the *French*. And in further Execution of his said traiterous Designs, he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, by a Letter to the said *Marshal Villars*, on the 24th of *June* aforesaid, did traiterously, and wickedly send Intelligence to the said *Marshal Villars* of the beforementioned Passages, between the said *James Duke of Ormond*, and the Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies, and how his Propositions were received by them; and also of the Disposition he observ'd in the foreign Troops to adhere to the said Confederates in Case of a Separation by the Troops of *Great Britain*.

Art. IV. That he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, did not only wickedly, and falsely affirm to the Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies, that his Refusal to act any longer against *France*, and to cover the Siege of *Quesnoy* was in Pursuance of the Instructions he had received for that Purpose; but also to induce the said Generals

Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies to comply with his Proposal to them to abandon the said Siege; he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, did wickedly represent their Compliance therein as the most effectual Way to induce her said Majesty to take care of the said Confederates Interests at the Peace; whereby he the said *James Duke of Ormond* did in Effect threaten her said Majesty's good Friends and Allies, that unless they would dishonourably abandon an Enterprize undertaken by common Consent, and thereby save a strong Fortrefs and numerous Garrison of the Enemy, they were not to expect that her Majesty would take Care of their Interests at the General Peace.

Art. V. That he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, having received a Letter dated on or about the 14th of July 1712, from the said Marshal *Villars*, the French General, desiring to be inform'd what Troops remained with the Confederate Army, or what Troops and Generals march'd off from him, the said Duke, and declaring at the same Time, that the Reason of the Enquiry was in Order to fall upon, and attack the said Confederate Army; he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, on or about the 16th of July 1712, did traiterously and wickedly, contrary to the Duty of a good and faithful Subject, and contrary to his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said French King and his Subjects, against her said late Majesty, and then in open War with, and Enemies to her said late Majesty: And in Execution of his said aiding, helping, assisting, and adhering, he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, on or about the said 16th Day July 1712, did traiterously send secret Intelligence to the said Marshal *Villars* the General of the French Army, of the Number of the Troops that had left the said Confederate Army, and also of the March the said Confederate Army had that Morning made.

Art. VI. And whereas he the said *James Duke of Ormond* had receiv'd Advice that the States-General, on or about the Month of October 1712, had formed a Design to surprize and take the Towns of *Newport* and *Furnes*, or one of them, then in Possession of the French King: That he the said *James Duke of Ormond*, intending to strengthen the Hands of the common Enemy by declaring the said Enterprize, did on or about the 21st Day of October 1712, in a Letter to the said *Henry St. John*, then Viscount *Bolingbroke*, wickedly and basely suggest to advise her late Majesty to send secret Intelligence of it to betray the said
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Counfels and Designs of her good and faithful Allies the States-General to the *French* General, then in War with, and an Enemy to her Majesty; and did further wickedly and basely suggest the Means of putting the said Treachery in Execution, by giving private Intelligence of the Design to the said Marshal *Villars*.

At which Crimes and Misdemeanours were committed, and done by him the said *James Duke of Ormond*, against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him, the said Duke.

And he the said *James Duke of Ormond* was General of her Majesty's Forces in the *Netherlands*, and one of her Privy Council, during the time that all and every the Crimes before set forth were done and committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, do, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the said *James Duke of Ormond* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours in the said Articles contained. And the Commons by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty to exhibit at any time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said *James Duke of Ormond*; and also of replying to the Answers, which the said Duke shall make to the Premises, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accusation, that shall be by them exhibited, according to the Course and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the said *James Duke of Ormond* be put to answer all and every of the Premises; and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice. And they do further pray and demand, that the said *James Duke of Ormond* may be sequestred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

The same Day, the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the House of Commons, that their Lordships had order'd *James Duke of Ormond* to be forthwith attach'd by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod attending the House of Lords, and brought to their Lordships Bar, to answer the Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons.

The same Day, the House of Commons was call'd over, according to Order, and the Names of such as made default to appear being taken down, and afterwards call'd

over

over again, several of them appear'd ; and others were excus'd upon account of their being ill, some in the Country, some in Town; and others upon account of their being in the Country upon extraordinary Occasions; and some as being upon the Road: But upon the Calling over the Names of *Sir Michael Warton*, *John Snell Esq;* *Thomas Master Esq;* *Richard Shuttleworth Esq;* *Charles Parker Esq;* *Sir Will. Backett Bart.* *Corbet Kynaston Esq;* *Dodington Gréville Esq;* *Sir Robert Furness Bart.* *Lewis Price Esq;* and *John Carnegie Esq;* they were not excus'd; and it was order'd, that *Sir Michael Warton*, *Corbet Kynaston Esq;* and *Lewis Price Esq;* be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms; and that the others do attend the House upon that Day fortnight. The next Day, *Sir Michael Warton*, and *Corbet Kynaston Esq;* were order'd to be discharg'd out of Custody, paying their Fees.

On the 9th of *August*, the Lords sent another Message to the Commons, to acquaint them, that the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod had that Day return'd to their Lordships, that in Obedience to their Lordships Order of the 6th of *August* Instant, to attach *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, he had made diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Viscount, as well at the last and usual Places of Abode of the said Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, as elsewhere; but the said Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* was not to be found, so as that he might be attach'd, as was commanded by the said Order. Upon this Message the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to summon *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* to render himself to Justice by a Day therein to be limited, or, in Default thereof, to attain him of High Treason; and that *Mr. Walpole*, *Mr. Cowper*, *Mr. Boscawen*, *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, and *Mr. Solicitor-General*, do prepare and bring in the same.

Aug. 10, the Commons having receiv'd the like Message from the Lords in Relation to the Duke of *Ormond*, a Bill to summon and attain him, in like Manner, was also order'd to be brought in, by *Mr. Secretary Stanhope*, *Mr. Boscawen*, *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, and *Mr. Solicitor-General*. By the 18th of *August* those two Bills had pass'd through both Houses, and on the 20th receiv'd the Royal Assent. The Act against the Lord *Bolingbroke* is as follows:

An Act for the Attainder of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

WHereas Henry Viscount Bolingbroke has been impeach'd by the Commons in Parliament assembled, in the Name of themselves and all the Commons of Great Britain, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors; to which said Impeachment, now remaining upon Record in the House of Peers, the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke has not answer'd, but has withdrawn himself from Justice, without abiding his legal Trial; be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Consent and Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, that if the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke shall not render himself to the Usher of the Black Rod attending the House of Peers, or the Constable or Lieutenant of the Tower of London, for the Time being, (who are hereby requir'd to receive and keep him in safe Custody) in order to his Trial in Parliament, at or before the 10th Day of September next ensuing, and also abide his legal Trial for the Treasons, High Crimes, and Misdemeanors, whereof he stands impeach'd by the Commons of Great Britain, then the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, not rendering himself, or not abiding his legal Trial, as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said 10th Day of September, stand and be adjudg'd attainted of High Treason, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall suffer and forfeit as a Person attainted of High Treason by the Laws of the Land, ought to suffer and forfeit.

The Act for the Attainder of James Duke of Ormond was exactly the same, the Name only excepted.

On the 10th of August, Mr. Farver presented to the House, a Bill for raising Nine Hundred Ten Thousand Pounds for Publick Services, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of Six Pounds per Cent. per Annum, to be chargeable upon a sure Fund therein mention'd, and to be redeemable by Parliament, and the same was receiv'd, and read the first Time.

After this, Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants in Scotland, who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty King George; and for discouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been, or shall be guilty of rebellious

Practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailnies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been, or shall be incur'd there on any such Account; as also for calling any suspected Person or Persons in Scotland to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judg'd expedient, to find Bail for their Good Behaviour; and the same was receiv'd. Then Mr. Liddal reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Agent of Carolina in America, and several Merchants trading thither, for and on the Behalf of themselves, and the miserable Inhabitants of that distressed Province was referr'd, the Matter as it appear'd to them; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read. After which, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleas'd to direct, that such Relief may be sent to Carolina, as his Majesty shall judge necessary for the Preservation of that Colony; and order'd, That a Bill be brought in for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America; and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom, and of his Majesty's Plantations; and of the Security of his Majesty's Customs. The same Day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd, That an additional Number of Six Thousand Men be allow'd for Sea-Service for the half Year, from the 24th of June, 1719: Which Resolution was, on the 11th of August, reported, and agreed to by the House.

The same Day, upon the Report made by Colonel Bladen, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of James Campbell, Esq; and of the Commissioners of Equivalent, were referr'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For the more effectual stating and settling the Debts due and growing due to Scotland, by Way of Equivalent, that Payment may be made thereof in the Terms of Union; and of an Act of the 6th Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for further directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money. The next Day, another Bill was order'd to be brought in, For the better Encouragement of the Linen Manufacture in Great Britain and Ireland. And then Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to Order, a Bill for enlarging as well the Capital Stock, as the yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, and for supplying thereby the Sum of 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. for the publick Uses therein mention'd; which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. The same Day also, the Lord Comingsby presented

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presented to the House, according to Order, a Bill for allowing a Time for 213 Families of Protestant Palatines, now settled in Ireland, to take the Oaths, in order to entitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Act of the 7th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, for naturalising foreign Protestants: Which Bill was receiv'd.

On the 13th of August, Mr. Chetwynd presented to the House, according to Order, a Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, and of his Majesty's Plantations: Which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. The said Bill being read accordingly a second Time on Monday the 15th of August, and committed, a Petition of Francis Lord Guilford, Guardian to Charles Lord Baltimore, a Minor, was presented to the House, and read, praying, That a Clause might be added to the said Bill, for the saving the Right and Property of the said Lord Baltimore, or that he might be heard by his Council, against so much of the said Bill as affects his Right: Which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, and order'd, That the Petitioner be heard by his Council before the said Committee thereupon, if he should think fit. The Case which was at this Time deliver'd to the Members of the House of Commons, was as follows:

The CASE of Charles Lord Baltimore, a Minor, with Relation to his Government of Maryland.

IN the Year 1632, Cecil Lord Baltimore had a Grant and Charter from King Charles I. of the Province of Maryland, to him and his Heirs.

In the Years 1634 and 35, Cecil Lord Baltimore was at the Charge of sending Ships, with People and Provisions, to seat and cultivate that Province; which Charge amounted to Forty Thousand Pounds at least, the Interest of which Money he never receiv'd by any Profits he had from thence.

In the Year 1661, his Son Charles Lord Baltimore went to Maryland. From the first Settlement of that Province, till his Lordship's first Voyage thither, which was 26 Years, Maryland had yielded little or nothing to the Family; but the Duties on Tobacco planted there, in that Time, brought in a considerable Revenue to the Crown, at the sole Charge of that Family.

Cecil Lord Baltimore, at great Charge, first peopled and cultivated that Province, and entirely confiding on the

Charter and Grant of King *Charles I.* exhausted his Estate in *England*; to enable him to improve and cultivate that Province; and his Son, *Charles Lord Baltimore*, having made several Voyages thither, continu'd to improve the same, to the great Increase of the Revenue of the Crown.

About the Year 1658, the said Province was made a Security to the Right Honourable the Lady *Charlott Lee*, upon her Marriage with the late *Benedict Leonard Lord Baltimore*.

The present Lord *Baltimore*, and his three Brothers, and two Sisters, are lately become Protestants; and his Lordship has no Way of providing for them, but out of those several Branches of the Civil Government of this Province, which, by a Bill entitled, *A Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom, and his Majesty's Plantations*, are intended to be taken away, the Amount whereof is at least 3000*l.* per Annum.

The *Indians* in this Province are very inconsiderable; and it is not at all likely, that there can ever be any Disturbance from them; the Whites there being now much more numerous and stronger than they, either in this Province or its Neighbourhood.

'Tis therefore humbly hoped, That Maryland may be excepted out of this Bill.

The next Day, there was presented to the House a Petition, with the following CASE of *William Penn*, Esq; Proprietary Governor of *Pensilvania*, and of *Joshua Gee*, *Henry Gouldney*, *Silvanus Grove*, *John Woods*, and others, Mortgagees under the said *William Penn*.

HIS late Majesty King *Charles II.* in 1680, by Letters Patent (in Consideration of the Services of Sir *William Penn*, Kt. deceas'd, Father of the said *William Penn*, and then late Vice-Admiral of his said Majesty's Fleet) granted to the said *William Penn*, his Heirs and Assigns, the Province of *Pensilvania*, and the Government thereof.

The late King *James*, when Duke of *York*, in 1682, granted to the said *William Penn*, his Heirs and Assigns, the the Town and Tract of *Newcastle*, and the two lower Counties upon the River *Delaware*, with the Government thereof, as the same had been granted to him the said Duke.

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The said *William Penn* (having purchas'd of the *Indians* their Title) by his Industry and great Charge, improv'd those Countries, and establish'd considerable Colonies in them: And by this Means very much impair'd his Estate in *Europe*; and in the Year 1708, to clear a Debt which he contracted for the settling and improving the said Colonies, borrow'd of the said Mortgagees 6600*l.* for the securing whereof, with Interest, he mortgaged the said Countries, and all his Powers of Government, to them: And the Principal Money, and some Interest, is still unpaid.

Both King *William*, and the late Queen *Anne*, having a Desire to get all Proprietary Governments into their own Hands, the respective Ministers of those Princes often treated with the said *William Penn* for the Purchase of his Governments; but he demanding first more, and after-20000*l.* her late Majesty was pleas'd to refer the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who made their Report.

This Report was by her Majesty refer'd to the Lords Commissioners of her Treasury; and soon after an Agreement was made with the said *William Penn*, for an Allowance of 12000*l.* to be paid him at several Payments (whereof 1000*l.* was paid) in Consideration of a Surrender of his Governments; and a Draught of such Surrender, and of an Instrument of her Majesty's Acceptance of it, was, by her Majesty's Order, prepar'd by her then, and now Attorney General.

But before those Instruments were executed, the said *William Penn*, being seiz'd with an Apoplexy, which disabled him to perfect the same, her Majesty in Council order'd the said Agreement to be completed by Act of Parliament.

All which is humbly submitted, &c.

Upon the Reading of the said Petition, the Commons order'd, That the same be refer'd to the Committee, to whom the *Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, &c.* was committed; and that the Petitioners be heard by their Council before the Committee thereupon, if they should think fit. After this, a Petition of *Jeremiah Dummer*, Agent for his Majesty's Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut*, relating to the said Bill, being read, was also refer'd to the said Committee, and order'd, That the Petitioners be also

heard by their Council. The two Cases which Mr. *Dum-
mor* deliver'd on that Occasion, are as follows :

*The CASE of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-
England, with Relation to their Charter, and some Observa-
tions thereon.*

THE said Province had its Charter granted by King *James I.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, which was afterwards confirm'd by King *Charles I.* in the 4th Year of his Reign ; by Virtue whereof, the Governor and Company of the *Massachusetts-Bay* had Power to appoint their own Officers, Civil and Military, with other Privileges in the said Charter mention'd.

In the Reign of King *James II.* the Charter was vacated, at the same Time that many Corporations in *England* were disfranchis'd.

After the Revolution, King *William*, of glorious Memory, restor'd the Charter, only reserving to himself the Nomination and Appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Judge of the Admiralty, and Attorney General : And this is the Charter the Province now enjoys.

Hereupon it is humbly observ'd,

That the Charter of this Province being on the same Foot with the Corporations in *England*, it seems as great a Hardship to divest them of it, as it would be to disfranchise the Corporations at Home.

That the Province has given a valuable Consideration to the Crown for their Charter, viz. the subduing and planting a Wilderness, at a vast Expence, and with the Loss of many Lives ; by which they have added a large Territory to the Crown, and thereby greatly increas'd the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain*.

This Province is not within the Reasons suggested in the Bill. *They have not exercis'd Arbitrary Power*, nor, indeed, can they ; for the principal Officers before mention'd, being appointed by the Crown, are such a Check on the Government, that it is entirely out of their Power, as well as very far from their Inclination, to grieve or oppress the Subject. *They have not neglected the Defence of the Inhabitants* ; on the contrary, it is certain, they have well defended both themselves and their Neighbours, in a long *French and Indian War* ; so that the ordinary Charge for Guards, Garrisons, Guard-Ships, &c. has been 35000*l.* *communibus Annis*. And tho't the Province has hereby con-
tracted

crafted a Debt of 150000/, yet they don't complain, nor are they burthensome to the Crown, but are paying it off every Year by Degrees.

If this Charter be taken away, no Compensation can be made for it: Whereas in the Case of Proprietary Governments, an Equivalent may be given to the Proprietors, as it seems is intended; but here it cannot be, because the Privileges are not vested in particular Persons, but in the Body of the People.

Thus it's like to happen, that the Proprietors of *Carolina*, &c. on whose Account alone this Bill is brought in, may come off well enough, whilst the Charter-Governments in *New-England*, which have done nothing amiss, shall be the only Sufferers.

Lastly, This Province is zealously devoted to the present happy Establishment, and accordingly made such great and publick Rejoycings on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, as were never before known, from the first Settlement of the Country to that Day.

Thus therefore humbly pray'd, that this Province may still enjoy its Privileges, by being excepted out of Bill, entitled, A Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, and of his Majesty's Plantations.

The CASE of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New-England, with Respect to their Charter, which is intended to be taken away by a Bill, entitled, A Bill for the better Regulation of Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, &c.

THIS his Majesty's Colony had, like other Charter-Governments, a Grant from the Crown, whereby they were empower'd to appoint all their own Officers, Civil and Military, for the Administration and Execution of Justice.

The first Planters entirely confiding in the Royal Charter, for the Security of their Liberties therein granted, did, at a vast Expence, and great Peril, subdue and plant a Wilderness, whereby they increas'd the Dominions of the Crown, as well as the Commerce of *Britain*.

They have in all Times since defended themselves against the Enemy.

They have impartially administer'd Justice to the Subject.

When publick Measures have been concerted for the common Good of the Colonies, they have cheerfully join'd in the Expence.

They have never to this Day cost the Crown a Shilling:

They have strictly observ'd the Acts of Trade and Navigation.

They have been always dutiful to the Crown, and in nothing offended it.

They are zealously affected to his present Majesty King George.

If their Charter be taken away, no Equivalent can be given for it, the Privileges being vested in the Body of the People, and not in particular Persons, as is the Case of the Proprietary Governments; where a Sum of Money to the Proprietors that is proportionable, may make sufficient Amends for the Loss of the Charter.

It is therefore humbly hoped, that the Colony of Connecticut may be saved out of the Bill.

The same Day, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message, relating to the Provision to be made for the Ministers who are to officiate in the fifty new Churches; and his Majesty's said Message being again read by Mr. Speaker, a Motion was made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty for that Purpose, which was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House. The next Day, two Petitions, one of Sir Fulwar Skipwith, Bart. Guardian of William Lord Craven, an Infant of about the Age of sixteen Years; the other of James Bertie and Doddington Greville, Esqs. Guardians of Henry Duke of Beaufort, were presented to the Commons, praying, that they might be heard by their Counsel upon the Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, &c. touching the Rights of the said Lord Craven, and Duke of Beaufort, to considerable Parts of the Territories in Carolina and the Bahama Islands: Which Petitions were referr'd to the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed; and order'd, that the Petitioners might be heard by their Council. On the 19th of August, another Petition of Richard Partridge, Esq; in Behalf of the Colony in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in America, was also read, and referr'd to the said Committee: And the same Day, Mr. Cholmely presented to the House, according to Order, a Bill for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses; which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. Mr.

Walpole

Walpole presented also to the House, according to Order, a Bill for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army: Which was receiv'd.

On the 19th of August Mr. Walpole reported from the Committee of Secrecy, That the said Committee having, pursuant to the Orders and Powers given to them by this House, proceeded to examine *Thomas Harley, Esq;* (who was sworn by such Members of the said Committee as are Justices of Peace for the County of *Middlesex* and City of *Westminster*.) And the Committee conceiving, that the said Mr. *Harley* had very much prevaricated in his Examination, the said Committee had directed, That some Extracts of Letters relating to the said Mr. *Harley*, (which gave Occasion to the said Examination) and likewise a Copy of the Deposition of Mr. *Harley*, should be laid before the House; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same were read, as follows:

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *St. John* to the Lords Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, the 16th of February, 1711-12.

THough I have a great deal more to say, in order to explain clearly to your Lordships the present Situation of the Queen's Domestick Affairs, and the Measures which she proposes your Lordships should pursue towards effecting your great Work, under all the Difficulties which are thrown in the Way, than can be contain'd in the Compass of a reasonable Letter; yet I should by this Messenger have enter'd into all that Detail, had not the Resolution been taken of finally instructing Mr. *Harley* on Monday, in the View of dispatching him on Tuesday.

It were to be wish'd, that this Gentleman could have been sooner sent both to *Utrecht* and to *Hanover*; but the Hurry which we have been for some Time in is inexpressible, and he was too useful to be spar'd, till the House of Commons was perfectly secur'd to the Queen's Interest, and to the Measures of Peace. I think I may say they are absolutely so now.

Your Lordships will have this Matter fully open'd to you by Mr. *Harley*.

Extract

answer to him: That her Majesty ordered the Secretary of State to make such Powers as were necessary to be given to him, but would make it easy to him, and without any Formality: That Livestocks were given for full Powers, which this Examinant left in the Office, where he thought they would be most safe: That he never received any Powers, nor ever saw them, but at his own Choice went abroad without Powers: That the Queen ordered that this Examinant should have an Account of the State of Affairs, to be communicated by him to such Persons as he was to discourse with abroad: That he received from several Offices several Papers relating to the Revenue, and other Matters touching the then Situation of Affairs, from which the Queen was pleased to order him to inform himself as well as he could, that he might be able to explain himself when he went; and, in particular, when he came to the Hague, he was to give the Pensionary an Account of the State of Affairs, and to use the best Arguments he could to hasten the Peace; but he does not know whether he has any of those Papers now by him, and does not remember that he had any particular Instructions for himself, except from those Papers, but what he received from the Queen's own Mouth, the Particulars whereof he cannot at present charge his Memory with, except as above-mentioned: That he did not produce at the Hague, or at Utrecht, any Credential Letters from the Queen or any of her Ministers: That he had no Orders to transact or negotiate any thing relating to the Peace with any foreign Minister; and that he did not transact or negotiate any thing relating to the Peace with any foreign Minister: That he did not, to his Knowledge, carry over any Plan, Project, or Scheme of a Peace; and that he did not transact any thing at Utrecht with Abbot Gualtier, nor confer with him either there or before he went from England: That he does not remember he had any Orders from the Queen, or any of her Ministers, relating to the 15 per Cent. and that he doth not remember that he did signify any Orders to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries concerning it; and that he does not remember any thing at all about the 25 per Cent. That he staid in Holland till he had the Queen's Order to go forward, signified by the Secretary of State: That he received several Letters whilst he was abroad, but from whom in particular he cannot remember; and that he wrote several Letters, but to whom he cannot remember; and that he doth not know that he has either Copies or Originals of any Letters that he either wrote or received: That he had no settled Allowance or Appointment; but at his going over the first Time he spent his own Money, which the Queen was afterwards pleased to order should be allowed him: That the first Time he went abroad he received under three

three thousand Pounds, and in both Journeys together he received in all about five thousand five hundred Pounds; and that what he received the Queen ordered for his Expences and the Trouble he had been at: That no Body negotiated any Money for him upon the publick Account but Mr. Decker, and that he does not remember that he had any publick Money but for his own Expence, which did not in the whole exceed the Sum of five thousand five hundred Pounds.

Jurat' 21 Junii 1715.

Coram me

Hugh Boscawen.

T. Harley.

After the reading of this Report, the Commons order'd, 1st, that *Thomas Harley Esq;* now in Custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House, having prevaricated when he was examined at the Committee of Secrecy, (pursuant to the Order of the 15th of June last) be committed Prisoner to the Prison of the Gatehouse, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly; 2dly, that the Report from the Committee of Secrecy relating to the Examination of *Thomas Harley Esq;* be printed.

On Saturday the 20th of August, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

An Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England relating to Exchequer-Bills; and for settling an additional Revenue of one hundred twenty thousand Pounds per Annum upon his Majesty during his Life, for the Service of the Civil Government, and for establishing a certain Fund of fifty-four thousand six hundred Pounds per Annum, in order to raise a Sum not exceeding nine hundred ten thousand Pounds, for the Service of the Publick by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of six Pounds per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and for satisfying an Arrear for Work and Materials at Blenheim, incurred whilst that Building was carried on at the Expence of her late Majesty Queen Anne (of Blessed Memory) and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for making the Militia of that Part of Great Britain call'd England more useful, and for obliging an annual Account to be taken of Trophy-Money.

An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestant, and for extinguishing
the

the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors.

An Act for the Attainder of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

An Act for the Attainder of James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

An Act to make an Act of the tenth Year of her late Majesty, entitled, an Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufactures of mix'd or med'ry Broad-Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employ'd therein, more effectual, for the Benefit of Trade in general. And also to render more effectual an Act of the seventh Year of her said Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the better ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of York.

An Act for the better preventing fresh Fish taken by Foreigners being imported into this Kingdom; and for the Preservation of the Fry of Fish; and for the giving Leave to import Lobsters and Turbets in foreign Bottoms; and for the better Preservation of Salmon within several Rivers in that Part of this Kingdom call'd England.

And to fix private Bills.

On the 22d of August, upon the Report made Sir Isaac Rebow from the Committee to whom the Petition of several Bay and Say Weavers in Colchester, and other Petitions, were refer'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the Weaver's Relief, by giving free Liberty to the Persons who have served their Apprenticeships to any Part of the Woollen Manufactures in Colchester to work at the said Trades, and at making of Bays within the said Town, with proper Limitations and Restrictions relating to the Dutch Bay-Hall in Colchester. Then the House being moved, that the Act of the 9th and 10th Years of his late Majesty King William, for the better preventing Cheats, Frauds, and Abuses, in paying Seamen Wages; And the Act of the 11th and 12th Years of his said Majesty, for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy, might be read, the same were read accordingly; after which a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to prevent Disturbances of Seamen and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to his Majesty's Navy Royal, and also for explaining the said Act made in the 9th and 10th Years of his late Majesty King William the IIIrd, &c. And for reviving and making perpetual the said Act made in the 11th and 12th Years of his said Majesty's Reign, &c.

After

After this, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Motion for a Supply, for making Provision for the Ministers who are to officiate in the fifty new Churches, and resolv'd, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, in Aid of other Provisions that shall be made towards the Maintenance of the Ministers who are to attend the Service of the 50 new Churches, erected and to be erected in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and the further Consideration of the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, for that Purpose, was put off till the *Friday* following, when, in a grand Committee, it was resolv'd, that the Duty of three Shillings for every Chaldron (consisting of thirty *six* Bushels *Winchester* Measure) of such Coals and Culm as are usually sold by the Chaldron; and the Duty of three Shillings for every Ton, containing twenty hundred Weight, of such Coals as are usually sold by the Ton, which, by an Act of the 9th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty *Queen Anne* (of Blessed Memory) entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned*, have Continuance until the 28th Day of *September* 1724, shall be further continued, and payable to his Majesty, for and upon all Coals and Culm, which from and after the 27th Day of *September* 1724 and before the 28th Day of *September* 1725 shall be imported or brought into the Port of the City of *London*, or the River of *Thames* within the Liberty of the said City, upon the same River, to be applied by his Majesty's Direction in Aid of other Provisions that shall be made towards the Maintenance of the Ministers who are to attend the Service of God in the said fifty new Churches. This Resolution was the next Day reported and agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, by *Mr. Farrer*, the Lord *Coningsby*, *Mr. Smith*, and *Mr. Lowther*; and it was also ordered, that it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to prepare and bring in the said Bill, that they have Power to bring in a Clause or Clauses in the said Bill, to empower his Majesty from Time to Time to appoint such Commissioners, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall think fit, to put this, and the several Acts relating to the Duties granted for the Building fifty new Churches, in Execution; and to enquire and inform themselves in what Manner the Duties intended to be granted by this Bill may be best settled

settled for the Maintenance of the Ministers who are to officiate in the said Churches. The same Day, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Prior, (in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House) relating to the Circumstances of this Confinement, which Mr. Speaker read to the House: Upon which it was ordered, that it be referred to the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment and prepare Evidence against the impeached Lords, to lay before the House so much as they shall think proper of the Evidence of Mr. Prior, and also a State of the Circumstances of his Confinement.

On the 30th of *August*, upon the Report of the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, state and determine, the Debts due to the Army; the same were agreed to, and other Amendments were made by the House to the Bill, which was order'd to be engross'd; and resolv'd, 1st, that the Number of Commissioners for putting in Execution the said Bill be seven; 2dly, that no Person be a Commissioner, who hath any Office of Profit, or is accountable to his Majesty; 3dly, that the said Commissioners may be Members of this House; 4thly, that no Person who hath been or is an Agent, be a Commissioner in the said Bill; 5thly, that the said Commissioners be chosen by Way of Ballotting: And it was order'd, that the Members of the House should by *Thursday* (the 1st of *September*) at one of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, of seven Persons Names to be Commissioners in the said Bill.

After this, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty, signed by his Majesty; and he presented the same to the House, and it was read by Mr. Speaker as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to direct, that Letters Patents be prepared for granting to the Prince of Wales one hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* out of the Civil List Revenues, for the Support of himself and his Family, and likewise for granting fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, together with *Somerset House*, to the Princess of Wales for her Jointure, in Case she shall survive the Prince: But it not being in his Majesty's Power to extend this Provision to the Princess beyond his own Life, his Majesty hopes that you will think it reasonable

‘sonable to enable him to make this Provision for the Princess certain and secure to her during the Term of her own Life’.

Hereupon it was ordered, *Nemini Contradictente*, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better enabling his Majesty to make the Provision intended for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, a sure and certain Jointure for the Term of her Life; and that Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Walpole, Lord Coningsby, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Forrescue, Mr. Craggs, Mr. Cholmeley, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare and bring in the same.

The same Afternoon, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for raising nine hundred ten thousand Pounds for Publick Services, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and to authorise a Treaty concerning private Rights claimed by the Proprietors of Sugar-Houses in Scotland.

An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants in Scotland, who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty King George; and for discouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been or shall be guilty of rebellious Practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzieis, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or shall be incurred there on any such Account; as also for calling any suspected Person or Persons, whose Estates or principal Residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour; and for the better disarming disaffected Persons in Scotland.

And to three private Bills

The Commons being returned to their House, proceeded to the further Hearing of the Merits of the Election for the Borough of Taunton in the County of Somerset, which had already taken up several Hearings: And after having examined Witnesses and heard Counsel, on both Sides, resolved, that Sir Francis Warr, Bart. and Henry Portman, Esq; sitting Members, were nor, and that William Pynsent and James Smyth, Esqs. were, duly elected for the said Borough.

On the 31st of *August*, Mr. *Walpole* (from the Committee of Secrecy) acquainted the House of Commons, that the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Thomas Earl of *Stratford*; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where they were read. Then it was order'd, that the said Articles be read a second Time, Article by Article, which being done accordingly, the said Articles were severally agreed unto by the House; and order'd, 1st, that the said Articles be ingrossed; 2dly, that a Clause be prepared, saving Liberty to the Commons, to exhibit any further Articles against the said Thomas Earl of *Stratford*, and that he may be put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanours.

The next Day, being the 1st of *September*, the said Clause was offer'd to the House, read, agreed to, and order'd to be ingrossed with the Articles of Impeachment; which being done accordingly, the said ingrossed Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Thomas Earl of *Stratford*, were read, and order'd, 1st, that Mr. *Aislaby* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; 2dly, that Mr. *Aislaby*, before he exhibit the said Articles, do, at the Bar of the House of Lords, impeach the said Thomas Earl of *Stratford* of High Crimes and Misdemeanours: Which Mr. *Aislaby*, accompanied by many Members, did immediately; and deliver'd to, and left with the Lords the Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl, which are as follows:

Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Thomas Earl of Stratford.

WHEREAS his late Majesty King *William* the 1st, of ever-glorious Memory, out of his great Wisdom and tender Regard for his own Kingdoms, and the Protestant Succession, and to vindicate the Honour of the Crown and Nation, then affronted by *France*, in proclaiming the Pretender, King of Great Britain, after the French King had but lately before acknowledged his Majesty's Title to the same, as well as a just Concern for the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe, against the growing Power of *France*, which was then become more formidable from the Duke of *Anjou's* having taken Possession of the entire Spanish Monarchy, did, upon the Advice and Request of both Houses of Parliament, in or about the Month of *September* 1701, enter into, make, and conclude a Treaty with *Leo-*
pold,

pold, Emperor of *Germany*, and the States-General of the United Provinces, wherein a strict Conjunction and Alliance amongst themselves being thought necessary for repelling the Greatness of the common Danger, it was, among other Things, agreed, that there should be and continue between the said Confederates, a constant, perpetual, and inviolable Friendship and Correspondence, and that each Party should be obliged to promote the Advantages of the other, and prevent all Inconveniences and Dangers that might happen to them, as far as lay in their Power.

That the said Allies desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all *Europe*, had adjudged that nothing could be more effectual for the Establishment thereof than the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, for his Pretensions to the *Spanish* Succession, and that the King of *Great Britain* and the States General might obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects, that it should not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly, and by a Communication of Councils; and no Peace should be made, unless an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction for his Imperial Majesty, and a particular Security for the Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Navigation, and Commerce of his Majesty of *Great Britain* and the States General, be first obtained; and unless Care be taken, by fitting Security, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* shall never come and be united under the same Government, nor that one and the same Person shall be King of both Kingdoms.

And whereas his said late Majesty King *William*, and the States-General, seriously considering that *France* was then become so formidable, from the Accession of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, that, in the Opinion of all the World, *Europe* was in Danger of losing her Liberty, and undergoing the heavy Yoke of Universal Monarchy, and that the surest Means of effecting that Design were to divide the King of *Great Britain* from the States-General, for which purpose all imaginable Efforts would be made; they therefore thought it necessary to unite, in the strictest Manner that was possible, and, to that End, a defensive Treaty and Alliance was concluded and entered into between them, in or about *November* 1701, wherein, amongst other Things, it was further agreed, that by the Alliance with the Emperor, made in *September* then last, particular Care had

been taken for the Recovery of the *Spanish* Low-Countries, out of the Hands of the most Christian King, the said Confederates expressly engaged to aid one another with all their Forces, for the Recovery of the same; and in Regard the principal Interest of the said Confederates consisted in the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, that the before-mention'd Treaty with the Emperor shall be faithfully and sincerely executed, and both Sides shall guarantee the same, and use their Endeavours to confirm and render it more strong, from Time to Time.

That in making Peace particular Care shall be taken of the Commerce and Traffick of both Nations, and also for their Security, as well in regard to the Low-Countries as the Countries adjacent; that when the War is begun, the Confederates shall act in Concert, according to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of *March* 1667, between *England* and *Holland*, which was thereby renewed and confirmed, and no Peace nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the 9th and 10th Articles of that Treaty, by which it was agreed, *That when the two Allies came once to an open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him who shall be declared and proclaimed an Enemy, without it be done conjointly and with common Consent; that no Negotiation of Peace shall be set on foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other, and that each Ally shall continually and from Time to Time impart to the other every Thing that shall pass in the said Negotiation, and shall stipulate with the common Enemy for the same Rights, Immunities, Exemptions, and Prerogatives, for his Ally, as he should do for himself, if so be the said Allies do not agree to the contrary.*

And whereas the *French* King, having got Possession of a great Part of the *Spanish* Dominions, exercised an absolute Authority over that Monarchy, having seized *Milan* and the *Spanish* Low-Countries, by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadix* and of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean* and of the *Spanish* *West-Indies*, by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; and instead of giving the Satisfaction that was justly expected, had proceeded to further Violences and Indignities; and having influenced *Spain* to acknowledge the Pretender, and thereby to concur with him in the said Affront; her late sacred Majesty Queen *Anne*, taking Notice that she found her self obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith,
for

for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and to prevent the Mischiefs which all *Europe* were threaten'd with, to declare a War against *France* and *Spain*, did accordingly, in the Month of *May* 1702, in the most publick and solemn Manner, proclaim the same, as his Imperial Majesty and the States-General did likewise do, in or about the said Month of *May*, in Pursuance of the before-mentioned Treaties.

And whereas many Kings, Princes, and States of *Europe* being invited by the said Grand-Alliance, and relying on the Faith thereof, did afterwards become Parties to the said Confederate War against *France* and *Spain*, and in the Treaty enter'd into, in or about the Month of *May* 1703, between his Imperial Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States-General, and the King of *Portugal*, it was, among other Things, expressly stipulated, that no Peace nor Truce shall be made, but by the mutual Consent of all the Confederates, nor shall at any Time be made, whilst the second Grandson of the most Christian King, by the *Dauphin*, or any other Prince of the Line of *France*, continued in *Spain*.

And whereas; to give the greatest Strength that was possible, to the Union so necessary to both Nations, her late Majesty and the States, by a Treaty, in the Month of *June* 1703, renew'd and confirm'd, all Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between them; and to the End a just and reasonable Peace might the better be obtained, that might establish the Repose and Tranquility of *Europe*, it was agreed, that neither of the said Allies should make a Suspension of Arms, or a Peace with *France* or *Spain*, but in Conjunction and by common Consent.

And whereas the said War was, for several Years, carry'd on with Vigour and Unanimity, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure; for the Support of which, on the Part of *Great Britain*, many Millions were granted by Parliaments, who on many Occasions express'd their Sense of the Justice of it, and frequently gave their humble Advice to the Throne, that no Peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as *Spain* and the *West-Indies* continued in any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*.

And whereas the just Cause of her Majesty and her Allies, in Defence of the common Liberty, and in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown of *Great Britain*, was favoured by the Divine Providence with unparallell'd Successes and signal Victories; whereby, as well as by the Wisdom and Unanimity of their Councils, the Reputation

of the Confederate Arms was highly advanc'd, and *Great Britain* was esteem'd the Guardian of the Liberties of *Europe*.

And whereas, from the prosperous Condition of the Affairs of the Allies, nothing remain'd, in all humane Appearance, but that they should reap the Fruits of all their Victories, in a speedy, just, honourable, and lasting Peace; and on the other Hand, nothing was left to raise the Hopes of the Enemy, whereby to defeat that happy Prospect, but his secret Endeavours to disunite the Confederacy.

And whereas divers evil-minded Persons, Enemies to the true Interest of their own Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of *Europe*, having by many wicked Arts and base Insinuations, obtain'd Access to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and being admitted into her Council, and into Places of the highest Trust, and having form'd a wicked and treacherous Correspondence with the Emissaries of *France*, and set on Foot a private and destructive Negotiation of Peace, thereby intending to weaken and dissolve the Confederacy, which had so long and happily subsisted between her Majesty and her good and faithful Allies, to the Honour and Safety of the Nation, had prevail'd upon her said late Majesty for that Purpose, to declare her Resolution of entering into a Treaty of Peace with the Common Enemy, against the Consent and Opinion of all her Majesty's Allies, and also to appoint *John* then Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Sufford*, her Plenipotentiaries, to transact the same at *Utrecht*.

And whereas her sacred Majesty, in Pursuance of the Treaties she stood engag'd in, and of her Declaration in the Month of *April* 1711, to the Grand Pensionary and the other Ministers of *Holland*, being still determin'd, in making Peace as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with her Allies, and, in Conjunction with them, to demand and procure from *France* a just Satisfaction for all their Pretensions, according to and in Performance of the many solemn Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between her Majesty and them, did, in Pursuance thereof, by her Instructions under the Sign Manual, dated the 21st of *October* 1711, to him the said *Thomas* Earl of *Sufford*, her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, direct him, that during the Course of the then intended Negotiation of Peace, it must be the most careful Endeavour, and the fix'd Principle of all the Confederates,

federates, to hold fast together, in order to obtain from the Enemy the utmost which could be hop'd for, in the present Circumstances of Affairs; and that he might assure the Confederates, that her Majesty, on her Part, would firmly adhere to that Rule, and that she was so far from making Peace without the Concurrence of the States-General, that she had declar'd her firm Resolution not to make it without their Satisfaction.

And also by her Instructions under the Sign Manual, to the then Bishop of *Bristol*, and him the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, to treat of a good and general Peace, her said Majesty, amongst other Things, did direct them, upon their Arrival at *Utrecht*, to concert with the Ministers of the Allies, in what Manner it might be most proper to open the Conferences, and what Method to observe in the Progress of the Treaties; upon that, and all other Occasions, earnestly to represent to those Ministers the great Importance of appearing united, and for that Reason to recommend to them, that if any Difference or Dispute should arise, the same should be accommodated amongst themselves, that *France* might have no Hold to break in upon them; but, on the contrary, whenever they meet the Enemy's Ministers in the Congress, every Opinion that is deliver'd, and every Instance that is made, may be back'd by the concurrent Force of the whole Confederacy.

That if it should be thought proper to begin by the Disposition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, they were to insist, that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction, which the Allies expected, and which his most Christian Majesty had promis'd, could not be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*. Notwithstanding all which Premises,

Art. I. He the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, being of her Majesty's Privy-Council, and her Ambassador Extraordinary to the States-General, and appointed one of her Plenipotentiaries to treat with the Ministers of *France*, of a good and general Peace, in Concert with the Ministers of her Majesty's Allies, who for that Purpose were assembled at *Utrecht* with those of *France*, with full Powers to transact the same, having no Regard to the true Ends of his said Commissions and Powers, to the Honour or Safety of her Majesty or her Kingdoms, to the many solemn Engagements she was under, to the old and faithful Allies of this Nation, or to the common Liberties of *Europe*; but being devoted to the Interest and Service

of the *French King*, the then common Enemy, in Defiance of the Tenor of the several Treaties before-mention'd, or some of them, as well as of the frequent Advices of Parliament, and the many Declarations of her Majesty from the Throne; but more particularly in Defiance of the solemn and mutual Assurances, which had been so lately renew'd, between her Majesty and the States-General, to act in perfect Concert with each other, in making Peace, as in making War; and of several Instructions from her Majesty, under the Sign Manual, to him the said Earl in Pursuance thereof, was not only wanting in his Duty and Trust to her Majesty, by not advising against, and as far as was in his Power, by not opposing the going into any private, separate Negotiation with *France*; but on the contrary, when a separate, dishonourable, and destructive Negotiation of Peace was enter'd into, between the Ministers of *Great-Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to her Majesty's Allies, according to their several Treaties, he the said Earl, did not only take upon himself, and presume from Time to Time, to advise and exhort, that the same should be continu'd and carry'd on, but did likewise frequently concert private and separate Measures, with the Ministers of *France*, in Order to impose upon and deceive her Majesty's good Subjects, and her Allies; and was instrumental in promoting the said separate Negotiation, exclusive of all the Allies, and to their manifest Prejudice and Detriment.

And further, he the said Earl, when the Ministers of *France* at *Utrecht*, refused to answer in Writing, and on many other Occasions proceeded in a fallacious and unjustifiable Manner, in transacting the Negotiations of Peace, was not only wanting in his Duty, in not representing to her Majesty and her Ministers against the same, and in not supporting in the Manner he ought to have done, her Majesty's good Allies, in their reasonable Demands from *France*; but, on the contrary, commended the *French* Prudence, in taking such Measures, and even suggested himself the Measures for *France* to make Use of, to create Dissensions amongst the Allies, and separate Negotiations between each of the Allies and *France*, thereby to dissolve the whole Confederacy.

By which wicked and treacherous Practices, he the said Earl prostituted the Honour of her Majesty and the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and grossly violated his Powers and Instructions, the many Treaties which her Majesty then stood engag'd in to her Allies, and the repeated Assurances,

surances, which the said Earl had, by her Majesty's Order, and in her Name, given to the said Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them throughout the whole Negotiation of Peace, thereby rendering the Design of the Confederacy, and the mutual Support expected from the same, altogether Useless, and giving up the Affairs of *Europe* into the Hands of *France*.

Art. II. Whereas the maintaining a perfect Union and good Correspondence between her late Majesty and the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, was of the utmost Importance, for preserving to these Kingdoms the invaluable Blessings of their Religion, and Civil Liberties, by securing the Succession to the Crown to a Race of Protestant Princes, ever renown'd for their great Justice and Clemency, and thereby defeating the traiterous Designs of the Pretender; and for that Purpose, the great Wisdom of divers Parliaments, which had fix'd and confirm'd the said Succession, had also laid the Obligation of an Oath upon the Subjects of these Realms, to support and maintain the same, to the utmost of their Power.

He the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, not regarding the many ill Consequences to her Majesty and these Kingdoms, which would naturally ensue from a Disunion, or Coolness of Affection, between Princes so nearly ally'd in Blood and Interest, instead of doing what in him lay to prevent the same, did, on the contrary, in his Letters from *Holland*, to her Majesty's Ministers of State in *Great Britain*, by divers false Representations and scurrilous Reflections upon his present most gracious Majesty, then Elector of *Hanover*, endeavour to alienate her Majesty's Affections from his said Electoral Highness, and to create or widen fatal Differences or Misunderstandings between them. And when, by the wicked and pernicious Advice of him the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, and divers other evil Counsellors, her late Majesty was at last prevail'd upon to make a fatal Cessation of Arms with the then common Enemy, without any Concert with his said Electoral Highness, and against the Consent, and contrary to the most earnest Representations of all her Allies; for the Execution of which, he the said Earl was sent over to the Army in the *Netherlands*, where the Generals of the Auxiliaries paid by her Majesty, whose Honour and Consciences would not permit them to abandon the Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice to *France*, refused to withdraw with the Duke of *Ormond*, without particular Orders from their respective Masters; which Proceedings
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of the confederate Generals, being wickedly represented by the said evil Counsellors in Conjunction with the Ministers and Emissaries of *France*, as an Indignity offer'd to her sacred Majesty; he the said *Thomas* Earl of *Selkirk*, to create Uneasiness and Dissension between her late Majesty, and his then Electoral Highness, did by his Letter, on or about the 17th of *July*, 1712, to her Majesty's then Secretary of State, maliciously and wickedly suggest, and affirm, that the said Separation of the confederate Generals, from the Duke of *Ormond*, ought to be imputed to his said Electoral Highness.

And farther, he the said Earl, by frequently affirming, and sometimes in the most solemn Manner, to the Ministers of his said Electoral Highness, as well as others, the most notorious and manifest Untruths, contrary to the Intentions and Interests of her Majesty, and vainly intending thereby to deceive and impose upon his said Electoral Highness, and the rest of her Majesty's good and faithful Allies, in Matters of the highest Importance, and particularly, by solemnly affirming, on or about the 16th of *July*, 1712, to *Monsieur Kuleau*, General of the *Hanover* Forces, and the rest of the confederate Generals, that her Majesty had made no Truce with *France*, whereas he the said Earl then well knew the same was made, and concluded several Weeks before, did thereby, as well as by the beforemention'd Proceedings, not only prostitute and dishonour the high Characters he was then invested with, but, as far as in him lay, did dissolve the mutual Confidence and good Understanding so necessary to be maintain'd between her said late Majesty and the illustrious House of *Hanover*, for the Safety and Prosperity of *Great Britain*, and the common Liberty of *Europe*.

Art. III. Whereas in the pernicious Negotiations of Peace carry'd on by him the said Earl and other evil Counsellors, with the Ministers of *France*, the *French* King had propos'd to acknowledge her Majesty's Title to the Crown of these Realms, and the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, when the Peace should be sign'd between *Great Britain* and *France*, and not before: Whereupon the House of Lords, by an humble Address to her Majesty, on the 15th of *February*, 1711, begg'd Leave to represent their just Indignation at that dishonourable Treatment of her Majesty, as also their utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace offer'd to her Majesty and her Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; for which

which Addressed her Majesty was pleas'd to return them her hearty Thanks, for the Zeal they had therein express'd for her Honour.

He, the said Earl, was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty and Zeal for the Protestant Succession, in not advising her Majesty against treating with *France*, upon such dishonourable Terms; but did himself, with other evil Counsellors, privately, wickedly, and treacherously, concert and agree with the Ministers of *France*, that the said Proposals, so derogatory to the Dignity of her Majesty, and dangerous to these Kingdoms, should be the Conditions upon which *France* would agree to treat of a Peace with *Great Britain*.

And farther, he the said Earl, in Contempt and Disaffection of the Judgment of the House of Peers, which had receiv'd her Majesty's gracious Approbation, and acting the Part of an Emissary of *France*, instead of a Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, being thereunto encourag'd, and founding his Presumption on a Letter to the then said Bishop of *Bristol*, and him the said Earl, from *Henry St. John*, Esq; then Principal Secretary of State, on the 16th of *February* 1711, the next Day after the said Address of the House of Peers was made, and informing them of the Indignation express'd in *Great Britain* at the Offers of *France*; but that by the Management of *Mr. Thomas Harley* (then Secretary of the Treasury) the House of Commons was perfectly and absolutely secur'd to the Measures of Peace; did wickedly, deceitfully, and perfidiously concert and agree with the Ministers of *France* at *Utrecht*, that the said French Ministers, should write a collusive Letter to him the said Earl, and the then said Bishop of *Bristol*, wherein her Majesty should be styled Queen of *Great Britain*; which Letter was not to be made any Use of at *Utrecht*, or taken as an Acknowledgment by *France* of her Majesty's Title to the Crown, but was agreed to be transmitted to *Great Britain*, thereby to deceive and impose upon her Majesty and the Parliament, as if *France* had then actually acknowledg'd the same; which said Letter was accordingly written by the Ministers of *France*, and transmitted to *Great Britain* by him the said Earl: Whereby her Majesty, the Parliament, and the whole Nation, were most grossly and scandalously abused and drawn into the said destructive Measures of Peace, to the great Dishonour of her Majesty and these Kingdoms, and to the apparent Danger of the Protestant Succession.

Art. IV. That he the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, in Defiance of the many Treaties between her Majesty and her Allies, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain*, to the House of *Austria*, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*; and in Contempt of the Advice and Opinion of Parliament, that no Peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as *Spain* and the *West-Indies* continu'd in any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; and also in direct Violation of her Majesty's Instructions of the 23d of *December* 1711, in Pursuance thereof; whereby he the said Earl was expressly commanded to insist, in the Conferences of Peace with the Ministers of *France*, that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction which the Allies expected, and which his most Christian Majesty had promis'd to grant, could not be obtain'd if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of that House; did not only presume to treat about the Peace with the Ministers of *France*, without insisting, as he ought to have done, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should not be allotted to the said House of *Bourbon*, but also when the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty and of the King of *Portugal*, in Conformity to the mutual Obligations and Treaties between her Majesty and them, and with each other, demanded of *France*, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should be restored to the House of *Austria*, and requested him the said Earl to join with them to strengthen that Demand, did decline and refuse to do the same.

By which perfidious and unwarrantable Practices of him the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, incurable Jealousies and Discords were created between her Majesty and her Allies; that mutual Confidence which had so long and so successfully been cultivated between them, and which was so necessary for their common Safety, was absolutely dissolv'd; the just Ballance of Power in *Europe* was wickedly betrayed; and apparent Advantages were given to the common Enemy, to impose what Terms of Peace he should think fit, upon her Majesty and the whole Confederacy.

Art. V. Whereas her late Majesty, on the 7th of *December* 1711, having earnestly recommended from the Throne, that Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in Order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; and accordingly Supplies were granted and Magazines provided, at a great Expence; and in Pursuance thereof, her Majesty having given early Assurances to her Allies

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of her sincere Intentions, and likewise expressly instructed her General the Duke of *Ormond*, not only to renew the same Assurances, and declare her Resolution of pushing on the War with the utmost Vigour, but to concert with the Generals of the Allies the proper Measures for entering upon Action; which Assurances were accordingly given by the said Duke, and the Confederate Army was thereupon order'd to be assembled, which at that Time was the strongest that had been in the Service, during the whole Course of the War, and greatly Superior to that of the Enemy.

Notwithstanding which Premises, he the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, then of her Majesty's Privy Council, being inform'd of the reasonable Prospect which, by the Blessing of God, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conquests over the Army of *France*, in Order to disappoint the Expectations of the Allies, and to give Success to the secret and wicked Negotiations, then carrying on by himself and other evil Counsellors, with the Ministers of *France*, on divers very false and groundless Suggestions and Allegations, and in Violation of many Treaties, then subsisting between her Majesty and the States Général, as well as several other Princes, at several Times, and particularly by his Letter of the 30th of April 1712, to *Henry Viscount Bellingbrooke*, then *Henry St. John*, Esq; one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, did wickedly and treacherously suggest and advise, that a Cessation of Arms should be made with *France*, by her Majesty, without and even against the Consent of her good Allies and Confederates.

In Pursuance of which wicked Counsels and Advices, Directions were afterwards privately sent, in her Majesty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormond* in *Flanders*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battle, till farther Orders, although nothing had been then settl'd in the said private Negotiation, for the Interest and Security of *Great Britain*.

And farther, he the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, at that Time also of her Majesty's Privy Council, did advise her late Majesty that he himself should be sent, and accordingly he was afterwards sent from *England* to the Army under the Duke of *Ormond* in *Flanders*, with Directions, in her Majesty's Name, to cause a Cessation of Arms to be made and proclaim'd between her Majesty's and the *French* Army, and Preparation to be made by the Troops of *Great Britain*, from the confederate Army, which were
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accordingly perform'd and executed, by the Advice and Direction of him the said Earl; without the Consent, and contrary to the earnest Representations of her Majesty's Confederates, and in open Violation and Defiance of the many Treaties then subsisting between her Majesty, and her good and faithful Allies.

By which wicked and perfidious Counsels, and Practices of him the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, the Progress of the victorious Arms of the Confederates was stopped, and a most favourable Opportunity lost for conquering the Enemy, all Hopes of Confidence between her Majesty and her Allies were entirely destroy'd, and the *French King* made absolute Master of the Negotiations of Peace.

Art. VI. That he the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, having, in concert with other false and evil Counsellors, wickedly advis'd and procur'd the said fatal Cessation of Arms, and likewise obtain'd for *France*, the Separation of the Troops of *Great Britain* from the confederate Army, in farther Execution of his treacherous Purposes, to advance and promote the Interests of *France*, and being determin'd, as far as in him lay, not only to render all future Correspondence, and good Harmony, between her Majesty and the States General, utterly impracticable; but designing by all possible Means, to weaken and distress the said States, in Order to bring them under an absolute Necessity of complying and submitting to the Measures of *France*; and well knowing, that taking Possession of *Ghent* and *Burges*, was the readiest Means of effecting the same, did wickedly and treacherously advise, that a Party of the Queen's Troops, should be sent to march through some of the Towns belonging to the States General, in Hopes, that the Commanders of the said Towns, incens'd by such unjust and unnecessary Provocations, and through the Apprehensions of the ill Consequences, that such Attempts and Proceedings might subject them to, would be induc'd to refuse them Admittance, and thereby give a Pretence, for putting in Execution the perfidious Designs and Resolutions, which had been concerted by him the said Earl, and other evil Counsellors, with the Ministers of *France*; in Pursuance of which wicked Advice, a Party of her Majesty's Troops, was accordingly sent with Orders to march through some of the forsaid Towns, belonging to the States General, and on Pretence of their being deny'd Passage through the same, the said treacherous and destructive Design, was immediately put in Execution, and *Ghent* and *Burges*, were seiz'd

seized upon by the Troops of *Great Britain*, whereby all Means of Communication, between *Holland* and the Confederate Army being entirely cut off, or put into the Hands of those, who had solatly and shamefully betray'd the common Cause, apparent Advantages and Encouragement were given to the *French Army*; and her Majesty's good and faithful Allies were deterred from forming, or prosecuting any Designs against the common Enemy, since the same could not be put in Execution without their Knowledge and Consent, who on many Occasions, had given the most evident Proofs of their Disaffection to the Confederates, and of their firm Adherence to the Interests of *France*.

All which Crimes and Misdemeanours were committed, and done by him the said Earl, against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity; the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him the said Earl.

And he the said Earl of *Strafford*, was of her late Majesty's Privy Council, her Ambassador Extraordinary to the States-General, and one of her Plenipotentiaries, to treat of a good and general Peace with *France*, during the Time that all and every the Crimes before set forth were done and committed.

And the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty to exhibit at any Time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, and also of replying to the Answers, that the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, shall make unto the said Articles, or any of them, or of offering Proof of the Premises, or any other Impeachments or Accusations, that shall be exhibited by them, in the Case shall (according to the Course of Parliament) require: Do pray that the said *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, be put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanours, and receive such condign Punishment, as the same shall deserve. And that such Proceedings, Examinations, Trials and Judgments, may be upon every of them, had and used, as are agreeable to Law and Justice.

These Articles having been read in the House of Peers, the Earl of *Strafford*, made a long Speech, wherein among other Things, 'He complain'd of the Hardship that had been put upon him, by seizing his Papers in an unprecedented Manner. That he design'd to have drawn up and printed an Account of all his Negotiations, where- by, he did not doubt, he would have made it appear, to all

' all the World, that he had done nothing but in Dis-
 ' charge of his Duty, and of the Trust reposed in him.
 ' That if either in his Letters or Discourses, while he had
 ' the Honour to represent the Crown of *Great Britain*, he
 ' had dropt any unguarded Expressions, against some for-
 ' reign Ministers, he hoped the same would not be ac-
 ' counted a Crime by a *British* House of Peers. Concluding
 ' with desiring, that a competent Time be allow'd him
 ' to answer the Articles now brought against him; and
 ' that he might have Duplicates of all the Papers, that ei-
 ' ther had been laid before the Committee of Secrecy, or
 ' were still in the Hands of the Government, which might
 ' be for his Justification'. The Lord Viscount *Townshend*,
 in particular, said, ' That his Complaint about the taking
 ' his Papers from him, was altogether groundless and un-
 ' just; that infinite Instances of the like Proceeding
 ' might be produced; that no State could be safe without
 ' it; and, in short, that extraordinary Cases justify extra-
 ' ordinary Methods. As to the Earl of *Strafford's* Demand,
 ' to have Duplicates of all the Papers that had been laid
 ' before the Commons, he (the Lord *Townshend*) thought it
 ' unreasonable, and made with no other Design than to
 ' gain Time; and make the Commons lose the Opportu-
 ' nity of bringing him to his Trial. That those Papers
 ' were so voluminous (consisting of thirteen or fourteen
 ' Volumes in Folio) that they could not be copied out in
 ' many Weeks; and as the Earl might have had access to
 ' them, ever since they were laid before the Parliament,
 ' so he was still at Liberty to peruse them; and extract
 ' out of them what he thought proper for his own De-
 ' fence.' The Duke of *Devonshire*, and the Lord Chancellor
Cowper back'd the Lord *Townshend*; and, on the contrary,
 the late Lord Chancellor *Harcourt*, and the Bishop of *Rochester*,
 spoke for the Earl of *Strafford*. But what availed
 the latter most was said by the Earl of *Ilchester*, who represent-
 ed, ' That in all civilized Nations, all Courts of Judica-
 ' ture, except the Inquisition, allow'd the Persons ar-
 ' raign'd all that was necessary for their Justification;
 ' and that the House of Peers of *Great Britain* ought not,
 ' in this Case, to do any thing contrary to that Honour
 ' and Equity, for which they are so justly renowned
 ' throughout all *Europe*.' Hereupon it was resolved, that
 the Earl of *Strafford* should have Copies of all such Papers
 as were in the Secretary's, and other Offices, which he
 should think proper for his Defence; that he should have
 free Access to the Papers that had been laid before the
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Commons; and that a Month's Time be allow'd him, to answer the Articles of Impeachment against him.

It was expected, that the Earl of *Oxford* would, on the 23d of *August*, have given in his Answer to the Articles exhibited against him; but, on that Day, a Petition from the said Earl, praying for a longer Time, being presented to their Lordships, they were pleased to agree to give him till that Day seven-night, and order'd that he should then attend at their Bar in Person, and deliver in his Answer. But on the 30th of *August*, having petition'd for a longer Delay, their Lordships granted him till this Day, being the 3d of *September*, when the Earl of *Oxford* caused the following Answer to be deliver'd to the House of Lords:

The ANSWER of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, to the Articles exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, in Maintenance of their Impeachment against him, for High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, supposed to have been by him committed.

THE said Earl saving to himself all Advantages of Exception to the said Articles, and of not being prejudiced by any Words, or Want of Form, in this his Answer; and also saving to himself all Rights and Privileges belonging to him, as one of the Peers of this Realm, for Answer to the said Articles, saith, he admits many solemn Treaties and Alliances have been formerly enter'd into, between the Crown of *England*, and other Princes and Potentates of *Europe*, for their mutual Security, and to prevent the immoderate Growth of the Power of *France*, which might prove dangerous to the neighbouring Princes and States: And that it was therefore laid down as a fundamental Principle and Maxim of Union amongst the Allies, that *France* and *Spain* should never be united under the same Government, and that one and the same Person should not be King of both those Kingdoms: And he apprehends, that the principal View and Aim of the Allies was to settle and maintain an equal Ballance of Power in *Europe*; and since the Conjunction of *Spain* to the Dominions of *France* might possibly ensue, from the Duke of *Anjou's* being possessed of that Crown, the Dispossessing him was desir'd, as the most likely Means to prevent that Conjunction; and, for the same Reason, the Union of *Spain* with the *Empire* must have been equally fatal,

tal, and the Prevention of it equally the Design of the Alliance; nor could the Continuance of Spain in the House of Bourbon be, in any Respect, prejudicial to the Allies, if the Union of that Crown with France could be prevented. As new Dangers of such Union have been apprehended, new Treaties and Stipulations have been enter'd into amongst the Allies, to obviate such Dangers, and particularly the Treaty for an intended Partition seems to have been concluded upon that View: And though he acknowledges the Wisdom of Parliament in condemning that Treaty, as prejudicial and fatal, in its Consequences, to England, and the Peace of Europe; yet he presumes it was not condemn'd, because Part of the Dominions of the Crown of Spain were thereby allotted to the House of Bourbon, but because such considerable Parts of those Dominions, as the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, the Province of Guipuscoa, and other Territories, were allotted to that Branch of the House of Bourbon, to whom the Crown of France was to descend, which might have been a great and dangerous Addition to the then formidable Strength of that Crown; and because it was made against the repeated Remonstrances of Charles III, then King of Spain, who declar'd by his Ambassador, that such Partition-Treaty could have no other Effect than to force Spain to throw it self into the Arms of France, to prevent the Dismembering of the Spanish Monarchy: And that it had this Consequence, appear'd upon the Death of that Prince, who seems to have been induced, by that Consideration, to bequeath the entire Monarchy of Spain to the Duke of Anjou, a younger Branch of the House of Bourbon, who accordingly, upon the Demise of the said King Charles II, took Possession of the Monarchy of Spain. But this Accession of the Duke of Anjou to the Crown of Spain did not produce the Alliance in the Article mention'd, between Leopold then Emperor of Germany, his late Majesty King William III. of ever-glorious Memory, and the States General, as immediately necessary at that Juncture; for King William, as well as the States General, acknowledg'd the Duke of Anjou as King of Spain, thereby allowing that the Duke of Anjou's Enjoyment of the Monarchy of Spain, while he was but a younger Branch of the House of Bourbon, was not destructive of the Liberties of Europe, or the Preservation of a due Ballance of Power. And afterwards, when the French King had seiz'd the Spanish Netherlands, King William, by Advice of Parliament, came in, to the Assistance of the States, as Auxiliary only, by sending, up-
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on their Request, ten thousand Men, which *England* was obliged by Treaties to furnish, in Case the States were attack'd; after which, many Conferences passed at the *Hague*, betwixt the Ministers of *England* and the States, and those of *France*, in order to find out some Expedient, by which, upon a reasonable Division of the Dominions of *Spain*, a new War might be prevented: And the States, in the Course of those Conferences, often asserted, that tho' they had acknowledg'd *Philip King of Spain*, yet such an Acknowledgment was not contrary to the Demand of a reasonable Satisfaction to be given to the Emperor, for his Pretensions to the *Spanish Succession*: Which was in Effect to declare, that the Satisfaction demanded for the Emperor was such as would leave King *Philip* in Possession of *Spain*. But these Conferences broke off about *August 1701*, without Effect, and, in *September* following, King *William* enter'd into the Grand Alliance with the Emperor and the States General, whereby it was agreed, that, in the first Place, Endeavours should be us'd, by amicable Means, to obtain the Satisfaction desir'd for the Emperor, who probably, at that Time, would have accepted a very easy Composition for his Pretensions: But when the *French King* acknowledged the Pretender as King of *England*, which not long after happened, his Majesty King *William*, and the Parliament of *England*, justly provoked by this Affront, resolv'd to enter into the War which had been begun by the Emperor alone, in *Italy*, the Year before. And the late Queen mentions this Indignity as the chief Motive of her engaging in it, as appears by her Declaration of War against *France* and *Spain*, in *May 1702*.

The said Earl admits the several Treaties set forth in the Preamble to the said Articles, and that such Advice was given by Parliament, and such Speeches were made from the Throne, as in the said Preamble are mentioned; but, for more Certainty, begs Leave to refer himself to the very Treaties, Addresses of Parliament, and Speeches, when they shall be produc'd: And he humbly Hopes your Lordships will allow him to observe, that these Treaties manifestly shew, that the Design of the Allies, in endeavouring the Recovery of *Spain* from the House of *Bourbon*, was to prevent the Union of those two potent Kingdoms, in one and the same Person. In the Grand Alliance 1701, the avow'd Ends thereof are, the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the *Spanish Succession*, the Security of the Dominions of the King of *Great Britain* and States General,

with the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects; the preventing the Union of *France* and *Spain* under the same Government: And the Territories and Provinces pointed out in the fifth Article, were the furthest Views of that Alliance; whereby it was thought his Imperial Majesty would receive the utmost Satisfaction which he could reasonably demand, for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession. No mention is made of the Recovery of the whole Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, either in the Grand Alliance, or in the defensive One made the same Year, between his Majesty King *William* and the States General: And when, in the Treaty between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, on the one Part, and the King of *Portugal* on the other, about May 1703, it was concerted to place Arch-duke *Charles*, the present Emperor, upon the Throne of *Spain*, he was then but a younger Branch of the House of *Austria*; and there is great Reason to believe, that the Queen, as well as other Princes of *Europe*, and in particular the King of *Portugal*, did not think a Treaty to procure the Crown of *Spain* for the Arch-duke, when a younger Branch of the House of *Austria*, did lay any Obligation of procuring that Monarchy for him, when he became first of that House, and was elected Emperor; since the Imperial and Hereditary Dominions, join'd to the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, would have given such excess of Power to one Prince, as would have been formidable to *Europe*, and a Means to destroy that Ballance of Power which her Majesty, in all her Treaties, had constantly labour'd to preserve; and it is a known and an allow'd Rule, by the Law of Nations, in Reference to Leagues between Princes, that if there happens a material Change in what was the principal Ground and Cause of the Treaty, the Obligation thereof ceases. If therefore, in the Preliminary Articles in 1709, and afterwards in the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*, a Cession of of the *Spanish* Monarchy to King *Charles* III. who was then younger Brother to the Emperor, was thought reasonable to be insisted on; yet the said Earl humbly submits to your Lordships great Judgments, whether there was equal Reason for insisting on such Cession, when King *Charles* III. was become Head of that House, and had Possession of the Empire and all the Hereditary Countries of *Austria*, as a Condition without which no Peace should be made. The States General were so far from admitting or yielding that the Monarchy of *Spain* should, in all Events, be given to the House of *Austria*, that he the said Earl hath

hath heard, they refus'd to admit it to be insert'd as a Condition of their Barrier Treaty, when propos'd by her Majesty's Ambassador at the *Hague*, and chose rather to put a stop to the Proceedings of that Treaty, and hazard the Advantages they thereby expected, than comply with that Proposal. The Advice of Parliament is of great Weight, to which her late Majesty always gave, and the said Earl always paid, a just Regard; and he doubts not but the House of Peers had proper Inducements when they gave their Advice to the Throne, *that no Peace would be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as the Kingdom of Spain and the West-Indies continued in the Possession of any Branch of the House of Bourbon*: But if he may be permitted to offer his humble Conjecture of the Motives of that Advice, he conceives it might proceed from an Apprehension of a future Union of those two Crowns, as likely to ensue, in Case Spain should continue in the Possession of any who might become Heir to the Crown of France, and that even the Conjunction of the Empire and Spain would be less dangerous than such an Union. But when her Majesty communicated to her Parliament, the 6th of June 1712, the Terms upon which a Peace might be made, and thereby inform'd them, *that France had been brought to offer, that the Duke of Anjou should, for himself and his Descendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of France; and that, at the same Time, the Succession to the Crown of France was to be declared, after the Death of the then Dauphin and his Sons, to be in the Duke of Berry and his Sons, in the Duke of Orleans, and his Sons, and so on to the rest of the House of Bourbon; and that the Succession to Spain and the West-Indies, after the Duke of Anjou and his Children, was to descend to such Prince as should be agreed upon as the Treaty of Peace, for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon*; both Houses of Parliament, by their respective Addresses to her Majesty, in the same Month, express'd their entire Satisfaction: And as the House of Commons desir'd her Majesty to proceed in the Negotiations then depending for obtaining a speedy Peace; so the House of Lords assur'd her Majesty, that they entriely rely'd on her Majesty's Wisdom to finish that great and good Work. And after her Majesty had concluded a Peace on those Terms, both Houses of Parliament, severally, congratulated her Majesty on the Conclusion of the Peace; and also join'd in an Address of the 22d of April 1714, expressing their just Sense of her Majesty's Goodness to her People, in delivering them by a safe, honourable, and advantageous Peace

with *France* and *Spain*, from the heavy Burthen of a consuming Land War, unequally carry'd on, and become at last impracticable.

He the said Earl acknowledges, that her Majesty was pleas'd about *August* 1710, to re-admit him, among others, to a Place in her Council, and to require his Services in Offices of Trust; to which he submitted purely in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, with great Reluctance, from the Prospect of the Difficulties with which he was likely to struggle. But as he never ask'd any Employment, nor us'd any wicked Arts, or base Insinuations, to obtain the same from her Majesty; so in all Employments with which her Majesty was pleas'd to Honour him, he sincerely endeavour'd to discharge his Duty with the utmost Integrity; having always with the truest Zeal desir'd and endeavour'd, as far as he could, to promote the Honour and Service of her Majesty, whose Aim he knew to be the Welfare of her Kingdoms in the first Place, and (as far as he judg'd it consistent with that) the common Good of her Allies.

In or about the Month of *September* 1710, her Majesty (whose undoubted Prerogative it was) thought fit to dissolve the Parliament then in being, and call a new One. In the Year 1711, Propositions were made by *France* to her Majesty for a Peace, without the Contrivance, or previous Knowledge of the said Earl: Her Majesty, out of her Affection for her People, having it much at her Heart to establish Peace in her own Days, express'd her Concern for the Disappointment of former Negotiations, and her earnest Desire to put a speedy End to the War, and to the Effusion of Christian Blood, and to ease her Subjects from the heavy Burthen of their Taxes; the said Earl doth acknowledge, that he thought a Peace was very much for the Interest and Advantage of *Great Britain*: And in his humble Opinion, the most favourable Juncture for obtaining advantageous Terms of Peace, was immediately after the signal Victories, gained by her Majesty's Arms, in the Year 1706. For after the Reduction of the Dominions of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, with other important Conquests in *Germany*: After the entire Destruction of the three great Armies of *France*, in *Flanders*, *Spain* and *Piedmont*: After the Allies had recover'd the *Spanish Netherlands*, *Milan* and other Territories in *Italy*, it might have been hop'd, from the great Distress in which the Enemy then was, a just and reasonable Peace would have been obtained; since so much was at that time gained from the
Enemy,

Enemy, and so much more, in all Probability, would have been yielded by them, as would have fully answer'd the Ends of the Grand Alliance. Peace was at that Time sought by the Enemy; and the Gid Earl, who had the Honour to be then one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, owns he then advis'd the accepting of it. And he humbly begs Leave to observe, that the War had been continued upon so unequal a Foot, that the Burthen of it annually encreas'd, and at the Time when these Proposals were made by *France*, was become almost insupportable. It had indeed been stipulated by the Grand Alliance, that the Allies should assist one another with all their Forces, according to a Specification to be agreed on in a particular Convention for that Purpose: But it doth not appear any such Convention was made, otherwise than as the House of Commons were inform'd by one of the principal Secretaries of State to his late Majesty King *William*, that by the Proportion adjust'd with the States, *England* was to furnish two Parts of five by Land, and the States the other three; and *England* was to furnish five Parts of eight by Sea, and the States the other three; but the States not always allowing themselves to be under an Obligation to furnish such Proportions, gave Occasion to *England's* bearing an unequal Part in the War, with respect to the Allies. The States had that prudent Regard to the frugal ordering their Affairs, that they frequently insisted, they ought not to be press'd beyond their Ability, and made themselves the sole Judges of what came within the compass of it, and by that Means avoided the supplying any Quota, or Proportion, which they thought improper for them to furnish. In the mean Time, the Charge of the War was greatly encreas'd upon the Subjects of *Great Britain*. In the Year 1702, it was under four Millions, from whence it gradually increas'd till 1706, the Charge of which Year amounted to above five Millions and a half, and still advancing till the Year 1711, it was then grown to near seven Millions, and at the same Time there was a Debt contracted, not provided for by Parliament, amounting to seven or eight Millions; the very Interest of which, and other Debts, wherein the Nation was involved, amounted to three Millions *per Annum*, and the Revenues of *Great Britain* were under such Anticipations, that it was found difficult to raise above two Millions and an half for the growing Service, to be paid within the Compass of the Year. So that, when the Duties and Difficulties upon Trade, and the Continuance of the Taxes up-

on Land, which had lain so heavy above twenty Years, are consider'd, the said Earl believes it could not be thought for the publick Interest to prolong the War, without an absolute Necessity.

During this Time, the States had manag'd with so good Oeconomy, that the said Earl had not heard of any additional Duty laid by them upon Trade from the Year 1702, to the Year 1711. What Acquisitions were made upon the Continent, during the Continuance of the War, tho' at the Expence of *British* Blood and Treasure, accru'd to the Share of the Allies; and the *Dutch* being under no Prohibition of Commerce with *France*, had a farther Advantage of the *British* Merchants, in Respect to a free Trade. Altho' the Princes of the Empire were engag'd by previous Treaties, to furnish their Quota's to the common Cause; yet when they were often press'd to do it, they alledg'd in Excuse, that those Troops which they were oblig'd to furnish at their own Expence, were in the Pay of the Crown of *Great Britain*. The Emperor left it to her Majesty to provide for those Troops, which by the *Portugal* Treaty, in the Year 1703, he was to furnish; the King *Portugal* not only neglected the Proportion of 12,000 Foot and 3,000 Horse, which by the said Treaty he was to provide at his own Expence, but even refus'd to permit the 11,000 Foot and 2,000 House, for which he had a Subsidy from her Majesty to be paid by Musters, according to an Article of that Treaty; and when press'd to furnish his full Number of Troops, alledg'd his Inability, for Want of that Part of the Subsidies which the States ought to have paid him. So that almost the whole Charge of the War in *Spain* was left upon her Majesty, the States having sent few or no Troops thither after the Battle of *Almanza*, and all the other Allies being likewise defective in their Proportions.

This was the Condition of Affairs, with Respect to the Charge of the War; nor did there appear from the then Situation of Affairs, any more promising Prospect, with Regard to the Event: For altho' it had pleas'd God to bless her Majesty's Arms with wonderful Success, at which the said Earl most sincerely rejoyc'd; yet it did not appear, that after the Year 1706, our Successes in other Parts had countervail'd our Losses in *Spain*; for after two great Battles, wherein we had been there defeated, after our Forces had been twice oblig'd to retire from *Madrid*, and after the taking the *British* Troops at *Brihuega*, the Recovery of *Spain*, (which was the main Article that retarded the Conclusion

clusion of the Peace at *Gertruydenberg*) seem'd almost desperate, especially since the *French* in the Year 1711, by their plentiful Vintage and Harvest, had well nigh recover'd the Effects of the Famine; and since some of the Allies at the same Time made pressing Instances for recalling Part of the Troops, as they had done frequently, during the Course of the War; from whence it appears, how just the Grounds were, upon which both Houses of Parliament represented to her Majesty, That the War had been unequally carry'd on, and was at last become impracticable. And the said Earl humbly hopes, he shall not be thought to have design'd any Disservice to his Country, if, in such Condition of Affairs, he did not dissuade her Majesty from hearkening to the Overtures of Peace made to her from *France*; or if, during such Negotiations, he endeavour'd, by corresponding with her Majesty's Knowledge and Approbation, in any Courts concern'd therein, to rectify any Mistakes, or contribute in any Measure towards the Conclusion of a General Peace: But the said Earl Believes, that in all the Negotiations towards such Peace, the Allies had such Knowledge and Communication of all the Measures therein taken by her Majesty, as the Treaties her Majesty was engag'd in requir'd: That the Propositions transmitted from *France*, about April 1711, were immediately communicated to the Pensionary and Ministers of *Holland*: That her Majesty did at the same Time assure them of her Resolution, to act in Concert with them, in making Peace as in making War. That when the States had express'd their Desires to be equal with those of *Great Britain* for a general and lasting Peace, and had declar'd, that they were ready to join in proper Measures to procure it, and desir'd *France* might explain itself more particularly upon the Points contain'd in those Propositions; her Majesty endeavour'd to obtain such Explanations, and afterwards communicated them to the States: And if her Majesty had thought it not expedient to proceed in the Method of a Preliminary Treaty, which had prov'd so ineffectual in the Years 1709 and 1710, but thought it might be sufficient to have Articles sign'd by a Minister of *France*, by his Sovereign's Command, to open Conferences for a Peace; the said Earl humbly hopes, that this Proceeding will be so far from being an unreasonable Deviation from the Methods of former Transactions in that Kind, that it will be justify'd by many Precedents of such Treaties. The said Earl can affirm, that during the whole Negotiation, so far as he

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was concern'd, he acted with a sincere Intention, to obtain a General Peace, for the Welfare and Honour of her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and such as might give' reasonable Satisfaction to her Allies, and answer all the Obligations her Majesty was under by any Treaties with any of the Confederates; and is not conscious to himself, that he hath in any Respect transgress'd that Duty, which, as a Privy Counsellor, or Officer of State, he did owe to her Majesty, or to the Publick. He is not insensible, that many of the Articles, wherewith he stands charg'd, are complicated with such Circumstances, Aggravations, and Inferences, as may render it difficult for him to acknowledge some Facts allieg'd, without acknowledging or seeming at least to acknowledge those Circumstances or Inferences. And as he is not conscious to himself, of being guilty of any Crime he stands charg'd with, so he takes it as agreeable to the common Course of Proceedings of this Nature, and to your Lordship's Justice, that he should not admit any Circumstances, which may tend to the Acconation of himself; he therefore begs Leave, that he may be allow'd to distinguish between the Facts themselves, and the Inferences drawn from them; and that whenever he acknowledges any Fact, he may not be understood to acknowledge those Consequences which are in the Articles deduc'd from it, unless it shall appear, that the Consequence was the Aim and Design of the said Earl, or is the necessary Result of any Act he hath done.

Art. I. In Answer to the first Article, the said Earl saith, That he always had the greatest Regard to the Honour and Safety of her late Majesty and her Kingdoms, to all the Engagements she was under to the Allies of this Nation, and to the common Liberties of *Europe*; that he never was devoted to the Interest or Service of the *French King*; that he is not conscious to himself of having acted, whilst he had the Honour to be her late Majesty's High Treasurer, or one of her most Honourable Privy Council, contrary to his Oath, or in Violation of his Duty and Trust, or with Disregard to, much less Defiance of any Treaties in the said Article mention'd, of the Advices of Parliament, her Majesty's Declarations from the Throne, or any mutual Assurances which had been made or renew'd between her Majesty and the States, to act in perfect Concert with each other in making Peace as in making War; and he utterly denies, that in or about the Months of *July* or *August*, 1711, or at any other Time, he did form any Conjurance or Confederacy, to set on

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Foot a private, separate, dishonourable, or destructive Negotiation of Peace between Great Britain and France, nor doth he know of any such Contrivance or Confederacy form'd by any of her Majesty's Privy Council, or that such Negotiation was at any Time set on Foot. But the said Earl says, he does believe, that about the Month of April, 1711, her late Majesty did receive from France some Proposals in order to set on Foot a Treaty for a general Peace, sign'd by Monsi. de Torcy, Secretary of State to the most Christian King, which, as he believes, were immediately communicated by her Ambassador in Holland to the States General; whereupon, as he has been inform'd, they thank'd her Majesty for her Confidence in them, declar'd themselves to be weary of the War, and ready to join in any Measures her Majesty should think proper for obtaining a good Peace; and that they hoped her Majesty would bring the French to explain more particularly the several Points contain'd in the above-mention'd Proposal, &c. to that Effect; and that after such Request, her Majesty sent Matthew Prior, Esq; to the Court of France, in order to obtain as full and ample an Explanation as he could of the said general Offers: But the said Earl denies, that he did advise her Majesty to send the said Mr. Prior to the Court of France, to make Propositions of Peace, without communicating the same to her Allies; or that the said Mr. Prior did by his Advice or Privy communicate any Propositions to the Ministers of France, wherein the Interest of Great Britain, or the common Interest of Europe were betray'd; nor doth the said Earl know, that the said Mr. Prior had any power to communicate Propositions to the Ministers of France, which betray'd either the Interests of Great Britain, or the common Interest of Europe. Therefore the said Earl insists, that there is no Ground to charge him with any treacherous or pernicious Contrivances in this Article mention'd. And if any Article was inserted in any Propositions to be communicated by the said Mr. Prior, that the Secret should be inviolably kept, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Consent of both Parties; yet the said Earl denies, that such Article was inserted by his Advice; and if any such there was, he cannot, however, believe it was design'd to exclude her Majesty's Allies from their just Share in the said Negotiations, and hopes he may be allow'd to observe, That in Case any Instructions were given for not divulging Propositions which concern'd Great Britain in particular, the same were far from manifesting such Design as is before mention'd, since it is well known

known to be the undoubted Right of every Member of a Confederacy to demand particular Advantages for themselves, not inconsistent with their Alliances, and which are not to take Place but on the Conclusion of a General Peace. And it has been usual for those to whom the first Overtures of Peace are to be made, to make Demands for themselves in the first Place, as the States particularly did in the Negotiations at the *Hague*, in the Year 1709, and at *Gertruydenberg* in the Year 1710. And tho' he apprehends that an Agreement not to divulge the Propositions, without the mutual Consent of both Parties, could not be to the Prejudice of her Allies; yet he believes, that in order to prevent any unreasonable Jealousies among them, even those Propositions which related to *Great Britain* in particular, were communicated to them; and that it will likewise appear, that the Propositions sign'd by Monsieur *de Torcy*, transmitted in the Month of *April* 1711, in the said Articles mentioned, whereby it is said, *the French King offered to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of England or Holland alone, or jointly with those of the Allies, at the Choice of England*, were Proposals relating only to the Manner of Treating, when the Conferences should be opened; and that her Majesty was so far from taking upon her to treat singly for the Allies, that she chose to have all the Parties admitted to the Congress, where they might have an Opportunity of treating and adjusting their respective Interests; that being, in her Opinion, the fairest Method of proceeding, most advantageous to the Confederates, and most likely to prevent Jealousies and Discords among them. And the said Earl saith, that he does not know that any Negotiations of Peace were contriv'd, or set on Foot, by any Persons employ'd in her Majesty's Service, which were in any Respect more advantageous to *France*, than *France* had asked, or which had a Tendency to give the Enemy a Power to create Misunderstandings between her Majesty and her Allies, or to destroy the Confidence between them.

Art. II. In Answer to the second Article, the said Earl saith, that he believes Monsieur *Mefnager*, a Subject of the *French King*, did sometime in the Year 1711, with her Majesty's Leave, come into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and bring with him a Letter from the said *French King* to her late Majesty, acknowledging her Majesty Queen of *Great Britain*, and likewise expressing a Desire to re-establish Peace with her, and that he was furnish'd with full Power from the said *French King* for that Purpose. The said

said Earl further saith, that it hath been the usual and allow'd Practice in most Nations, especially in *England*, for Privy-Councillors, by verbal Orders from the Sovereign, to confer within the Realm with Ministers of foreign Princes, and he conceives such Practice to be agreeable to the Laws of this Realm; and that full Powers are usually granted to Ministers who are sent abroad for the Justification of the Persons with whom they shall treat, rather than to justify such Ministers themselves; and the said Earl denies, that he did in the Month of *September* 1711, or at any other Time, secretly and unlawfully, or without Authority, confer or treat with the said *Sieur Mesnager* on the Negotiations of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, or that he did advise or promote the making a private and separate Treaty or Agreement between the said Crowns; but he hath been inform'd, and doth believe, that there was a Paper stiled, *An Answer to the Preliminary Demands of Great Britain more particularly*, sign'd by *Monsieur Mesnager* only, to which was subjoin'd a Declaration of the Queen's Acceptance of those Preliminary Articles, as Conditions his most Christian Majesty consented to grant, which were to be reduced into the usual Form of Treaties, and explain'd after the most clear and most intelligible Manner, to the common Satisfaction of *Great Britain* and *France*, and this only in Case of a General Peace: And this Declaration or some other Declaration to the like Effect, he believes might be sign'd by the Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. Secretary *St. John*, as in the said Articles is set forth. But the said Earl must crave Leave to submit it to the Judgment of your Lordships, whether a Paper of that Sort (if any such there was) containing Offers from *France*, which were not to take Effect but in Case of a General Peace, can be called a separate Treaty. He believes the Allies had early Knowledge and Participation of the said Proposals, from the Ministers of *Great Britain*; but denies that the Interests of *Great Britain* were thereby given up to *France*, or the Duke of *Anjou* admitted to be King of *Spain*; since, in the Declaration annexed to the said Proposal, he believes it is express'd, that her Majesty might in Justice expect the Securities and Advantages mention'd in those Proposals, what Prince soever he should be to whom the Monarchy of *Spain* should be allotted; and the said Earl, recollecting as well as he can, what were her Majesty's Views at that Time, is persuaded that her Majesty had then a Prospect, that the Monarchy of *Spain* would fall to the Share of another Prince. The said Earl denies, that
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by his Privy, Consent or Advice, any private or separate Treaty or Agreement, whereby the Interests of Great Britain were given up to France, or the Duke of Anjou was admitted to be King of Spain, was agreed, concluded, or sign'd, by the said *Sieur Mesnager* on the Part of France, and by the said Lord Dartmouth and Henry St. John, or either of them, in Behalf of her late Majesty; much less did the said Earl, at any Time, assume to himself Regal Power, or take upon him to meet and treat with the Enemy, without Authority from her Majesty, or do any Thing to subvert the ancient and establish'd Constitutions of the Government of these Kingdoms, or introduce any illegal or dangerous Methods of transacting the Affairs of State. And the said Earl further saith, that he did never aim at, or endeavour, by any separate Treaty, to dissolve or cancel any of these solemn Treaties, in which her Majesty stood engag'd to her Allies, nor was he privy to any Treaty, whereby the Queen was brought under a Dilemma, either to submit to the Dictates of France in the Progress of such Negotiation, or to lose the Confidence of her Allies.

Art. III. In answer to the third Article, the said Earl denies, that to disguise or carry on any private, separate, or dangerous Negotiations, he did contrive or advise the preparing and forming the Set of General Preliminaries in the Articles mentioned, intitled, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of France, to come to a General Peace*; or any other Set of General Preliminaries of like Nature; or that the same should be sign'd by the *Sieur Mesnager*; or that he did advise her sacred Majesty, that the same should be receiv'd by her Majesty: But the said Earl hath been inform'd, that certain Articles call'd, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of France, to come to a General Peace*, sign'd by the *Sieur Mesnager* only, were received by her Majesty; and believes the same might be communicated to the Ministers of the Allies then residing in England, as a Ground whereon the Confederates might treat or negotiate concerning a General Peace; but whether the same were communicated as the only Transactions that had been on that Subject, between Great Britain and France, the said Earl knows not: But since it is term'd impious Advice, and contrary to the Duty and Trust of a Minister of Great Britain, to advise the receiving such Articles; the said Earl, from his Concern for the Honour of her late Majesty's Administration, and the future Welfare of these Kingdoms, doth submit, whether it is criminal for such Minister

nister to advise the receiving Articles from a Minister of a Prince in War, containing Proposals for giving reasonable Satisfaction to *Great Britain* and all her Allies; and which being sign'd by the Minister of that Prince only, were not intended to bind any other: And since Preliminary Articles are no essential Step towards a General Negotiation, there being, as he believes, but few Instances where any Matters of Importance have been settled before the Opening of General Conferences. The said Earl does not conceive, that if any Minister of State had advis'd her Majesty to accept the Preliminaries or Offers of *France*, said to be sign'd by Monsieur *Mefnager* the 27th of September 1711, as the Foundation of a Treaty, he had thereby offended against any known Law, since the Proceedings upon such Preliminaries could not be more unsafe than proceeding without any at all. The said Earl denies, that any Treaty sign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* or Mr. St. John, or either of them, on the Part of *England*, and the *Sieur Mefnager* on the Part of *France* (if any such there be) was industriously conceal'd from the Allies, her Majesty's Council, or Parliament, by his Advice or Contrivance; or that he dissuaded her Majesty from laying any such Treaty before her Allies, her Council, or Parliament; or that he advis'd her Majesty to receive the said General Preliminaries, or to communicate the same in her Name, or by her Authority, to the States-General, as a sufficient Foundation whereon to open the Conferences of Peace with *France*. The said Earl hath been inform'd, and doth believe, that there were certain Instructions prepared and sign'd by her Majesty, and deliver'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, her Ambassador to the States-General, wherein the said Ambassador might be directed to represent to the Pensionary of *Holland*, and such others as should be appointed to confer with him in such Manner as is set forth in this Article, or to the like effect; but he denies that the said Instructions were prepar'd, sign'd, or deliver'd by his Advice: Nevertheless, the said Earl believes, the said Instructions were well warrant'd by the Truth of such Facts as in the said Article are set forth to be contained in those Instructions; since the said Earl hath had credible Information, that after her Majesty had receiv'd an Account of the Sense of some Persons in *Holland*, concerning the Overtures made by *France*, for the setting a General Negotiation of Peace on Foot, very pressing Instances were made on her Majesty's Behalf, with the Enemy, to explain the first Offers made by Monsieur *de Torcy*, more particularly,

cularly, and to form a distinct Project of such a Peace as they were willing to conclude: And that such Instances had Effect, will appear from the Preliminaries, said to be sign'd by Monsieur *Mefnager*, September the 27th 1711, wherein several Explications are made, and many Particulars of Moment are contain'd, which were not in the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy*; wherefore the said Earl apprehends, that the Propositions said in this Article to be sent over to *France* (if any such were sent) were not so General as the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy*, nor in any Respect ensnaring, or destructive to the Interests of *Great Britain* or the Allies: But yet the said Earl believes, that her Majesty, at the same Time she did communicate the said Preliminaries to the States-General, did likewise order her Ambassador to acquaint them, that she judg'd those Articles did not contain such particular Concessions as *France* would probably be oblig'd to make in the Course of the Negotiations, or to that Effect. If therefore her Majesty did, for the Good and Ease of her People, endeavour to prevail with her Allies to enter into a Negotiation of Peace, and did communicate the said Preliminaries to them, with that View, the said Earl cannot be induc'd to believe, that the said General Preliminaries, communicated to the States by her Majesty in Manner aforesaid, were calculated to amuse or deceive them; nor doth the said Earl know or believe, that her Majesty's Instructions to her said Ambassador, either in the Particulars aforesaid, or in any other, contain'd Matters false, prevaricating, or evasive. And the said Earl must take the Liberty to affirm, that in the late Negotiations of Peace, as well as in all other publick Transactions of State, as far as he was concerned, he acted with the highest Regard to the Honour of his Majesty, and with the utmost Zeal for the Welfare both of her and her People, and is not conscious to himself that he ever gave any Counsels, whereby the Truth and Sacredness, which ought to constitute and accompany the Instructions of publick Ambassadors to Princes in Friendship and Confederacy, against the common Enemy, were in any wise prostituted, or the Honour of her Majesty, and of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, in any Sort debas'd or betray'd; and he humbly hopes, no Instance can be given, wherein the Royal Hand of her late Majesty was made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the common Enemy.

Art. IV. In Answer to the fourth Article, the said Earl doth not remember what Representations were made by
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Mr. *Buys* to her Majesty, in Relation to the Propositions in the said Article mention'd, but saith, that if any Representations were made, the same were not render'd ineffectual by any Influence of the said Earl; and the said Earl doth admit, that at a Committee of Council there might be made some Declaration in her Majesty's Name, to Mr. *Buys*, to the Effect in the said Article mention'd, but doth not admit that any such Declaration was made by him or the said Earl, or by his Management or Contrivance. And the said Earl believes, that what was so declar'd to by said Mr. *Buys* was agreeable to Truth, and to the real Sentiments and Intentions of her Majesty, nor doth he now wherein the said Articles sign'd by Mr. *Meuserger*, and accepted by the Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, if by such were then sign'd, were inconsistent with such Declaration, or how her Majesty was thereby dishonour'd, her Allies abus'd, or that any Negotiation enter'd into with *France*, was either dangerous to it self, or fatal in its Consequences.

Art. V. In Answer to the fifth Article, the said Earl admits, that her Majesty Queen *Anne* did, in due Form of Law, and under her Great Seal, constitute the Right Reverend *John* Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Power to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates, and those whom the *French* King should on his Part depute to that Purpose, the Conditions of a Good and General Peace, that should be safe, honourable, and, as far as was possible, agreeable to the reasonable Demands of all Parties; and believes Instructions were prepar'd and deliver'd to them, wherein they were instructed, amongst other Things, the Effect in the said Article set forth; and is firmly persuaded, that when the said Plenipotentiaries were so instructed to insist that *Spain* and the *West Indies* should not be allotted to the House of *Bourbon*, no Treaty had been proposed and agreed, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should remain in a Branch of that House; and he has Reason to believe, that at the Time when the said Instructions were given to her Majesty's said Plenipotentiaries, there was just ground to believe, that King *Philip* would be induc'd to abandon *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, and content himself with the Dominions of *Savoy*, and the Kingdom of *Sicily*; and believes he may so far depend on his Memory, as to say, that he heard the late Queen declare, she believed the prospect King *Philip* had of succeeding to the Crown of *France*, would be an Inducement to him to be easy with that Allotment.

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And it seem'd probable, that the Addition of the Dominions of *Savoy* to the Crown of *France*, in Case King *Philip* should succeed to it, would be esteem'd by the *French* Court as a Thing more to be desir'd by them, than that *Spain* and the *Indies* should remain in the Possession of a younger Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, under the Condition of his renouncing the Right he would have to the Crown of *France*, if the eldest Branch should fail. These seem to him to have been her Majesty's Views at the Time when the said Instructions were given to the Bishop of *Bristol* and the Earl of *Strafford*; and he therefore believes, that whoever contrived or prepared the same, did prepare them conformable to her Majesty's real Sentiments, and was far from any Thought or Design to abuse the Royal Authority, delude the States-General, prejudice his Imperial Majesty, or any of the Allies, or carry on the Measures of *France*; and if King *Philip* afterwards, upon Information that the then *Dauphin* was likely to live, or at the pressing Instances of the *Spaniards*, and Influence of *Spanish* Councils, or upon any other Motives, refused to accept of *Savoy* and *Sicily*, and chose rather to renounce the *French* Monarchy; he thinks no Person who acts in the Service of the Crown can be safe, if it may be charg'd on him as a Crime, that he advised Instructions, which, by intervening Circumstances afterwards, became improper. But the said Earl doth not admit, that he contrived or prepared the said Instructions, or was consenting or advising to the contriving or preparing of them, or prevail'd on her Majesty to sign them; much less that he abused the Royal Authority, to the Delusion of the States-General, or intended the Prejudice of his Imperial Majesty or any of the Allies, or was engag'd to carry on the Measures of *France*, or had, when the said Instructions were prepared, negociated, and agreed with the Ministers of *France*, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should remain in a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, or had prevail'd on her Majesty to be Party to any private Treaty, wherein the same was necessarily imply'd. If the Plenipotentiaries were instructed, that in Case the Enemy should object, that the second Article of the seven, sign'd by Monsieur *Messager*, imply'd the Duke of *Anjou* should continue on the Throne of *Spain*, to insist that those Articles were binding to *France*, but laid neither the Queen nor her Allies under any Obligation, the said Earl does not apprehend how an Instruction to her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, to make a just Answer to a false Inference, that might happen to be drawn

drawn by the Enemy from the Words of such an Article can be interpreted an entering into a Confederacy, or Collusion, with the Ministers of the Enemy; or that her Majesty's Consent to such Instructions could imply any Design to impose on his Imperial Majesty or the Allies, or to conceal any Negotiations between *Great Britain* and *France*. But the said Earl is confident it will not appear by any of his Actions, on the strictest Scrutiny, that he ever enter'd into any Confederacy or Collusion with the Ministers of the Enemy, or prevail'd on the Queen to give her Consent thereto, or had any Designs to impose upon his Imperial Majesty or any of the Allies, or ever was privy to any secret Negotiations or separate Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, whereby either in the before-mention'd, or any other Particulars, any Reproach could be brought on the Crown of these Realms, or any Treaties wherein her Majesty was engag'd to her Allies, were violated.

Art. VI. In Answer to the sixth Article, the said Earl does admit, that after the Conferences of Peace between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of the Enemy, for negotiating a General Peace, were opened, wherein he is persuaded her Majesty and her Ministers did act in perfect Confidence with the Allies, and to promote the common Interest, and to obtain from the Enemy all just and reasonable Satisfaction; the Progress of the said Negotiation was delay'd by Debates, concerning the Enemy's Refusal to give their Answer in Writing, to the Demands of the Allies; but he doth not know that any of the Ministers of *Great Britain* did, by any Encouragement or Concurrence, contribute thereunto: And if during that Time, her Majesty thought fit to authorize any of her Ministers to write or negotiate upon particular Points relating to the Peace, directly from *England* to *France*, in order to facilitate the General Negotiation of Peace, which he the said Earl doth not admit to have been done by his Privy; yet he the said Earl doth not apprehend, that by the Constitution of the Kingdom, or any Law in being, the Queen was debarr'd from doing so; or that by constituting the said Plenipotentiaries, she had so far delegated to them her Royal Authority, as to be disabled, without revoking their Commission, to treat or negotiate any Matters conducing to that End, in such other Manner as she should think fit. The said Earl saith, that he did not advise, contrive, or promote any private, separate, or unjustifiable Negotiation with *France*, nor doth

he know any Negotiation, relating to the Peace, was carry'd on, without Communication thereof to the Allies. And the said Earl denies, that he ever assum'd Regal Authority, or that he treated of Peace with *France* in any Manner that could be liable to such Imputation, or did promote the Design of the Enemy, to the Destruction of the common Cause of her Majesty, or of her Allies, contrary to the Laws or Constitution of this Kingdom, or in Violation of any of the Alliances her Majesty stood engag'd in, or of the Assurances given by her Majesty, or of her Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries; or that any Terms of Peace were, by him, at any Time concerted, prejudicial to the Interest of her Majesty, or her Kingdoms, or Allies, or whereby the good Effects of the General Negotiation were defeated.

Art. VII. In Answer to the seventh Article, the said Earl saith, that he never advis'd her late Majesty to accept of a Treaty with *France*, on a Supposition that the *Spanish* Monarchy should continue in the Possession of a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; nor did he advise, or carry on any private or separate Negotiation with *France*, on the Subject of a Renunciation to be made by the Duke of *Anjou*, of the Right he might have to the Kingdom of *France*, or that such Renunciation should be the Security against the Re-union of the two Kingdoms: Or that, by his Councils, her Majesty was prevail'd upon to accept, and finally to conclude and ratify a Treaty of Peace with *France*, wherein the said Renunciation is taken as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs that threaten'd all *Europe*, in case the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should be united upon the Head of one and the same Person: Nor doth he know, that, during the said Negotiation, any such Memorial, as in the said Article is set forth, was transmitted by the said Monsieur de *Torcy* to any of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: But he the said Earl doth freely acknowledge, that if he had been call'd upon to give his Opinion concerning the Leaving of *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, and accepting the Renunciation of his Right to the Kingdom of *France*, by the Duke of *Anjou*, he doth not at present see any Reason why he might not have been of Opinion for leaving *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to the present Possessor, and accepting the Renunciation, rather than have continued the War, so burthensome to the People, and so impracticable upon the Foot on which it then stood, especially since all Endeavours to remove him by Treaties

Crearies or Force, had so long prov'd ineffectual. And in case any such Memorial, as is set forth in the said Article, was sent by any Minister of *France* to the Secretary of the late Queen, he should look upon the same as a Proof of the Earnestness of the Court of *France* to avoid such Renunciation, which might more effectually prevent all Possibility of annexing the Crown of *Spain* to that of *France*. But whatever Inducements might be for such a Memorial (if any such was transmitted) the said Earl doth affirm, that he never gave any Councils, by which the Interest of the common Cause could be betray'd into the Hands of the Enemy; nor doth he think it was possible, by any Power or Influence, to engage her Majesty to become Partner with *France* in any Deceit; but whatever Credit he at any Time had by her Favour, he always used it, with the most Sincerity, for her Service, and the Good of her People.

Art. VIII. In Answer to the eighth Article, the said Earl believes that her late Majesty Queen *Anne* did, on the 11th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, commend it from the Throne, that Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in Order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; and he does believe, that, in Order thereto, Supplies were granted and Magazines provided, at a great Expence, for an early Campaign, and that, in Pursuance thereof, her Majesty might send some General Officers to explain her Intentions to her Allies; and likewise instructed her General, the Duke of *Ormond*, to declare her Resolutions of carrying on the War, and to concert, with the Generals of the Allies, the proper Measures for entering upon Action; and he doth believe, that the confederate Army was provided with all Necessaries; but whether the said Army had approach'd, or how near they had approach'd to the Enemy; whether they had any, or what Superiority, as to the Number of Men, or what Likelihood there was, that they would have been able, either by Battle or Siege, to have betwixt the Affairs of the Allies, or to have facilitated the Negotiations of Peace, the said Earl is not able to say; but it must be obvious to every one, that any Misfortune or Disaster, on the Part of the Allies, at such a juncture, must have been fatal to them; And though the divine Assistance had been very remarkable in the many Victories her Majesty's Forces had obtain'd, yet Majesty's Piety was so great, that it is not likely

she should, without the greatest Necessity, have been willing to have tempted that Providence which had been so signal in her Favour, by hazarding the Blood of her Subjects, at a Time when she had so near a Prospect of the Conclusion of a Peace; and the said Earl believes it might be owing to this Piety of the Queen, and her Knowledge of some important Matters then depending, that Directions were sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, (if any such were sent) to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding any Battle, till farther Orders; which he supposeth her Majesty might do upon any Causes she thought proper, as well as the Deputies of the States, who, as the said Earl hath been inform'd, have often refus'd to engage in Siege or Battle, upon such Ground as they alone thought fit, when their own Generals, and the Generals of the other Allies, were of Opinion, they had a visible Advantage of the Enemy, and might engage in such a Siege or Battle, with great Probability of Success: But he doth affirm, that the Ministers of *France* never represented to him, or to any others, as far as he knows, during any Negotiation, any Apprehensions they had from the Bravery and good Disposition of the confederate Army; nor was he ever inform'd of any sure Prospect, which it is allerdg'd, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conquests over the Army of *France*, or whereby they would have been enabled to have forc'd any better Terms of Peace, than there was at that Time Likelihood of: But on the contrary, he has been inform'd, that the Forces of *France*, were superior in Number to those of the Confederates, especially in Horse. However, the said Earl doth not admit that he did advise or consent that any Order should be dispatch'd, in her Majesty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormond*, to the aforementioned Effect; nor had he any View or Design to disappoint the Expectation of the Allies, or to give Success to any secret Negotiations with the Ministers of *France*. The said Earl likewise denies, that he did consent or advise, that Orders should be sent to the Bishop of *Brissel*, one of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries then at *Utrecht*, to declare to the *Dutch* Ministers, that her Majesty look'd on herself, from their Conduct, to be then under no Obligation whatsoever to them; he doth not know what Alarms the Allies might take, or what Representations they made to the Bishop of *Brissel*, of their Dissatisfaction, or Consternation, but doubts not the said Bishop would readily represent what they

they desir'd, tho' such Representation made by his Lordship, if any such there was, fell not under the Knowledge of the said Earl, nor doth he admit that any Application of that Kind was made to him. And in Case the States General made such Address directly to her Majesty, by a Letter of the 5th Day of *June*, as in the said Article is set forth; he the said Earl not being acquainted therewith, could neither advise her Majesty to hearken to the Instances therein made, nor to disregard, or to reject the same. He saith, he never enter'd into Measures for the Advancement of the Interest of the common Enemy, or countenanc'd, encourag'd, advis'd, or promoted any Negotiations with *France*, without Participation of the Allies, or contrary to her Majesty's Engagement, or to the Ruin of the common Cause; nor is he conscious to himself, that he ever gave any Counsels, by which the Progress of the victorious Arms of the Confederates was stopp'd, or any Opportunity lost for conquering the Enemy, or which had any Tendency to destroy the Confidence between her Majesty and her Allies, or make the *French* King Master of the Negotiations of Peace, or which could put the Affairs of *Europe* into his Hands.

Art. IX. In Answer to the ninth Article, the said Earl denies he was privy, or consenting to any Concert with the Ministers of *France*, for the separating the Troops in her Majesty's Pay from the rest of the confederate Army; and not being privy to any such Concert, he hopes it will not be imputed to him as any Want of Duty, that he did not advise against such a Proceeding. He denies also, that he ever entertain'd the least Design of imposing upon the Allies any Necessity of submitting to the Terms of *France*, or of leaving the confederate Army to the Mercy of the Enemy, or that he did consent or advise her Majesty, that the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Troops in her Majesty's Pay, or such of them as would obey his Orders, should separate themselves from the Army of the Confederates. The said Earl hath been inform'd, and believes it to be true, that the Imperial General and some other Generals, did propose to the Duke of *Ormond*, in *June* or *July*, in the Year 1712, to decamp from the Ground where they lay, and to proceed towards *Landrecy*, in Order to form the Siege of that Place, and that the Duke of *Ormond* thought it not proper to consent thereto; and gave Notice to the Generals, that if they decamp'd, they must not expect him to follow.

low them : And the said Earl believes, Instances may be given, where Generals of other Potentates in the Alliance, have refus'd to comply with what has been propos'd to them by her late Majesty's General. The said Earl hath likewise heard, that notwithstanding such Notice from the Duke of *Ormond*, the said Generals separated themselves and their Forces from the said Duke, and march'd towards *Landrecy*, without him, and that the said Duke continu'd for some Time in his former Camp, after such Separation ; and that the Generals of the Auxiliary Troops paid by her Majesty, altho' requir'd by the said Duke of *Ormond*, under whose Command they then were, to continue with him, and to obey his Orders, refus'd so to do : He the said Earl supposes it might proceed from her Majesty's Resentment of that Instance of Disobedience in the Auxiliary Troops, to the Commands of her General, that he did not think fit immediately to pay the Arrears of those Forces, which had so obstinately withdrawn themselves from her General, and marched without him towards *Landrecy*, as not apprehending her self obliged by any Conventions, or the Provision of any Act of Parliament, so to do. But whatever might be the Causes or Occasions of her Majesty's Resentment, the said Earl saith, that he being in the Office of High-Treasurer under her Majesty, could not, by the Duty of his Place, issue out any Monies, without a proper Warrant or Authority from her Majesty ; and denies that ever he receiv'd any Warrant or Authority from her Majesty, for issuing any Sum or Sums of Money, for or towards the Pay or Subsidies, on Account of the said foreign Troops, who had so separated, without which, the issuing or directing any Monies for the Payment of them, had been a Violation of his Duty. And the said Earl denies, that he did at any Time refuse or put a stop to any such Pay or Subsidies ; but, on the contrary, when the Ministers of the Princes to whom those Forces belong'd, did apply for the Payment of the said Troops, the said Earl desir'd them to make Application to her Majesty, for the necessary Warrants in Order thereunto : And as the said Earl had no Notice of any Separation intended between her Majesty's Forces and those of the Allies, before the same was made, so he absolutely denies, that, by his Advice or Council, or with his Privy, any such Separation was made : And humbly apprehends, that he ought not in Justice to be charg'd with any Consequences of it. He believes, that the Forces of some of the Allies were engag'd

gag'd in the unfortunate Action of Denain, and that the Siege of *Laudrecy* was rais'd, and the Towns of *Quefroy*, *Bouchain*, and *Denay* were sometime afterwards taken by the French Army: But whether those Disasters might not have been prevented, by a Compliance with the Measures her Majesty had taken for the common Good, the said Earl submits to your Lordships.

Art. X. In Answer to the Tenth Article, the said Earl denies, that he did carry on, or concert with the Ministers of *France*, a private or separate Negotiation for a general Suspension by Sea and Land, between *Great Britain* and *France*; or that he did advise her Majesty to send over *Henry Viscount Bellingbrooke* to the Court of *France*, with Powers to settle such Suspension; but hath been inform'd, and believes it may be true, that about the 19th of *August*, N. S. 1712, a Suspension of Arms was agreed on in *France*, by the said Viscount *Bellingbrooke*, on her Majesty's Part, for four Months; but whether such Agreement was made without the Knowledge or Participation of her Majesty's Allies, or how far the Terms of Peace were then settl'd with *France*, either for *Great Britain* or the Allies, the said Earl is not able to set forth: But from the Informations he hath receiv'd of that Affair, believes it will appear, that the said Suspension was a Continuation only of a former Agreement for a Cessation of Arms, which had been not only communicated to the Allies, but into which they had been invited; and believes, her Majesty might be induc'd to desire such Cessation, as what was usual among Princes and States in War, during Negotiations of Peace, by which Means the *British* Merchants enjoy'd a free Trade, and had an Opportunity of carrying the Merchandizes of other Countries to several Parts of *Europe*, as the *Dutch* had done during the War; and therefore the said Earl doth not conceive that her Majesty, by the said Suspension, did in the least intend the Violation of any Treaties between her and her Allies, or to deprive them of any Assistance to which they were entitl'd, or to expose them to the Insults of the common Enemy: Nor doth he discern how these Consequences could ensue, without the Default of the Allies themselves, much less how the Ties of Union and Friendship, between her Majesty and them, were cut asunder, or her Majesty's Person or Government, or the Safety of her Kingdoms, or the Protestant Succession, were expos'd thereby. But the said Earl assures himself, that he shall never stand chargeable with

with any Consequences of such Suspension, which he never advis'd; nor did he the said Earl ever entertain the least Thought or Design of occasioning the Destruction of the common Cause of *Europe*, or hind'ring her Majesty from resuming the War against *France*, in Conjunction with her Allies, if it had been so thought fit, or of weak'ning the Union between her Majesty and them.

Art. XI. In Answer to the eleventh Article, the said Earl saith, he believes it to be true, that in or about the Month of *September* or *October* 1712, the States-General were in Possession of the Town and Fortress of *Tournay*; and that her Majesty, in her Instructions of *December* the 23d, 1711, to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, did direct them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the General Congress, that towards forming a Barrier for the States-General, *Tournay* should remain to the States; and doth believe the *French* King did, at one Time, incline thereunto: But doth not know that her Majesty, in her Speech, in the said Article mentioned, did declare herself as in the said Article is set forth. The said Earl admits, that until and after the Months of *September* and *October* 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King; and that during such War, the *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies to the late Queen; but the said Earl hath been inform'd, and believes, that full Powers were given by her Majesty, and the States-General of the United-Provinces, to their respective Ministers, and by the *French* King to his Ministers, to negotiate and treat of Peace between her Majesty, and the States-General, and the said *French* King; upon which Negotiations, a Peace was afterwards concluded between them; during which Negotiations he hath heard, that the *French* King did insist upon the yielding up the Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, by the States, to him; and the said States-General desir'd her Majesty's Interposition with the *French* King on their Behalf; and that at such Request, her Majesty interpos'd her best Offices, on Behalf of the States-General, and did at last prevail, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tournay* should be, and he believes the same is continu'd to the States-General, as Part of their Barrier. But the said Earl absolutely denies, that he did design to give Aid, or Succour, or to adhere to the *French* King; or, that he did in or about the Month of *October* 1712, or at any other Time during the said War, aid, help, or assist, or adhere to the said *French* King; or, that he did ever Counsel or Advise the said Enemy in what Manner, or by what Methods

Methods the said Town and Fortress of *Towney*, or either of them, might be gain'd from the States-General to the French King, in Manner and Form as in the said Article is charg'd. On the contrary, he the said Earl did use his best Offices to preserve the said Town and Fortress of *Towney* to the States-General. But the said Earl saith, that during the Negotiations of the late Peace, he had the Honour to be one of her said late Majesty's Privy-Council; and whatsoever Counsel or Advice he gave, relating to any Terms of the said Peace, he acted therein as a Privy-Counsellor and Minister of State, and no otherwise: And he insists, that for any Privy-Counsellor, or Minister of State, during the Negotiations of Peace, to treat, advise, or negotiate, concerning the yielding or giving up any Town, Province, or Dominion, upon the Conclusion of the Peace, as Part of the Terms and Conditions of such Peace, is not High Treason by Law of this Realm; and that such Construction might hereafter deprive the Crown of the Advice and Assistance of several Members of the Privy-Council, in Matters of the greatest Importance, by deterring them from giving such Advice, as by their Oaths, and the Duty of their Place, they are oblig'd to do; would overthrow all Means of restoring Amity between Princes, and render the Law, in Case of High Treason, uncertain, which, by Reason of its being most Penal, ought to be most Plain, and would be highly dangerous and destructive to the Lives and Liberties of the Subject.

Art. XII. In Answer to the twelfth Article, the said Earl not admitting that her Majesty Queen *Anne*, stood engag'd by Treaties in Manner as in the said Article is charg'd; but referring himself to the Treaties, when they shall be produc'd, for Answer, denies, that he did, any of the Years 1710, 1711, and 1712, or at any other Times aid, help, assist, or adhere to the Duke of *Jon*, in the said Article nam'd, or advise or counsel any of the Enemies of her said late Majesty, or concert with any of them, or promote the yielding or giving up of *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, or any Part thereof to the said Duke of *Anjou*, in Manner and Form, as in the said Article is charg'd. And the said Earl saith, as in his Answer to the eleventh Article he hath already said, that during the Negotiations of the late Peace, he had the Honour to be one of her said late Majesty's Privy-Council, and whatever Counsel or Advice he gave, relating to any Terms of the said Peace, he acted therein as a Privy-Counsellor, and Minister of State, and no otherwise; and insists

insists as in his Answer to the eleventh Article he has insisted.

Art. XIII. In Answer to the thirteenth Article, the said Earl admits that the flourishing Condition of Trade and Navigation contributes much to the Riches, Power, and Strength of these Kingdoms; and believes that her late Majesty had a just Regard thereto, and a sincere Desire to obtain some Advantages therein for her People; and did make the several Declarations from the Throne, set forth in this Article: And that both Houses of Parliament did from Time to Time express their grateful Acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her great Care and Concern for the Welfare of her People; and believes her Majesty might think it reasonable, considering the Share and Burthen she and her People had sustain'd in the War, that *France* should in the first Place adjust the Interests of *Great Britain*, which were to be secur'd on the Conclusion of a General Peace: But the said Earl doth not know, or believe, that at the sitting on Foot, or in the Progress of any Negotiation, between the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, it was laid down as a Principle, that *France* should in the first Place consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain*, to the Intent that the Ministers of *Great Britain* might thereby be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the Peace easy to *France*; nor doth he know that any Concessions were made by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, with Intent to promote the Interests of *France* against the Allies; or that any Measures were enter'd into, or concerted between them, in order to strengthen the Hands of the *French*, or to enable them to impose the Terms of a General Peace. And the said Earl doth absolutely deny, that he was engag'd in Concert with *France*, in any Negotiations destructive to his Country, or that he ever had the least Imagination or Thought tending that Way, or to the sacrificing the Commerce of *Great Britain* to the Aggrandizement of *France*; but, on the contrary, he hath always had the most real and sincere Desires, to secure and advance the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and to preserve his Country, in whose Service he hath been always ready to sacrifice himself, and every private Interest whatsoever. And the said Earl is not conscious to himself of any Want of Duty, either in not insisting upon, or not procuring the most certain Securities that could be obtain'd for the Safety and Advantage of the Commerce of these Kingdoms. And the said Earl doth not admit, that he did advise her late Majesty, that any Proposition should be
sent

sent by Mr. Prior to France; or that any private or separate Treaty, or the Preliminary Articles, which are said to be sign'd the 27th of September 1711, should be sign'd. But the said Earl hath been inform'd, and believes, that in a Paper intitled, *the Answer of France to the Demands of Great Britain*, more particularly, it is said, that the entire *Restitution of Newfoundland, and of the Bay and Streights of Hudson, was demanded for the English*: And that the French King's Answer was, that the Discussion of that Article should be referred to the General Conferences of the Peace, provided the Liberty of fishing and drying of Codfish upon the Iles of Newfoundland, should be reserv'd to the French. And the said Earl conceives that Paper not conclusive, but was to be the Subject of future Conferences, wherein the whole Matter might be entirely consider'd; and consequently that the entering into Conferences on that Paper, was not the yielding to the French the Liberty of fishing, and drying Fish on Newfoundland, which they insisted on. And he said Earl denies, that he advis'd the Demands for *Great Britain*, in Point of Commerce, should be made in loose, general, or insufficient Terms; or that he advis'd the Liberties insisted on by the French, should be given up to France, as in the said Article is alledg'd: And he believes, that when it is consider'd what Advantages were likely to issue to the Commerce of *Great Britain*, by the *Assiento* Contract, and the Liberty of Trading to the *Spanish West-Indies*, by the Cession of *Acadia*, the Bay and Streights of *Hudson*, the Island of *St. Christopher*, *Newfoundland*, the Island of *St. Peter*, with other adjacent Islands; by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Cession of *Port-Mahon* and *Librairie*; it will not be thought the Commerce of *Great Britain* was neglected by her Majesty, in the late Treaty of Peace. And as the said Earl doth not know that France was at any Time Master of the Negotiations, so he denies that he did engage her Majesty in any private Treaties with France, without Security for the Commerce of *Great Britain*; or that he did contrive, with any of the Ministers of France, to keep in Suspence any Matters that concern'd the said Commerce; or that he was any Ways instrumental to the preventing any Advantages of the said Commerce from being settled; or that he endeavour'd to do any Thing that had been agreed on in any Negotiation for the Benefit of *Great Britain*. And altho' the said Earl doth not admit, that he advis'd the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with France, yet he begs Leave to observe, that nothing is positively stipulated in that Article,

Article, but the Whole is conditional, and left to be determined by the Wisdom of Parliament; and hopes it will never be thought an Act of Treachery, to refer an Article of any Treaty to the Judgment and Consideration of Parliament, whatever Judgment the Parliament shall think fit to make thereon. And the said Earl denies, that he advised her Majesty to agree with *France*, that the Subjects of *France* should have Liberty of fishing, and drying Fish, on *Newfoundland*; but the said Earl believes, that what her late Majesty agreed with *France*, relating thereto, will not seem unreasonable, if it be consider'd, that the *French* long ago claim'd Right to, and were in Possession of great Part of *Newfoundland*, and that they were allow'd to continue in Possession thereof by the Crown of *England*, in a Treaty made at *Whitehall*, in the Year 1686, and in another Treaty made at *Ryswick*, in the Year 1697. And the said Earl doth not know that such Agreement of her Majesty is contrary to the express Provision of any Act of Parliament, since, he presumes, the Act made in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign of King *William* the IIIrd, entituled, *An Act to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland*, cannot reasonably be intended, or construed to extend to any Part of the Island, other than what was at the Time of making that Act, in the Possession of the *English*: And the said Earl is inform'd, that at that Time the Part of *Newfoundland*, where the Subjects of *France* are, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, allow'd the Liberty of fishing, and drying Fish, was not in the Possession of the *English*. The said Earl denies, that he advised her Majesty to make a Cession to *France* of the Isle of *Cape Breton*; or that he advised her Majesty to consent, that what is agreed in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, concerning the Fishery of *Newfoundland*, or *Cape Breton*, should be made an Article in that Treaty: However the said Earl doth not know that *Cape Breton* was Part of the Territories of the Crown of *Great Britain*, nor does he apprehend, that her Majesty, who, in her Speech from the Throne, declar'd, that *France* had consented to make an absolute Cession of *Annapolis*, with the rest of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadia*, should be understood to speak of *Cape Breton*, which is no Part of that Continent, but an Island distinct from it. The said Earl further saith, he conceives, that the only Advantages in Trade, stipulated for *Great Britain*, did not depend on Conditions to be made good by Act of Parliament; on the contrary, he doubts not to make it appear, that many Advantages in Trade were stipulated for *Great Britain*, in the late Treaties of
Peace

Peace and Commerce, which have been enjoy'd by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, since the Conclusion of the said Treaties, notwithstanding the Parliament had not thought it to make any Act to enforce the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*. And the said Earl desires, that, by his Counsels, the good Intentions of her Sacred Majesty, to have obtained for her People advantageous Terms of Commerce, were frustrated, or the Trade or Manufactures of *Great Britain* render'd precarious, or at the Mercy of the Enemy, or any beneficial Branch of Trade yielded up to the Subjects of *France*. And as the said Earl shews the being concern'd in any Violation of Treaties, in carrying on the Measures of *France*, or in any Negotiation, which could terminate in the Sacrifice of the Commerce of *Great Britain* to *France*; so he observes, with great Satisfaction, the flourishing Condition of the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, since the Conclusion, and by Means of the late Peace, in the great Increase of the Number and Tonnage of Shipping, of the Exportation of the Woollen Manufactures, the Fish, and other Products of this Kingdom; in Consequence whereof the Customs have been greatly advanc'd, near three Millions of Gold and Silver has been coin'd, and the Exchange has all along been in Favour of *England*, to and from all Parts of Europe.

Ans. XIV. In Answer to the fourteenth Article, the said Earl doth not admit that he form'd any Project, or Design, for disposing the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, from the House of *Austria*; or that he did advise her Majesty to give any such Instructions to Henry Viscount *Bathurst*, as in the said Article mention'd, or to consent to any Treaty, wherein a Cession is made of the said Kingdom to his Royal Highness, without any Concurrence or Participation of his Imperial Majesty; nor doth he admit that her Majesty was prevail'd on, by his Advice, to assist the said Royal Highness with her Fleet, against the Emperor, in order to obtain the Possession of that Kingdom; or, in Justification of her Majesty's Proceedings, in Relation to the said Kingdom, the said Earl doth beg Leave to shew, that, by the Grand Alliance, it was agreed, among other Things, that the Confederates should use their utmost Endeavours to recover the Kingdom of *Sicily* out of the Hands of the Enemy; and that the principal Ends for endeavouring the recovery of *Sicily* were, that his Imperial Majesty might have reasonable Satisfaction for his Pretension to the Spanish Monarchy, and that the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of Great

Great Britain and Holland might thereby be better secured. Since therefore the Empire, and Hereditary Countries of *Austria*, were now fallen upon *Charles* the III^d, who, at the Time of that Treaty, was a younger Branch of that House: Since several Towns in the *French Flanders*, which were not in the Possession of King *Charles* the II^d, at the Time of his Death, together with *Spanish Flanders*, *Milan*, and *Naples*, might seem a reasonable Satisfaction for his Imperial Majesty's Pretensions to the *Spanish* Succession: And since the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Holland* would be as effectually secur'd, by the Disposition of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, as if the said Kingdom had fallen to the Share of the Emperor: And greater Difficulties would be likely to arise in obtaining the Disposition thereof to the House of *Austria*, than to that Duke, inasmuch as King *Philip* might be more easily induc'd to yield it to the Duke of *Savoy*, than to so potent a Prince as the Emperor; and there were Grounds to believe, that all, or most of the Princes and States of *Italy* were so apprehensive of the growing Power of the House of *Austria* in *Italy*, that they would suffer any Extremities rather than submit that *Sicily*, together with *Milan* and *Naples*, should be in the Hands of the Emperor, the said Earl doth not discern how any Project to dispose of the said Kingdom to that Duke, could be thought unjust, dishonourable, or pernicious, or any Act of Injustice to his Imperial Majesty, or Violation of the Grand Alliance: Nor doth the said Earl remember in what Respect it was Contradictory to any Declaration of her Majesty, or the Instructions she had given her Plenipotentiaries: And in Case her Majesty thought fit afterwards to employ any Part of her Fleet to assist that Duke, her good and faithful Ally, to take Possession of that Kingdom, from the Enemy, in Consideration of the said Duke's steady Adherence to the Confederacy, and great Sufferings by such Adherence; he the said Earl is not able to discover why such Assistance might not be given to the said Duke, as well as to any other of her Allies whatsoever. And since it is allow'd by this Article, that the then Duke of *Savoy* never made any Application, in order to obtain the said Kingdom for himself, in seems an Evidence at least, that the Person or Persons who advis'd the late Queen to agree to such Allotment, did not act upon any private Interest, or had any other View than the Preservation of a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and the Security of the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Holland*;

Art. XV. In Answer to the fifteenth Article, the said Earl saith, he is and always was of Opinion, that the Word of the Sovereign is sacred, and that all Communications from the Throne to Parliament, ought to be true, and that it becomes all Ministers of State, as far as in them lies, to maintain the Honour of the Crown, in such Manner, with the utmost Exactness; nor doth the said Earl say, that he hath, at any Time, been defective in his Duty, in this Particular, or ever took upon himself any Arbitrary or unwarrantable Authority, much less the chief Direction and Influence of her Majesty's Councils: Nor that he ever prostitute the Honour of the Crown, or Dignity of Parliament, by misrepresenting any Part of the Negotiations of Peace, to deceive either her Majesty, her Allies, her Parliament, or her People; nor did he ever use, form, or concert, or advise her Majesty to make any Speech or Declaration, from the Throne, to her Parliament, that was not conformable to Truth: He believes

Majesty might make several Speeches, from the one, to her Parliament, at the several Times in the Article mentioned, to which the said Earl refers; particularly, that her Majesty did, on the 7th Day of *March 1711*, declare, that her Allies, especially the *States-General*, had, by their ready Compliance for opening the *Treaty of General Peace*, express'd their Confidence in her: But the Earl not admitting there were such Representations as ested in this Article, begs Leave, in Vindication of Honour of his Royal Mistress, who was a Princess of Piety and Truth, to observe, that the *States-General* over Monsieur *Buye* to her Majesty, with Letters full assurances of their Respect for her Person, and their Intensions not to separate themselves from her; and likewise signify'd by him, to her Ministers, their Readiness to march with her Majesty. And the said Monsieur *Buye*, immediately upon his Arrival at *London*, deliver'd Pass-ports for the *French Ministers* to come to *Utrecht*; and at a Meeting of several Lords of the Council, shew'd his Application of sending circular Letters to invite the rest of Allies to the general Congress: And the said Monsieur exhibited full Powers for preparing and signing a new *Treaty*.

Treaty, whereby her Majesty and the States should be mutually engag'd to each other in making War and Peace, to guarantee the Peace when made, and to invite the rest of the Allies into such Guaranty; all which Matters and Transactions being previous to the 7th of December 1711, her Majesty might justly regard the aforesaid authentick Acts and Assurances, as greater Proofs of the Confidence the States had in her, and of their Readiness to concur with her, than any Representations or Reports before that Time; and that the said Declaration of her Majesty from the Throne, was founded upon the strictest Truth. And the said Earl believes, that every one, who impartially considers the Steps taken in the late Negotiations of Peace, the Length of the Treaty, the several Letters from one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, the Ratification of the Engagement sign'd by her Ministers and Monsieur *Bays*, the 18th of December 1711, and her exhorting the States to ratify the same, her pressing Instances to the Princes and States of the Empire, and the many other Acts which were done by her Majesty's Orders, during that Transaction, for the Service and Satisfaction of her Allies, will readily acknowledge, that her Majesty did her utmost to procure for her Allies, and in particular for his imperial Majesty, all reasonable Satisfaction, and to unite with them, in the strictest Engagements, to render the Peace secure and lasting, agreeable to her Speech of the said 7th of December, and her Message of the 17th of January following, in this Article mention'd: And if by any extraordinary Demands, or groundless Jealousies of any of the Allies, or other Accidents, her Majesty was not able to obtain for them all the Advantages she desir'd, this will not derogate from the Truth and Sincerity of her Majesty's Expressions: And it is evident, her Majesty did procure them so great Satisfaction, that the Allies did all sign the Peace at the same Time with her Majesty, excepting only the Emperor; and even his Interests were so far adjust'd, that what remain'd in Dispute was not thought of Consequence sufficient to delay so great and good a Work: And it is well known, the Emperors of Germany have frequently declin'd signing their Treaties of Peace at the same Time with their Allies: But that her Majesty was induc'd, by any Influence of the said Earl, to enter into any Negotiation with France, exclusive of her Allies, or that the said Earl carry'd on any such Negotiation, or that the Interest of the said Allies, or,

, in particular, of the Emperor, were, by any Practices of his, given up to France, he utterly denies. And then it is consider'd, that much British Blood and Treasure had been spent to recover Spain and the West-Indies in the House of Bourbon, that an expensive War had, many Years, continu'd, which her Majesty still supply'd with new Recruits and redoubl'd Expence; that the Armies, and those of the Allies, had been beaten in Spain; that Prince Eugene had declar'd, that Forty Thousand Men and 4000000 Crowns per Annum, would be necessary for carrying on that War, and that his Master would supply no more than a fourth Part of that Charge; that it was found by long Experience, how averse the People of Spain, in general, were, to submit themselves to the House of Austria; that her Majesty discern'd the Danger of renewing the War with Spain would be a Burden too great for her Subjects, and that there was little Probability of its being successful; that the hereditary Succession was then, by the Death of the Emperor Joseph, gone to King Charles, who was soon after chosen Emperor (by which Event the Interest of the Princes and States of Europe was chang'd) it cannot be doubted but that her late Majesty had, at the Time when she made the aforesaid Declaration, done her utmost to recover Spain and the West Indies by Force of Arms: And that she could do afterwards, was by Way of Negotiation, wherein she insisted with that Earnestness on King Philip's quitting Spain, that France comply'd with her Majesty's Proposals: But when King Philip could not be prevail'd on to give up Spain, her Majesty thought his Violation of the Crown of France, as Circumstances stood, the most practicable, if not the only Measure, to prevent the Union of these two Monarchies: The said Earl doth not think it probable, that the King of Spain and the West-Indies to the House of Bourbon, the Foundation of the preliminary Articles sign'd by Monsieur Mesnager, and of the Declaration annex'd, had been sign'd by the Lord Dartmouth and Mr. Stanbush, with her Majesty's Consent (and which the Earl supposes, is what is call'd the private Treaty or Article) since he believes it was then thought more probable, that the Crown of Spain might fall to some other Prince. And the said Earl doth not observe, how her Majesty can be charg'd with uttering any Falshood in her Speech of the 17th of January, wherein she takes Notice of the groundless Reports, that had been

spread, of a separate Peace being treated, for which Report there was not then, nor at any other Time, the least Foundation; since only some few Points were adjusted, relating to the particular Interest of her own Kingdoms, and even those were to have no Effect but upon the Conclusion of a general Peace, and were likewise, before such Conclusion, communicated to the Allies. And the said Earl denies, that thenceforth, or at any Time, there were carry'd on, by him, any separate Measures with the Ministers of *France*; nor doth he conceive, that the Proposal about the Renunciation was merely speculative, but that it was of such a Nature as would execute itself, and keep the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* more effectually divided than ever, if it be consider'd, that it did not consist only in a Renunciation to be made by *Philip*, then in the Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, of his contingent Right to that of *France*, but that there was a Title to the Crown of *France* thereby given to the Duke of *Orleans*, and after him to the rest of the Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, who could not be presum'd to want the Will, nor would be likely to want the Power, to take Possession of the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of such Title, in Opposition to a Prince at such a Distance, and who had solemnly renounc'd all his Pretensions to it. Nor can the said Earl think, the Declaration of any Minister of *France*, against such Expedient (if any such was made) a sufficient Ground for her Majesty to decline it. The said Earl therefore must beg Leave to repeat, that he is not able to discover, from any Thing that appears in those Speeches, that, in the Particulars aforementioned, or any other the essential Points relating to the Peace and Commerce, or which concern'd the Interests either of her Allies or *Great Britain*, were misrepresented by her Majesty; nor doth he know, or believe, that any Instance can be given, wherein he abus'd the Favour of his Royal Mistress, to whom he did always bear and pay the most sincere Veneration and Duty; or wherein he did mislead her Parliament into any groundless or fatal Resolution, or prevented their Advice to her Majesty, or obtain'd their Approbation to any dangerous Practices, or whereby her Majesty could be ever depriv'd of the Confidence of her Allies, or expos'd to Contempt.

Art. XVI. In Answer to the sixteenth Article, the said Earl doth insist, that, by the Laws and Constitution of this Realm, it is that undoubted Right and Prerogative of the Sovereign, who is the Fountain of Honour, to
create

rate Peers of this Realm, as well in Time of Parliament, as when there is no Parliament sitting, or in Being; and that the Exercise of this Branch of the Prerogative declar'd in the Form or Preamble of all Patents of Honour, to proceed *ex mero Motu, as an Act of mere Grace and Favour*; and that such Acts are not done, as many other Acts of a publick Nature are, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council; or as Acts of Pardon usually done, upon a favourable Representation of several Circumstances, or upon Reports from the Attorney General, or other Officers, that such Acts are lawful or expedient, or for the Safety or Advantage of the Crown; but flows entirely from the beneficent and gracious Disposition of the Sovereign. He farther says, that neither the Warrants for Patents of Honour, the Bills, or other Engrossments of such Patents, are, at any Time, communicated to the Council, or the Treasury as several other Patents are; and therefore the said Earl, either as High Treasurer or Privy Counsellor, could not have any Knowledge of the same: Nevertheless, if her late sacred Majesty had thought fit to acquaint him with her most gracious Intentions of creating any Number of Peers of this Realm; and had ask'd his Opinion, whether the Persons whom she then intended to create, were Persons proper to be promoted to that Dignity? He does believe, she should have highly approv'd her Majesty's Choice; and does not apprehend, that, in so doing, he had been guilty of any Breach of his Duty, or Violating of the Trust in him repos'd; since they were all Persons of Honour and distinguish'd Merit, and the Peerage thereby was greatly increas'd, considering some of those created could have been Peers by Descent, and many noble Families were then lately extinct: And the said Earl believes, many Instances may be given, where this Prerogative hath been exercis'd by former Princes of this Realm, in as extensive a Manner; and particularly in the Reigns of King Henry the Eighth, King James the First, and his late Majesty King William. The said Earl has Leave to add, that, in the whole Course of his Life, he hath always lov'd the establish'd Constitution, and in private Capacity, as well as in all publick Stations, when he had the Honour to be employ'd, has ever done Utmost to preserve it, and shall always continue so to do.

Answer to the first additional Article.

In Answer to the farther Articles of Impeachment exhibited against the said Earl; as to the First of those

Articles he saith, that he believes, That in or about the Month of *January 1710*, an Expedition was projected, for making a Conquest of the City *Quebeck*, on the River of *St. Lawreys, Canada*, or other Possessions of the French King in *North-America*; but denies he advis'd her Majesty either to consent to the making such Expedition, or to give Orders for detaching any Battalions of the Forces in her Majesty's Service in *Flanders*, or to send any such Battalions, or any Squadron of Men of War on the said Enterprize; but having heard that the said Project, or some Expedition of the like Nature, had been, some Time before, consider'd in a Committee of Council, and afterwards laid aside for that Time, and not being fully apprized of the whole Project, nor so well vers'd in the Affairs of that Part of the World as others, who had more Opportunity of knowing them; and lest the Expedition might not, at that Time, prove so feasible or advantageous as others of better Knowledge in those Matters than himself did expect, he did all that he apprehends his Duty requir'd, to prevent the putting the same in Execution, and express'd his Concern at it to some Persons about the Queen. And having so far shewn his Opinion of the said Design at that Time, believes it would not have been thought proper for him to have appear'd at the Meetings, where the Methods only of carrying on the Expedition were to be adjust'd, of which Meetings there had been but few, before a Misfortune befel him, which confin'd him to his Bed. But the said Earl denies, that he knew the said Expedition was dangerous or destructive; nor did he hear that it was laid aside formerly by a Committee of Council, as dangerous or impracticable, but only as improper in the Circumstances of Affairs at that Time; nor doth the said Earl know or believe the said Expedition was set on foot with any Design to promote the Interest of the French King, or to weaken the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, or to dissipate the Naval Forces of this Kingdom; and when others of her Majesty's Council, better acquainted with that Affair, did judge it to be proper and practicable, he did not think it became him, upon the Strength of his own single Judgment, further to oppose an Expedition, which, if it had succeeded, most certainly would have given a great and sensible Blow to the Settlements and Trade of *France* in that Part of the World. And the said Earl, with good Reason, is persuaded your Lordships will not think it unfit that her Majesty should take the Opinion of those who
better

more understood Affairs of that Nature; or, that your
 wisdoms can judge the said Earl, in that Respect, to have
 in any Way wanting in his Duty to her Majesty; but
 it will be rather an Evidence of his Fidelity to the
 Queen and his Country, that he so far discouraged what,
 on his own Judgment, he was dissident of; however, he
 satisfy'd, that those of her Majesty's Council who did
 approve the Expedition, acted therein with a sincere De-
 votion for the Publick Good, notwithstanding the ill Success
 was attended with, which might chiefly be owing to
 contrary Winds, and other unforeseen Acci-
 dents. And he doth not believe that her Majesty's Allies
 will suffer any Prejudice, or the common Enemy receive
 any Advantage, by the Detaching of Forces from *Flanders*
 to serve on this Enterprize; and is inform'd, that, to
 prevent any such Danger, her Majesty's General, who
 commanded at that Time in *Flanders*, had Orders for pro-
 viding other Forces in their Place, if he judged it necessa-
 ry.

And the said Earl doth acknowledge, that the Sum of
 twenty eight thousand Pounds, or thereabouts, was de-
 manded at the Treasury about June 1711, on Account of
 Arms, Accoutrements, Goods and Merchandise, said to
 be sent on the said Expedition to *Canada*; but he saith,
 that he was so far from advising her late Majesty that the
 said Sum should be issued and paid, that, on the contrary,
 he put a Stop to the Payment of the same, until he had
 done all he could, at that Time, to examine into the Ex-
 penditure of the said Money: But being then High Treas-
 urer of *Great Britain*, and having received her Majesty's
 Orders to pay the said Sum, and not being able, with his
 utmost Precaution, then to discover any just Cause why it
 should not be paid, he did afterwards, in Obedience to
 those Orders, and according to the Duty of his Place,
 countersign a Warrant to the Paymaster of her Majesty's
 Treasury, for the Payment of the same, pursuant to which,
 he believes the same was issued and received. And as to
 that Part of the said Article, which charges the said Earl
 with employing his Arts or Credit to keep the House of
 Commons from examining into that Affair; he begs Leave
 to say, that (whatever Suspicions he might entertain in his
 own Mind) he did not, upon Examination, find, that
 there was sufficient Proof to justify the Laying them be-
 fore either House of Parliament. And altho' he hath been
 inform'd, that the Papers relating to that Expedition were
 laid before the last, and have been all along in the Power
 of the present House of Commons, yet he hath not heard,

that any Fraud hath been made out in that Affair, notwithstanding the Gentlemen who had them under their Inspection, neither wanted Ability to make the utmost Discoveries, nor could be supposed to be prevented therein, by any Influence of the said Earl; and he hopes it will not be imputed to him as a Fault, if he had us'd any Skill or Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining into this Affair, at that Juncture, when, by an unreasonable Inquiry, before a proper Proof could be had, the Fraud, if any such there were, would be likely for ever to escape unpunish'd. But the said Earl denies, that he ever exercised, or had any arbitrary Power or Influence, either in her Majesty's private Council, or the Great Council of the Nation, or entertain'd any Design to prevent the Justice due to the Queen or the Nation, or that any Discovery had been made to him, further than what might give Suspicion to one who was always jealous (as became him) of any Misapplication of the Publick Treasure. And the said Earl saith, that he is not conscious, that, by any Letter, or Memorial to her Majesty, he had acted contrary to his Duty: But humbly hopes it may be allow'd to observe, that it would be a Matter of particular Hardship, and what seems to him inconsistent with the Rules of Honour and Decency, if the most secret and intimate Papers and Letters, wrote to that most renowned and pious Princess, her late Majesty, by her own special Command, and for her own private Perusal, should be imputed to any as a Crime; and if any Quotation from any such Letter or Paper, could be alledged against the said Earl, he doubts not but there might appear, from other of her Majesty's private Papers, what would justify him in many Particulars, wherewith he is charged, and would give further Proof (if it were needful) how tender and affectionate her Majesty was to all her Subjects.

Answer to the second additional Article.

In Answer to the second additional Article, the said Earl doth admit, That about *October 1711*, her late Majesty did sign a Warrant directed to him, then her Treasurer of Great Britain, for the issuing and Payment of the Sum of 13000 *l.* to *John Drummond, Esq;* in the Article nam'd; and that on or about the 24th of *November* following, in Pursuance of the said Warrant, under her Majesty's Sign Manual, he the said Earl did sign a Warrant for the Payment of the said 13000 *l.* but for more Certainty begs Leave to refer to the said several Warrants, when the same shall be produc'd: And the said Earl takes the Words [*for special Services of the War*], to have been inserted

inserted by Mistake of the Clerks; for he absolutely denies, that he gave any Direction for those Words, or any other of like Import, to be inserted: And he believes all the Clerks of the Treasury know, that the Monies which rose from the Sale of Tin, was the Queen's proper Money, for the Support of her Household, and such Occasions: the should please to direct, and not appropriated to the Services of the War, altho' sometimes it hath been practis'd, that Loans have been taken upon Tin-Tallies, for the Services of the War, and other publick Services, and afterwards repaid to the Civil List, which might possibly give Occasion for such Mistake. And the said Earl saith, that having been acquainted with the Services the said Mr. Drummond had perform'd, by Order of the late Earl of Godolphin, in borrowing Money upon Tin at a low Interest, the said Earl ask'd Mr. Drummond's Consent, that a Sum in Tin-Tallies might be struck in his Name, and with such Consent did direct, that Orders amounting to the Sum of 13000 £ should be charged in the Register of the Exchequer, on the Monies arising by the Sale of Tin, in the Name of the said Mr. Drummond, who afterwards, before his going to *Holland*, endors'd, the said Orders at the said Earl's Request, and left them in the Treasury; but how long it was before the said Orders were endors'd, or how long they remain'd afterwards in the Treasury, the said Earl doth not particularly remember; but doth acknowledge, that the said Orders and Tallies came afterwards to his own Hands, and were dispos'd of for his own Use. But in Order to lay the true State of this Affair before your Lordships, the said Earl humbly represents, that upon attending the late Queen, after his being wounded, her Majesty had the Goodness to tell him, that she design'd him a Sum of Money: Upon which he represented to her Majesty the bad Condition of her Civil List. But several times after her Majesty ask'd him, why he did not find a way for receiving the Money she intended him, and bring the necessary Warrants for that Purpose? He still urg'd the same Reason against it, and for near six Months made no step in it, till at last her Majesty was pleas'd to say, she was resolv'd to have it done. And as her Majesty had, in Matters of her Bounty, made Use of Tin-Tallies for other persons, she was pleas'd to mention the same her self, and order'd proper Warrants to be prepar'd for the Sum, which her Majesty of her Royal Bounty intended him: That after her Majesty had so positively signify'd her Royal Pleasure, to bestow such a Mark of her Favour upon the said Earl,

Earl, the said Tallies and Orders were struck in Mr. Drummond's Name, with her Majesty's Knowledge, and at the said Earl's Nomination; and from that Time the same were kept under the said Earl's Direction, for his Use, And the said Earl was advised, that nothing further was requisite to be done, after the Assignment of the said Mr. Drummond, for securing the said Earl's Interest in the said Tallies, till an Accident happened, which made it necessary for further Security, to have the said Warrant as a Declaration of Trust, which was accordingly sign'd by her Majesty, and is to the Effect following.

ANNE R.

WHEREAS in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eleven, in Consideration of the many, good, faithful, and acceptable Services which before that Time had been performed unto Us, by our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Robert Earl of Oxford (then and now our High Treasurer of Great Britain;) Which Services have tended to the Quiet, Safety, and Prosperity of us and our Realms, though the same were accompanied with great Difficulties upon himself, and Hazards to him and his Family. And particularly reflecting upon the impious Attempts made upon his Life: We did then fully resolve, as a particular Mark of our Favour, and of our gracious Acceptance of the said Earl's Services, to bestow upon him a Sum in ready Money. But the said Earl representing to us, that the Arrears then due to our Servants and Tradesmen, chargeable upon our Civil List, were very great and pressing; we did therefore agree and determine, that the said Earl should have to his own Use, the several Sums amounting to thirteen thousand Pounds, comprised in certain Orders of Loan bearing date on, on about the eleventh Day of December 1711, in your Name, and charg'd upon the Register in our Exchequer on the Monies arising by Sale of our Tin, which Orders are not yet in Course of Payment.

Now we do hereby declare and make known, that the said several Sums amounting to thirteen thousand Pounds, contained in the said Orders, and the Interest thereof, due and to be due, are, and shall be the proper Monies of the said Earl of Oxford.

And we do hereby direct and authorize you to transfer and assign the said Orders, and the whole Right and Benefit thereof to the said Earl and his Assigns, or to such Person or Persons as he shall appoint in that Behalf. And in Case any the Monies due, or to be due, or payable upon the said Orders shall come to your Hands; in such Case our Pleasure is, that you forthwith

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reneweth pay over the same to the said Earl, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to his and their own Use and Benefit, without any Account to be therefore rendered to us, our heirs, or Successors. And this our Warrant, or an attested Copy thereof, shall be your sufficient Warrants and Discharge for doing.

*Given at our Court at Windsor-Castle the 14th Day of December, in the twelfth Year of our Reign,
Ann. Dom. 1713.*

*to our Trusty and Well-beloved
John Drummond Esq;*

And the said Earl believes the said Warrant was drawn by Mr. Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury, and by what means the same was omitted to be entered in the Treasury, he knows not; but upon hearing there was a Discourse about the said 13000 l. in Tin-Tallies, he sent a Copy of the said Warrant to the Officers of the Treasury, without signifying any Desire to have the same entered, well knowing it receiv'd its Authority from the Sign-Manual, which wanted no additional Force from an Entry thereof in the Treasury Books. And the said Earl saith, that her Majesty was pleas'd of her meer Goodness and Bounty, and of her own free Will to give him the said Sum of Money, in Reward of his faithful Services, and for his Sufferings in her Service. And the said Earl saith, that the said Grant, according to the Discount upon those Tallies at that Time, amounted to the Sum of 10,000 l. or thereabouts, wherein he acknowledgeth the great Bounty of her Majesty, and takes Notice, that Grants much larger have been made from the Crown, to other Ministers of State, while the Necessities of the Crown have been equally pressing. And the said Earl doth not know that in this, or any other Part of his Administration, he ever was guilty of any Corruption, or any Breach of his Oath or Trust as High Treasurer of Great Britain; or that he did in any Manner abuse her Majesty's Goodness, or make an ill Use of his Access to her Majesty, or embezzle the publick Treasure; or did at any Time, knowingly injure or oppress her Majesty's Subjects, but on the contrary the said Earl saith, that he manag'd the Publick Money in the most frugal Manner, in order to lessen, as much as might be, the Charge of the War; and to ease, if he could, the Commons of Great Britain from all grievous Taxes. And in further

further Vindication of himself, against all the Imputation of Avarice or Corruption insinuated in this Article, the said Earl saith, that in every Employment, to which he was called by her Majesty's Favour, he was always contented with the accustomed Incomes and Profits of the said Employment, without endeavouring to increase his Gain by any unwarrantable or extraordinary Perquisites; that whilst he was in any Office of Trust about her late Majesty, he never abused that Trust in making any Manner of Profit or Advantage to himself, either by the Disposal of Places in his own Gift, or by the Recommendation of Persons to her Majesty for such as were granted immediately by her self; that neither in, nor out of Place, did he ever receive any Pension from the Crown; that as he came with clean Hands into her Majesty's Service, so went he not only with clean but almost empty Hands out of it, having spent therein most Part of the Profits which accru'd to him from the Places he enjoy'd; so that at this Time, notwithstanding all the Advantages he receiv'd from them, and the extraordinary Bounty of the Queen to him, in this Article mentioned, he can, with great Truth affirm, that his private Fortune hath thereby receiv'd very inconsiderable Addition.

Answer to the third additional Article.

In Answer to the third additional Article, the said Earl says, that *Matthew Prior Esq;* being employ'd by her late Majesty at the Court of France, Warrants were sign'd in the usual Form for Payment of several Sums of Money to the said Mr. Prior, which he believes from the 27th of August 1712, to the 10th of July 1714. might amount to the Sum of twelve thousand three hundred and sixty Pounds, as in the said Article is set forth; and he believes he did pay, or cause to be paid, at several Times, the said Sums, pursuant to the Authority he had from her late Majesty for that Purpose, which he conceives is not only lawful, but a Duty incumbent on him. He farther saith, that he doth not know that by any Law there ought to be certain Appointments or Allowances for the Maintenance and Support of Embassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, or other Publick Ministers of the Crown in foreign Courts; But that her Majesty was at Liberty to vary such Appointments, and the Manner of paying them, as she in her Wisdom should think fit, out of any Funds appropriated to the Civil List. He does believe, that there are several Instances, where Persons employ'd to negotiate Matters of Importance, as Embassadors or Plenipo-

Plenipotentiaries, have been allow'd one thousand five hundred Pounds for their Equigage; one hundred Pounds a Week for their ordinary Entertainment, and one thousand six hundred Pounds for Extraordinaries, and likewise farther Sums for Services perform'd by special Order: And if the said Mr. Prior had been paid upon that Foot, he would have been entitl'd to a greater Sum from the Crown for the Time wherein he was employ'd by her Majesty, as aforesaid, over and above all Disbursements for special Services. And the said Earl saith, that he takes the said *Matthew Prior* to have been sent by her Majesty into *France* for her Majesty's Service, and in Order to carry on the Negotiations of a general Peace; but denies, that he was any Creature of the said Earl's, or sent by the said Earl into *France*, or that he carry'd on any Negotiations of the said Earl, or that her Majesty was prevail'd on by his Counsels to send the said *Matthew Prior* as her Plenipotentiary to the French King, without the Privy of or any Communication with her Allies, or that the said Earl us'd the least Contrivance for carrying on, or did carry on or promote any dangerous Practices with the Ministers of *France*, or the Enemies of her Majesty or her Kingdoms, or that he did at any Time combine with the said *Matthew Prior* to defraud her Majesty of any Sum of Money whatsoever, under Colour of his Employment; or that the said *Matthew Prior* was sent into *France* with the Character aforesaid, or without any settl'd Appointment or Allowance for any such End, or that he the said Earl did give the said *Matthew Prior*, an unlimited Credit, or promised to pay him any Bills whatsoever, other than what he should be duly authorized to pay; or that any Bills of Exchange, in the said Article mentioned, were drawn in Pursuance of any such Contrivance. The said Earl saith, that *Thomas Harley*, Esq; having been twice sent by her late Majesty to the Court of *Hanover*, he the said Earl being then High Treasurer of Great Britain, paid or caus'd to be paid to the said Mr. *Harley* the Sum of five thousand five hundred and sixty Pounds, or thereabouts, by Authority from her Majesty, and according to the Duty of his Office, out of Monies appropriated to the Use of the Civil List. And he believes, that if Mr. *Harley* had receiv'd an Allowance in Proportion to what hath been paid to Embassadors, it would have amounted to a greater Sum. But denies, that the said Sum of five thousand five hundred and sixty Pounds, or any Part of it, was paid without Authority, or for pro-

promoting any wicked Purposes of the said Earl; or that he did either illegally or fraudulently misse, or direct, or advise the Direction or Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money out of her Majesty's Treasury, to any Person whatsoever, or that he ever enter'd into any Combination with the Persons above-mention'd, or any other Person whatsoever, to defraud her Majesty of any of the publick Money which he was entrusted with the Management of.

Answer to the fourth additional Article.

In Answer to the fourth additional Article, the said Earl denies, that he ever held any Correspondence with *Mary*, the late Consort of the late King *James II.* either by the Means of Mr. *Prior*, or by any others Means whatsoever, or that he ever intended, or had the least Design any Way to promote the Interest of the Pretender; nor doth the said Earl know or believe, that Monsieur *Gualtier*, in the said Article nam'd, was entrusted or employ'd as an Agent between any of the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, in transacting any Affairs relating to the Pretender; and denies, that he the said Earl had any Conferences with him the said *Mons. Gualtier* on that Subject: Nor doth the said Earl know or believe, that he the said *Mons. Gualtier* was empower'd to concert with him the said Earl particularly, the settling any Payment or Remittance of the Annuities heresafter mention'd, or any other yearly Sum to be paid or remitted out of her Majesty's Treasury into *France*: Neither had the said Earl the least Design, that any of the Fruits or Advantages of the Peace should be made an Offering to any Adherent of the Pretender; nor did he agree or undertake to procure the Payment of the yearly Sum of forty seven thousand Pounds, or any other yearly Sum, to the Use of the said late Consort, during her Life. But the said Earl doth admit, that the late King *James II.* by Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date on, or about the 28th Day of *August*, in the Year 1685. granted unto *Lawrence Earl of Rochester*, *Henry Earl of Peterborough*, *Sidney Lord Godolphin*, *Robert Worden*, Esq; and *Sir Edward Herbert*, Kt. (who are all since deceas'd) divers Annuities or yearly Sums of Money, amounting to thirty seven thousand three hundred twenty eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, payable out of the Hereditary Duty of Excise, and the Post-Office, and other Revenues in the said Letters Patents mention'd, to hold to them, and their Heirs, during the Life of the said

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said Consort, in Trust for her. And by other Letters Patents, bearing date, on or about the third Day of December, in the Year 1686, also granted unto the said Consort a further Pension, or yearly Sum of ten thousand Pounds, to hold during her natural Life; whereby the said Revenues arising from the Hereditary Excise and Post-Office, and other the Revenues in the said Letters Patents mention'd; became charged with, and were liable to the said Annuities or yearly Sums, as in this Article is mentioned. And the said Earl doth admit, that the said Revenues were by several Acts of Parliament granted and settled during the Life of his late Majesty King William the Third, for the Use and Service of his Household and Family, and for other his necessary Expenses and Occasions; and after his Demise, during the Life of her late Majesty Queen ANNE, were appointed to be for the Support of her Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; but saith, that in the same Act of Parliament, whereby the said Revenues are so appointed, there is a general Saving to all and every Person and Persons of all such Rights, Titles, Estates, Interests, Claims and Demands whatsoever, of, in, or so, as out of the said Revenues and Hereditaments, or any of them, as they, or any of them, had, or ought to have had, before the making the said Act, as fully, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Act had never been made. And the said Earl doth admit, that an Act of Parliament was made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, whereby the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds, for the Causes therein mentioned, was to be applied (in Aid of the Revenues or Branches which were appointed for the Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown) on, or towards the paying such Arrears of Salaries, Wages, Diet-Money, and other Allowances, and such Debts or Exemptions, Provisions, and other Causes as should appear to be due and owing to her Majesty's Servants, Tradesmen and others. But the said Earl saith, he hath heard; that the said late Consort of the late King James II. esteeming her self to be entitled by the Laws of England, by virtue of the said Letters Patents to the several yearly sums of Money therein mention'd, did by Letter of Attorney empower and authorize the said M. Guainer to demand and receive for her only Use, Benefit and Behoof, all sums of Money which from and after the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin 1713; were become due and payable upon the said several Annuities, amounting

to thirty seven thousand three hundred twenty eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, and the other Annuity or yearly Sum of ten thousand Pounds, and to give Acquittances and Discharges for the Monies he should so receive to her only Use and Behoof, as aforesaid; and that thereupon he the said Mon^r. *Gualtier* applied himself to her Majesty for the Payment of the Monies which were incurred or grown due on the said several Annuities, from the said 25th Day of *March* 1713, and that her Majesty was pleased to sign a Warrant, directed to him the said Earl, being then her Majesty's High Treasurer, or to the High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, in the Words, or to the Effect in the said Article set forth; but for more Certainty refers himself to the said Warrant, when the same shall be produced. And that in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, signified by the said Warrant, he the said Earl did direct two several Warrants to the Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, to the Effect in the said Article set forth; but for more Certainty refers to the said several Warrants when the same shall be produced. But he denies he advised her Majesty to sign the said Warrant of the 23d of *December* 1713, but when such Warrant was brought to him, and he knew that the jointure of the said Consort had been confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and had heard, that by some private Article or Agreement at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, Provision had been made in relation to it; and the Legality of the Demand not being doubted by her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, the said Earl thought it his Duty to pay Obedience to it. And the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds intended to be raised by the Act of the twelfth Year of her Majesty's Reign, together with a great additional Sum in Tallies, being design'd for discharge of her Majesty's Debts, the said Earl thought himself sufficiently authorized to direct that the said Sum of Money, mention'd in the said Warrants, which he was advised was a Debt from her Majesty, should be paid out of the said five hundred thousand Pounds; yet the Sum in the said Warrants mention'd, or any Part thereof, was not paid out of the said appropriated Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds or otherwise; but the whole Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was applied to other Uses, for which it was appropriated. And the said Earl humbly hopes, that he hath not hereby betray'd the Honour of her late Majesty, or the Imperial Crown of these Realms, or acted contrary to his Duty; and the said Earl doth acknowledge,

knowledge, that the said Monsieur *Gualtier* coming into England with Letters of Credence from the French King to her late Majesty, after having resided sometime in England, her Majesty was pleased, before his Departure hence, to direct a Present should be made to the said Monsieur *Gualtier*, as hath been usual in like Cases to Publick Ministers; and he believes her said Majesty was the rather inclined to make such Present to the said Monsieur *Gualtier*, because the said Earl hath heard, and takes it to be true, that the said *Gualtier* had been instrumental with the French King, to obtain the Delivery and Release of those poor Protestants, who had suffer'd aboard the Gallies on Account of their Religion; whose Rescue from Slavery, her Majesty, out of her known Zeal to the Protestant Religion, and out of her wonted Piety and Compassion to the Confessors in so good a Cause, had much at Heart, and had prevailed therein beyond Expectation; it being what, by his Majesty King *William*, had been attempted in vain, and was thought, by many, impossible ever to be obtain'd: And the good Offices of the said *Gualtier*, in that Affair, having been very acceptable to her Majesty, she was pleased to increase his Present in respect thereof, and therefore order'd it to be paid in the same Manner as had been done to others, whose Presents her Majesty thought fit to augment. And for this End her Majesty, about the Time in the Article mention'd, did sign a Warrant directing the Payment of one thousand Pounds Sterling to *Daniel Arthur* Esq; in the same Article mention'd, to the Intent it might be paid to the said Monsieur *Gualtier*, on the Account aforesaid. And the said Earl believes, the said Monies were issued and paid accordingly, and doth not apprehend he hath therein acted contrary to his Duty.

Answer to the fifth additional Article.

In Answer to the fifth additional Article, the said Earl doth admit, the Sovereign of this Realm may refuse to receive any natural-born Subject, who hath committed, and is under the Guilt of High-Treason as a Publick Minister, or with any Character from any foreign Prince, State, or Potentate: And that where such Person is known to be guilty of such Crime, it may, in most Cases, be fit so to do. But he the said Earl apprehends, that the Sovereign is the proper Judge whom to refuse or receive with such Character. The said Earl believes, that a Person styling himself, or commonly known, by the Name of *Lilcott*, or *Lawless*, did, about the Year 1712 or 1713, come into England with Letters of Credence to her Majesty, from the

King and late Queen of *Spain*, and Authority to treat about carrying *British* Merchandizes to the *Spanish* *West-Indies*; and that her Majesty was pleased to admit such Person with such Letters of Credence; and, before his Return to *Spain*, was pleased to order, for the Use of such Person, the Sum of one thousand Pounds, to be paid out of the Monies appropriated to the Civil List, which the said Earl, in Obedience to such Orders, caused to be paid, and humbly apprehends it was his Duty so to do. But the said Earl believes, that when the said *Lilcott*, or *Lawless*, was so admitted, he was generally thought to be a natural *Spaniard*, and that, from the Advantages of those Licences which he brought, for carrying the *British* Merchandizes to the *West-Indies*, he expected a much larger Present; however, the said Earl denies, that he knew, or was inform'd, before the Arrival of the said *Lawless* in *England*, any Thing of his coming hither, nor after his Arrival did he see him, or know of his being here, before he had been introduced to her Majesty; it being usual for Publick Ministers to be introduced by those Servants of her Majesty, to whose Office it belongs, as Matter of Duty and common Dispatch, without consulting therein other Ministers of State. And upon the Notice taken of this Affair formerly in the House of Peers, it appear'd, that the noble Lord who introduced the said *Lawless* to the Queen, by Virtue of his Office, did it, as of course, and did not then know he was other than a Native of *Spain*. And the said Earl saith, that of a long Time after he had been so introduced, the said Earl neither knew nor heard that he was other than a natural *Spaniard*; but when the said Person had continued in *England* a considerable Time, there was a Rumour, and the said Earl was afterwards inform'd, he was a Native of *Ireland*, and departed out of that Kingdom in his Youth, and had since been in the *Spanish* Service; but doth not know, nor was inform'd, that he had committed or been Guilty of High-Treason, or that he had served the late King *James* II in the War in *Ireland*, against King *William* III, or had follow'd the said King *James* II into *France*, or been in his Interest or Service, or had been in Rebellion against King *William*, or in Arms against the late Queen. And the said Earl having no Notice of the said Person's Arrival, before his being admitted to her Majesty, nor any Knowledge of any Crime he was guilty of, submits whether it shall be imputed to him as any Want of Duty, that he did not advise her Majesty against admitting or receiving him in the Character aforesaid, or that he did,

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by her Majesty's Authority, meet, confer, or negotiate with him, concerning any Affairs about which he was authoriz'd to treat, (in Case he had so done, which however the said Earl doth nor admit) or that, by Authority from her Majesty, he paid the said Sum of one thousand Pounds to the said *Daniel Arthur*, which after came to his Use. But the said Earl doth deny, that he advis'd her Majesty to sign the Warrant for Payment of the said one thousand Pounds, or gave any Directions for Payment thereof, contrary to what was intended by her Majesty. And the said Earl admits, that some other Sums of Monies (which might amount in the Whole to nine hundred and fifteen Pounds, or thereabouts) were paid in Satisfaction of Monies advanced to the said *Lawless*, as Part of the Monies agreed to be advanced to his Catholick Majesty by the Assiento-Contract; but denies, that he directed the Payment of any other Monies whatsoever out of her Majesty's Treasury, to the said *Lillesh alias Lawless*, or knows that any other Monies were paid to him, beside the aforementioned Sum of one thousand Pounds, and the Monies paid in Satisfaction of what was advanced to him towards the Part due to his Catholick Majesty, by the said Assiento-Contract. And the said Earl never assumed the Supreme Direction in her Majesty's Councils, neither was he advising, that the said Person should be introduced to her Majesty, or should be received or treated by her Ministers, under the disguised Name of *Don Carlo Moto*, or should at all be received as a Publick Minister here. And the said Earl doth acknowledge, that the House of Lords, with commendable Zeal, made such Address, and came to such Resolution, and that her Majesty made such Answer, and issued such Proclamation, as in the said Article is mention'd. And as the said Earl had always the highest regard to the Safety of her Majesty's Person, the Security of the Protestant Succession, and Advice and Resolution of the House of Peers; so he denies, that he had the least Knowledge, that the said *Lillesh alias Lawless* had ever been Minister or Agent of the Pretender at the Court of *Madrid*, or the least Suspicion that he was sent into *England* to promote the Interest of the Pretender in these Kingdoms; nor is he conscious to himself, that he hath done any Thing to expose the Person of her most sacred Majesty, to enervate or render ineffectual the Advice of Parliament, or her Majesty's Declarations, to countenance any emissary of the Pretender, or encourage his Adherents, to the Danger of the Protestant Succession

as by Law establish'd in the Serene House of *Hanover*; but on the contrary is persuaded, his Conduct in that Affair is so well known, as not to need any farther Justification: But if it should at any Time be thought necessary, he is able to produce those Proofs of it, which are the best Authority in the World, for his Vindication,

Answer to the Sixth additional Article.

In Answer to the sixth additional Article, the said Earl hath been inform'd, and doth believe it may be true, that after several unsuccessful Attempts by her late Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies, to establish his present Imperial Majesty on the Throne of *Spain*, Instructions in Writing were given to *Misford Crow*, Esq; about the 7th Day of *March* 1705, taking Notice, that her Majesty had been inform'd, the People of *Catalonia* were inclin'd to cast off the Yoke impos'd on them by the *French*, and to return to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and that her Majesty, desiring to maintain and improve that good Disposition in them, and to induce them to put the same speedily in Execution, had made Choice of him to carry on so great a Work, for the Advantage of her Service, and the Good of the common Cause, as was the making a Treaty with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, for the Purposes aforesaid; and that the said *Misford Crow* was thereby empower'd to give the *Catalans*, or other *Spaniards*, Assurances of her Majesty's utmost Endeavours to procure the Establishment of all such Rights and Immunities, as they formerly enjoy'd under the House of *Austria*, and the Confirmation of such Titles as had been conferr'd on any of them by the Duke of *Anjou*: And that, for their further Satisfaction, her Majesty had sent to King *Charles* the 3d, for Powers for confirming the same to them; and was willing, if they insisted on it, to become Guarantee that it should be done. And the said Earl hath been likewise inform'd, That her Majesty, in a Commission granted to the said *Misford Crow*, express'd, *That she thought fit to enter into a Treaty with the Principality of Catalonia, or any other Province of Spain, on Condition they would acknowledge and receive Charles the 3d, as lawful King of Spain, and utterly abdicate the House of Bourbon, and join their Forces with her Majesty's.* And that her Majesty was pleas'd also to sign and deliver to the said *Misford Crow*, Credential Letters, directed to the Nobility, Magistracy, and other Officers of *Catalonia*, or any other Province of *Spain*, desiring them to give Faith to every Thing the said *Misford Crow* should tell them in her Majesty's Name: And that In-

structions

Instructions were likewise given to the Earl of *Peterborough*, and Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, about the Time, and to the Effect in the said Article mention'd; and that a Manifesto or Declaration was afterwards publish'd by the said Earl of *Peterborough*, to the Effect in the said Article set forth: But the said Earl denies that such Manifesto or Declaration was prepar'd by his Advice or Privy. And the said Earl believes it may be true, that some Part of the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and also of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Majorca*, did afterwards acknowledge King *Charles* the 3d (now Emperor) for their lawful Sovereign, and did join their Arms with those of her Majesty and her Allies, against the present King of *Spain*; but by what Motives they were induc'd thereunto, the said Earl does not know. And the said Earl does acknowledge, That, for some Time, the Arms of her Majesty and her Allies in *Spain*, were attended with considerable Successes, in which the Bravery of the *Catalans* appear'd, and the Forces of the Confederates twice enter'd the Capital City of that Kingdom; by which signal Conquests, and the great Supplies that have been granted by Parliament, for their Assistance, the said People were under the highest Obligations of Gratitude to her Majesty; but the Advantages those Successes had given King *Charles* the 3d, being lost, her Majesty found the Burthen of that War very heavy to her Subjects, the Conquest of *Spain* for the present Emperor impracticable, and, after the Accession of the Empire, and Descent of the Hereditary Countries to him, esteem'd inconsistent with the Interests of many of her Allies; and therefore thought it necessary, for the Good of her People, and the Tranquillity of *Europe*, to enter into Negotiations for a General Peace. But the said Earl denies, that he enter'd into any Conspiracy for subjecting the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, or ever had the least Design of the Ruin or Destruction of any of the Rights, Liberties, or Privileges of the *Catalans*; or that he ever form'd any Contrivance for abandoning them to the Fury or Revenge of the Duke of *Anjou*, or his Adherents; or for the Extirpation of any of their Rights, Liberties, or Privileges; or that he advis'd her Majesty to give Directions to the Lord *Lexington* to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*, before any Negotiation of Peace was set on Foot in due Form of Law, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*. On the contrary, the said Earl saith, that, by Letters and Papers sent by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to the Lord

Lexington, it will appear, that after her Majesty had hearken'd to the Proposals for a General Peace, for the Good of her own People, and her Allies, she us'd her best Endeavours for obtaining the Liberties of the *Catalans*, at the Conclusion of the Peace, and that his Lordship was directed peremptorily and absolutely to insist thereon: Nor doth the said Earl know or believe, that any Orders were ever sent from, or given by her Majesty, to any of her Ministers, to recede from that Demand; or that the said Lord *Lexington* ever desisted from making the utmost Efforts he could for obtaining it. And if, from any Measures of the *Catalans*, or of his Imperial Majesty, or from any other Cause, her Majesty's Endeavours had not their full Effect, the said Earl conceives it cannot be imputed to any Neglect of her Majesty, or any Want of Duty in him the said Earl. He believes, that about the Time in the said Article mention'd, his Imperial Majesty did enter into a Convention or Agreement for evacuating *Catalonia*; and that her Majesty, out of Inclination to perform her best Offices to the Emperor, was prevail'd on to become one of the Guarantees thereof; but denies that his Imperial Majesty was necessitated, by any Practices of the said Earl, to make any such Convention; and is ignorant for what Causes his Imperial Majesty, whom it most concern'd, omitted, in such Convention, to make express and positive Stipulations for the Liberties of the *Catalans*. If it proceeded from any Dependence upon the Declaration of her Majesty, to interpose her best Offices on their Behalf, and the Promises of the *French King* to join his Endeavours therein; he is confident it will appear, her Majesty's best Offices were employ'd in that Affair, when it is consider'd, what repeated Instances she made by her Ministers, and in the most pathetic Manner, to obtain for them the Privileges they desir'd: And that her Majesty, by her earnest Interposition, did obtain a Grant and Confirmation to all the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, of a perpetual Amnesty and Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, the full Possession of all their Estates and Honours, and a farther Grant of all their Privileges, which the Inhabitants of both *Castiles*, who, of all the *Spaniards*, were most dear to the King of *Spain*, enjoy'd, or might at any Time obtain have, or enjoy; whereby the *Catalans*, if they obtain'd not all the ancient Privileges they pretended to, receiv'd however, in Compensation thereof, the Advantage of trading directly to the *West-Indies*, and other Privileges, to which they were never before entitled. And the House

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of Peers, upon Consideration of several Papers laid before them, relating to this Affair, in Pursuance of their Address to her Majesty in that Behalf, express'd their warmest Thankfulness and Satisfaction for her Majesty's repeated and earnest Endeavours for preserving to the *Catalans* the full Enjoyment of all their just Rights and ancient Liberties: And it is probable her Majesty had prevail'd to obtain for them their ancient Privileges and Liberties, in the largest Extent, if they had waited the Event of her gracious Interpositions in their Favour, and not determin'd to carry on the War by themselves, against King *Philip*, after the Emperor had sign'd the Convention for evacuating their Country; which incens'd the King of *Spain* in the highest Degree, and was look'd upon by him as the most obstinate Rebellion. However, the said Earl saith, he never amus'd the *Catalans* with any Expectations whatsoever, nor in any Degree contributed to engage them in any obstinate Defence against the Duke of *Anjou*; nor advis'd her Majesty to conclude a Peace with *Spain*, without Security for the ancient Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of that People; or to send Sir *James Wisbarr* with a Squadron of Men of War, for the Purposes in the said Article mention'd; but believes her Majesty might think herself oblig'd, by being Guaranty to the said Convention for the evacuating of *Catalonia*, to send the said Sir *James Wisbarr* into the *Mediterranean*, with a Squadron of Men of War, altho' he knows not the Orders or Instructions given on that Occasion; and humbly apprehends, that he cannot, in Justice, be charg'd with any Consequences from that unhappy People's Refusal to comply in their Submission to the King of *Spain*, upon the Terms her Majesty had stipulated for them.

CONCLUSION.

THUS the said Earl has laid his Case before your Lordships, wherein he hopes he has fully answer'd the several Articles exhibited against him; yet lest there should be any Omission in his Answer, which may be made use of to his Prejudice, he says, he is not guilty of all, or any of the Matters contain'd in the said Articles, or any of them, in Manner and Form as they are therein charg'd against him; and humbly hopes that your Lordships will excuse any Imperfections or Defects in the said Answer, with Regard to Expression or Form; and impute whatever of that Kind may appear, to the great Weakness of Body, and ill State of Health, which the said Earl now labours, and hath for some Months past labour'd

bour'd under : And that your Lordships will be induc'd to make all further due Allowances in his Favour, from the following Considerations, which relate to the Nature of the Charge in general, and the Difficulties with which his Defence of himself, against the Particulars contain'd in that Charge, is and must be attended. Most of the Articles with which he stands charg'd, relate entirely to the Negotiations of the Peace lately concluded at *Utrecht* ; he doubts not but your Lordships will consider, that he must of Necessity be under great Difficulties, in giving a full and particular Account of such a great Variety of Facts as are contain'd in these Articles ; that several of those Facts concern Transactions with the Ministers of foreign States, who cannot be produc'd as Witnesses in his Defence, be their Testimony never so material ; that many Steps and Proceedings in an Affair of this Nature, where the Interests of several Parties, not only separate from, but some of them also contrary to each other, are to be adjusted, do require great Secrecy and Address in the Management ; And that in Treaties between Enemies, such Terms are often propos'd, and such Arguments us'd, as carry a different Appearance from the real Intentions of those that treat : Upon which Accounts, it must be very difficult to set every Thing that pass'd in the late Negotiations, with Regard to the Enemy, and to the Allies, in a clear Light, and to justify every Step that was taken towards conducting them to the End propos'd ; especially since the Account of those Transactions, and of the Reasons on which they were founded, cannot, as he conceives, be duly clear'd, but by inspecting the entire Series of Letters and Papers, which pass'd during the Continuance of those Transactions, and by comparing together such Passages in them, as might give Light to each other, and to the whole. All which Letters and Papers are (as he is inform'd) now in the Possession of the Honourable House of Commons ; nor was it thought fit, upon his humble Application to your Lordships, that he should be indulg'd with a Copy of any of them. He hopes that it may not misbecome him, on this Occasion, to observe to your Lordships, that the House of Commons, by being possess'd of those Papers, have a fuller View of the whole Progress, and of all the secret Steps of that Negotiation, than perhaps was ever, in the like Case, imparted to any House of Parliament ; and they have therefore all the Advantage possible, towards forming the Charge against him upon the Articles of his Impeachment ; whereas he (the said Earl):

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Earl) being destitute of all Assistance from those Papers, is under great and particular Disadvantages towards making his Defence, in the Points whereof he there stands accus'd; and he is therefore humbly assur'd, that as your Lordships, on the one Side, will not expect from him any such Proofs of his Innocence, as can only be drawn from a Perusal of those Papers; so, on the other, you will not admit of all, or any of those Articles, as made good against him, unless the Accusations therein contain'd, be supported by the clearest and most unquestionable Evidence, of which the Nature of the Facts is capable. He submits it likewise to your Lordships Consideration, Whether, in a Negotiation drawn out into a great Length, where the Advice of all those in high Trust about her Majesty was to be taken, and where several Persons were to be intrusted with the Management of what was agreed upon, he can, with any Colour of Equity, be made answerable for advising and conducting the whole? He desires also further to observe, that every Thing which he is charg'd, was done in the Reign of a gracious Princess, now deceas'd; who, by Reason of the perfect Knowledge she had of the ill State of Affairs at Home, of the Advances made towards Peace from Abroad, and of the Commands which she at several Times laid on her Servants, had been the best, and, indeed, could be the only competent Judge, whether she was fraudulently dealt with, led, by ill Advice, into Measures which she did not direct and approve, or made any Instrument of sacrificing the Interests of her Kingdoms to the Enemy. It is with great Grief that he finds such Things suggested, as seem to lay a Stain upon the Character of so excellent a Queen, whose Memory, he is confident, will be for ever dear to this Country. And therefore he takes Leave, in the most solemn Manner, to assure your Lordships, that as far as he knows, or can remember, every Thing relating to the Transactions of Peace, was communicated to her late Majesty, and maturely consider'd by her, before any Thing was determin'd thereupon, nor was any Step taken, but in Pursuance of such Determination. As to the Peace in general, he the said Earl thinks he has very good Reason to say, That the Queen had nothing more at Heart, than to procure so great a Blessing for her People; and that when it was obtain'd, she had this Satisfaction in herself, that she had taken the most proper Measures to justify her Conduct, both toward her Allies, and toward her own Subjects; for upon a Review of her Majesty's
whole

whole Proceeding, in Relation to War and Peace, he believes it will appear, and hath in Part appear'd, by the Answer of the said Earl to the said Articles, That as her Majesty enter'd further into the War than she was oblig'd by any Treaties, subsisting at the Time of her Accession to the Throne, so she contributed more Men and Money towards carrying it on afterwards, than she was engag'd to provide by any subsequent Treaties: That her earnest Desires of Peace being twice frustrat'd, when such Conditions might have been obtain'd, as would have fully answer'd the Ends for which the War was at first declar'd: That all our Successes and Victories ending in the annual Increase of the Charge of *England*, without any further Assistance from her Allies; and her Kingdoms being exhausted to such a Degree, (notwithstanding the great Advantages obtain'd by her Arms) that she was not able to continue the War, upon the Foot it then stood, one Year longer; whilst her Allies refus'd to continue it upon those equal Conditions, to which they were by Treaties oblig'd: She was at last constrain'd, in Compassion to her People, to hearken to the Overtures of Peace then made her from *France*, without relying farther on the vain Hopes of gaining more advantageous Terms, by protracting the War a Year longer; she had carry'd it on for some Time under that Prospect, without reaping the Benefits propos'd, even at Junctures that seem'd most favourable to her Demands, and to the Pretensions of her Allies; she had, indeed, by that Means, rais'd the Glory of her Arms; but she could not think this a sufficient Recompence for the increasing Miseries of her People; and therefore resolv'd to lay hold of the Opportunity that offer'd to her of ending the War by a Peace, if it might be obtain'd upon Terms every Way just, safe, and honourable; and those who were then employ'd in her Majesty's Councils, thought themselves oblig'd to second her good Intentions in this Case, and to obey her Commands with all Readiness. The said Earl presumes, on this Occasion, to mention the Saying of as wise a Man, and as great a General, as the last Age produc'd, the Duke of *Parma*, when *France* was in a far lower Condition than now, being almost equally divided between two contending Parties, and *Spain* was at the Height of its Glory, and he himself at the Head of a *Spanish Army*, supporting one of those Parties, after *Paris* it self had been besieg'd by the other, it was his Opinion, (and the Advice he gave to his Majesty, the King of *Spain*, was ground'd upon it) That if *France* were to be got only

by reducing its Towns, the World would be sooner at an End than such a War. The Queen seem'd, at this Time, with better Reason to frame the like Judgment; and it was therefore her Pleasure, and a great Instance (as the said Earl conceives) of her Wisdom and Goodness, to think of securing a Peace while she seem'd able to carry on the War, her Armies being full and numerous, and before the exhausted Condition of her Kingdoms, and the Impossibility, on her Side, of maintaining so disproportion'd an Expence, was discover'd by her Enemies. At this Juncture, the Queen enter'd upon a Negotiation of Peace, with Circumstances of great Honour to her self, *France* applying to her first on this Account, previously owning her Title, and acknowledging the Right of the Protestant Succession, two chief Grounds upon which the Declaration of the last War was built. As to the Allies, it was conducted in the same Manner as all Treaties of Peace in Confederacies have ever been, and according to the known Laws of Nations in such Cases; the first Motion, and the several Steps of it, as fast as they ripen'd into Proposals fit for Consideration, being, without Delay, communicated to the States General. By the Terms of this Peace, as all reasonable Satisfaction and Security, due to any of the Allies by Treaty, were obtain'd for them by the Queen, and their just Pretensions effectually supported; so larger Advantages were actually procur'd for *Great Britain* in particular, than ever had been demanded before, in any Treaty and Negotiation between this and any other foreign State. The said Earl craves Leave, on this Occasion, to appeal to your Lordships, Whether all the Ends for which the War was enter'd into, have not, by this Treaty, been fully attain'd? Whether it does not appear by the best of Proofs, Experience, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, are, by the Conventions of this Treaty, most effectually separated? And whether any other Expedient could have been so successful to this Purpose; as that whereby it is now happily brought about? Whether the Balance of Power in *Europe* be not now upon a better Foot than it has been for an hundred Years past? Whether the Advantages that have accru'd to *Great Britain*, by the Treaty, do not appear, and have not appear'd, in the Security of the Protestant Succession, and in his Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne, with the universal Applause of his Subjects; in the Additions made to our Wealth, by the great Quantities of Bullion lately coin'd

at the *Mar*; by the vast Increase of Shipping, employ'd since the Peace, in the Fishery, and in Merchandize; and by the remarkable Rise of the Customs upon Import, and of our Manufacture, and the Growth of our Country, upon Exporr. For the Proof of which Particulars he refers himself to those Offices and Books wherein an authentick Account of them is contained. And as the Terms of the Peace were, in these, and other Respects, manifestly profitable to *Great Britain*; so the said Earl begs Leave humbly to remind your Lordships, that they were communicated to the Parliament, and, with their Concurrence, agreed on: That the Peace, thus concluded, was (afterwards) highly approv'd by both Houses; that solemn Thanks were tender'd to God for it in all our Churches, as well as in the Churches of the United-Provinces; and that her Majesty received on this Subject, the hearty and unfeigned Congratulations of her People from all Parts of her Dominions.

These being the real Effects, and this a true Representation of her Majesty's Conduct, in the Affairs both of War and Peace; the said Earl sees not how he, or any others, then in her Majesty's Service, can be justly charg'd with betraying the Interests of their own Country, and of the Allies, by negotiating and promoting that Peace, which then was, and (as he has good Grounds to believe) still continues very acceptable and advantageous to these Kingdoms; and if the Peace it self be not condemned, and is be not even charged upon the said Earl as a Crime, that he advised her Majesty to conclude that Peace, (neither of which appear to him from the said Articles) he humbly conceives it is a particular and extraordinary Hardship upon him, that rough Draughts and Essays towards a Peace, with other Preliminary Steps in a Negotiation, all leading to an End which he looks upon to be just and profitable, and which is not in any of the Articles alledg'd to be otherwise, should be brought into so many distinct Heads of Accusation against him. For supposing, that in the Process of so nice and difficult an Affair, subject to divers unforeseen Obstructions and Events, any improper Steps had been taken, which the said Earl doth not admit, but altogether on his Part denies; yet if Things were at last conducted to a right Issue, and ended in an honourable and advantageous Peace, there can be (as he conceives) no just Ground to find Fault with the Measures made use of to compass it, because they seem'd before the Accomplishment to have a different Tendency; especially if it be considered,

considered, that scarce any Peace hath been made by a Confederacy, where less Occasion was administred for Jealousy among the several Parties, and less Reason given to complain, that every Nicety required, by the Letter of such an Alliance, was not strictly observ'd; and therefore he humbly hopes, that no Steps taken for obtaining a Peace, approv'd by the Wisdom of former Parliaments, shall by any succeeding Parliament be accounted criminal, unless it can be made appear that those Steps were taken contrary to the Queen's Orders, or upon corrupt Views of private Advantage; but that no Charge of this Nature can be made good against him, he presumes to affirm, with great Assurance, nor does he know of any other Persons justly chargeable upon either of these Accounts. And as a farther Proof, that those who had the Honour to serve her Majesty in the Negotiations of Peace, acted with upright Views and Intentions, and without being conscious to themselves of any failure in their Duty, either to their Queen, or their Country: The said Earl craves Leave to observe to your Lordships, that they never attempted to cover their Actions from Publick Censure, by any Pardon or Indemnity, tho' they had very good Reason to believe, that had they judged, or imagin'd themselves to have wanted such Security, it might (thro' the Goodness of the Queen) have easily been obtain'd. Nor can he think it an Observation unfit to be made, that in few of the Articles which concern the Negotiations of Peace, the Charge is founded on any Breach of the Laws of *Great Britain*, but it is in most of them built chiefly on the supposed Infraction of certain Treaties and Alliances with foreign Princes or States; and he conceives, that such Infractions of Publick Treaties, where they do not particularly affect the Interests of *Great Britain*, being cognizable by the Laws of Nations only, and not by those of the Realm, are not wont to be examined into here at home, and prosecuted as criminal, but upon the Complaint of some Prince or State, pretending by that Means to be injur'd, and lodging such Complaint in some reasonable Time with the Prince, by the Advice of whose Ministers and Servants such Injury is supposed to have been done; but he knows not that any such Steps have been taken since the Peace, by any of the Powers concern'd; on the contrary he believes that all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire, made their Peace with the Enemy at the same Time the Queen did, and that none of them did afterwards complain to her Majesty (who surviv'd the said Peace a Year and almost four Months)

Months) of any Hardships impos'd upon them in it. That the Princes of the Empire, who contributed very little to the War, might have concluded their Peace upon reasonable Terms at the same Time the other Allies did; and would probably have done it, if the Emperor on his Part had been willing to sign together with them, which he is inform'd, at the Conclusion of any General Peace, has been seldom done; and particularly at the several Conclusions of the Peace of *Munster*, that of *Nimeguen*, and that of *Ryswick* was not practiced. And he submits to your Lordships Consideration, whether the Emperor, having had all reasonable and equitable Satisfaction made him for his Pretensions to the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, according to the Terms of the Grand Alliance, could have any just Reason to complain of the Queen's Ministers, or those of her Allies, for concluding a Peace, without insisting, on his Account, upon impossible Conditions; especially when no Provision was made, or offer'd to be made, to reimburse her Majesty any Part of those vast Sums she had already expended in Support of his Pretensions, whilst he fail'd of supplying his Quota, almost in every Part of the War, notwithstanding his new and great Acquisitions. But whether the Emperor, or any other of the Allies, had any just Ground of Complaint or not, still the said Earl presumes to insist, that it ought to have been signify'd to the Queen, who, upon such Complaint, had she found any of her Servants justly blameable, as disobeying her Orders, or misleading her by their Advice, into unjustifiable and dishonourable Measures, might have punish'd them forthwith as their Offences deserv'd; but nothing of this kind having been done, he humbly leaves it to be consider'd by your Lordships, Whether the Silence of the Powers concern'd, doth not carry in it a strong Presumption, either that they had no real and just Ground of Complaint, in Relation to the Terms of the Peace it self, or at least did not look upon the Ministers of the Queen as any Ways liable to blame on that Account? And therefore he must again beg Leave to express to your Lordships his Concern, that he should be charg'd as a Criminal, by the Laws of this Land, for supposed Breaches of Treaties with Foreign States, which never were complain'd of, as such, by the States themselves, during the Life of her Majesty. He desires farther to observe to your Lordships, that wherever he is charg'd with carrying on a private and separate Negotiation, 'tis all along understood with regard only to the States of the United-Provinces, no Step that was communicated

communicated to them being censur'd upon this Account; whereas all the other Allies had, by vertue of their Treaties with the Queen, a like Right to a Communication of Councils; and her Majesty was under no Stipulations to act more in concert with any one than with all of them. He does indeed allow it to have been most agreeable to Reason, and to the Interests of State, that the Queen should act in a closer Conjunction with *Holland* than with any other of her Allies, because that next to *Great Britain*, *Holland* bore the greatest Share in the Charge of the War; but then he hopes it will be allow'd also, that the States being more interested in the Success of the War than *England*, and that *England* having submitted to a greater Share of the Burthen, in order to procure not only a fitting Security for the States, but such as brought great Advantages to them, though no Benefit to *England*, it was very reasonable for the Queen to take Care of the Interest of her own Kingdoms some other Way: And since the Advantages she demanded from the Enemy, were such as she might obtain, without any Prejudice to the States, it was as lawful for her to negotiate this Matter without communicating it originally, and in the first Rise of it to them, as it was for her and the States to concert their mutual Interests together, without the immediate and express Participation of the other Allies, which being known to be done without a Design to defeat any of the main Ends of the Alliance, was never complain'd of by any of the Confederates. And as for the Matters concerted previously with *France* for the particular Interest of *England* without the original Intervention of *Holland*, the States were so far from protesting against her Majesty's Measures, and condemning her Conduct in this Respect, that their Minister proffer'd several Times in their Name to have led the Way, in the most difficult Part of the whole Negotiation, and to have done his utmost to facilitate the Conclusion of it, provided his Masters might have a Share in the Assiento-Contract and Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, one of those Advantages which *France* had discover'd its Willingness should be allow'd previously and entirely to *England*.

These few general Observations the said Earl has thought fit to add in the Close of his Answer to the several Articles of his Impeachment, not only in his own necessary Vindication, but also in Defence of her late Majesty's Conduct in the negotiating and concluding a Peace, the perfecting of which she esteem'd as the greatest Happiness of

of her Reign. Upon review of the twenty two Articles with which he is charg'd, as he is not conscious of any Offence committed by him, with respect to any one of them, so it is with a particular Concern and Surprise that he reflects on those two, wherein he is accused of High-Treason, for endeavouring to procure *Towney* to *France*, and so deprive the States of that intended Part of their Barrier; and for procuring *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to the Duke of *Anjou*, upon his Renunciation of the Crown of *France*: Referring himself to what he has said in his Answer to both these Articles, he here further assures your Lordships (and thinks it is sufficiently known both at home and abroad) that his Opinion and Endeavour, at Occasion offer'd, always were for *Towney's* remaining, as it now does, to the States-General; and as to the latter, he doubts not but that what has lately happen'd in *France*, is a convincing Proof to your Lordships, and to all the World, that the Renunciation was the best Expedient that could have been propos'd towards hindring the two Kingdoms from being united under one and the same Monarch; that that Branch of the Treaty which relates to this Expedient has fully answer'd its End, and made good the Character given of it by the Queen, *that it would execute it self*; and therefore that whoever advis'd this Method of separating the two Crowns, was so far from being Guilty of any traiterous Design, that he eminently promoted the Welfare of *Great Britain*, and the Good of *Christendom*. The said Earl, with all the Assurances of an innocent Man, begs Leave to repeat, that as well in this as in all other Affairs of State, in which he had the Honour to be employ'd by her late Majesty, he ever acted according to the best of his Skill and Judgment, with sincere Desires and Intentions to serve the Publick, and without any View to his own private Advantage. As he was in several great Stations under her Majesty, he came into all of them by her own special Command, without his seeking or desiring them, and he serv'd in all with the utmost Respect, Zeal, and Faithfulness. And while he continu'd in these Stations for many Years, it was with great Wonder and Pleasure that he observ'd how her Majesty's whole Thoughts, Endeavours, and Time, were divided between her Duty to God, and her Love to her People, whose Good and Security she preferr'd always to her own Ease, and often hazarded her Health and Life it self, to procure it. He knew that the most effectual Way for any one to recommend himself to her good Opinion, was, to act upon the same Principles

Principles of Justice, and Love to his Country, that she did: And as she abhorr'd the Thoughts of any Thing burthenfome or injurious to her People; so she often exprefs'd herself with the greatest Satisfaction and Delight, when she reflected on the Advantages obtain'd by her for her own Subjects, and the Quiet and Repose she had gain'd for *Europe*, by that just and honourable Peace, for which, as the present Age does, so Generations to come will bless the Memory of that excellent and renowned Queen.

After the Reading of this Answer, the Lords order'd the same to be enter'd in the Books of their House; and on *Wednesday* the 7th of *September*, sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, that the Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* had put in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him for High-Treason, and other High-Crimes and Misdemeanours, and to deliver to the House of Commons a true Copy thereof. Hereupon the Commons order'd, that the said Answer be read upon *Friday* Morning next; but the same was put off till *Monday* the 12th of *September*, when, the said Answer being read accordingly, there arose a small Debate. Mr. *Walpole*, among other Things, said, 'He had not yet had Time to peruse and examine that Answer, but that he now heard it read with a great deal of Attention, and, in his Opinion, it contain'd little more than what had been suggested in Vindication of the late Measures, in a Pamphlet entitled, *the Conduct of the Allies*, and repeated over and over in the Papers call'd *the Examiner*. That the main Drift of this Answer seem'd to prove these two Assertions, 1st, That the Earl of *Oxford* had no Share in the advising and managing the Matters mention'd in the Articles against him, but that the late Queen did every Thing; and 2dly, That the late Queen was a wise, good, and pious Princess. That if the second Proposition were not better grounded than the first, the Reputation of that excellent Princess would be very precarious: But as every-body must own her to have been a good and pious Queen, so it was notorious that the Earl of *Oxford*, as prime Minister, was the chief Adviser, Promoter, and Manager, of the Matters charged upon him in the Articles: And therefore his Answer was a false and malicious Libel, laying upon his Royal Mistress the Blame of all the pernicious Measures he had led her in to, against her own Honour and the Good of his Country: That he hoped the Earl's endeavouring to screen himself behind the Queen's Name, would avail him nothing:

' thing: That 'tis, indeed, a fundamental Maxim of our
 ' Constitution, that *Kings can do no Wrong*; but that, at
 ' the same Time, 'tis no less certain, that *Ministers of*
 ' *State are accountable for their Actions*; otherwise a Par-
 ' liament would be but an empty Name; the Commons
 ' should have no Business in that Place; and the Govern-
 ' ment would be absolute and arbitrary. That though the
 ' Earl had the Assurance to aver, 'that he had no Share in
 ' the Management of Affairs that were transacted while
 ' he was at the Helm, yet he pretended to justify the late
 ' Measures: And therefore, in that Respect, his Answer
 ' ought to be look'd upon as a Libel on the Proceedings of
 ' the Commons, since he endeavour'd to clear those Per-
 ' sons, who had already confess'd their Guilt by their
 ' Flight.' Mr. Shippen could not be altogether silent on
 ' this Occasion: He said, ' That it would not become him
 ' to defend the Earl's Answer, since, as a Member of that
 ' honourable Assembly, he was become one of his Accu-
 ' sers: But that he could not forbear wishing, that this
 ' Prosecution might be dropt, and that the House would
 ' be satisfy'd with the two late Acts of *Attainder*. That
 ' this Wish of his was the stronger, because one of the
 ' principal Reasons that induc'd the Commons to impeach
 ' the Earl of *Oxford*, subsisted no longer, the Affairs of
 ' *Europe* having receiv'd a sudden Turn from the Death of
 ' the *French King*; whereby the Renunciation of King
 ' *Philip* began to take Place, in the Advancement of the
 ' Duke of *Orleans* to the absolute Regency of *France*.' Mr.
 ' *Aislaby* answer'd thereupon, ' He hop'd 'twas to little Pur-
 ' pose the Gentleman who spoke last, endeavour'd to move
 ' the Pity and Compassion of the House, and persuade
 ' them to drop this Prosecution. That this was not a pro-
 ' per Time to examine and reply to the Earl of *Oxford's*
 ' Answer; and therefore he would content himself with
 ' saying, in general, that it was a Contexture of the
 ' Shifts, Evasions, and false Representations, contain'd in
 ' the three Parts of the *History of the White-Staff*. That as
 ' to what had been suggested, concerning the Event which
 ' seem'd to have strengthen'd the Renunciation, he did
 ' not deny, there might be something in it; which was
 ' manifest from the great Joy the well-affected to the Go-
 ' vernment had shewn, on this Occasion, and from the
 ' Mortification and Despair that appear'd in the Faces of a
 ' certain Party: But that, after all, it could not yet be
 ' ascertain'd, that the Renunciation was in Force; that
 ' there was a vast Difference between the Regency and
 ' the

the Crown; that Time only would decide that Matter; but that even supposing that, by the Concurrence of unforeseen Events, King Philip's Renunciation should, at last, take Place, yet the same would not justify the Ministers who proposed and laid it as the Foundation of the late Peace, since they with whom they treated, were so frank and so sincere as to tell them, that it could never be valid, by the fundamental Laws of France. After some other Speeches, it was order'd, 1st, That the Answer of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, be refer'd to the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment and prepare Evidences against the impeach'd Lords; 2^{dly}, That the said Committee do prepare a Replication to the said Answer: Accordingly on Friday the 16th of September, Mr. Walpole, from the Committee, reported the said Replication, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read, agreed unto, and order'd to be ingross'd. Three Days after, the ingrossed Replication was read, and order'd, that the Lord Comingsby do carry the same to the Lords: Which his Lordship did accordingly. The said Replication is as follows:

The Commons Replication to the Answer of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

THE Commons have consider'd the Answer of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him, by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled; and do with Astonishment observe, that the said Earl, instead of giving a reasonable and pertinent Answer, to the just and heavy Charge brought against him, by the Commons of Great Britain, has presum'd not only to deny his advising and being concern'd in any Matters of State, in the Articles charged against him, though confessed to be under an Administration, wherein he was notoriously the first Minister and chief Director: But has also joined therewith a false and malicious Libel, laying upon his Royal Mistress the Blame of every Thing, which, by imposing upon her, he had effected against her Honour, and the Good of his Country; thereby attempting to reflect upon the Honour and Justice of the House of Commons, and to cast an Odium upon their Proceedings against him, as tending to asperse the Memory of the late Queen.

But the Commons are of Opinion, that if it were possible to add to the heavy Load of Guilt, in which the Treasons, and o-

ther most flagitious Crimes, committed by the said Earl, have already involved him; this base and ungrateful Attempt to impute them to his Royal Mistress, must bring such a new Weight of Infamy upon him, and so justly provoke the Indignation of the Commons, that they might think themselves oblig'd to demand your Lordships immediate Justice, for this unwarranted Attempt upon the Honour of the late Queen, and the Proceedings of Parliament.

But the Commons being sensible, that the Treasons and other Crimes whereof the said Earl stands impeached, and the Necessity of bringing him to speedy and exemplary Justice, require that all Occasions of Delay should be avoided; and not doubting that your Lordships will, in due Time, vindicate the Honour of the late Queen, and of the Commons of Great Britain, and the Justice of their Proceedings; the Commons do aver their Charge against the said Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, for High-Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, to be true; and that the said Earl is guilty of all and singular the Articles and Charges therein respectively contained, in such Manner as he stands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time and Place as shall be appointed for that Purpose.

The next Day, Mr. Walpole reported from the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to prepare Evidence against the impeached Lords, that they having, pursuant to the Order of Reference from the House, consider'd of the State and Circumstances of the Commitment of Mr. Prior, thought proper to make the following Report thereupon to the House.

That in the Perusal and Examination of the several Books and Papers referred to the Committee of Secrecy, Mr. Prior appeared, through the whole Progress of the separate and pernicious Negotiations, carried on between the Ministers of Great Britain and France, to have been principally concerned, as an Agent and Instrument of those evil and traiterous Counsellors, some of which are already attainted, and other stands impeached of High-Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And the Committee conceiving there were Matters contained in the first General Report, from which, Crimes of a very high Nature may be justly charged and imputed to the said Mr. Prior, whenever the House should think it proper to enter into that Consideration, as likewise that Mr. Prior was able to give great Lights into all those dark and secret Transactions, when he should be called upon by the great Council

Council of the Nation, or any Committee appointed by them, to give an Account of the Negotiations in which he was concern'd as a Publick Minister: The House, upon a Motion from the Committee for that Purpose, was pleas'd to order, before the Report was made, that Mr. *Prior* should be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, to prevent his making his Escape, upon Notice of what was contain'd in the Report.

That this Method of confining Mr. *Prior* is not only agreeable to former Precedents upon the like Occasions, but necessary and essential to that great Duty and Privilege of the House of Commons, of redressing Grievances, and bringing great Offenders to Justice.

That the Committee did, sometime after, pursuant to the Powers given them by the House, proceed to examine Mr. *Prior* concerning several Matters, of which there can be no doubt but he was fully apprised and acquainted with; in which Examination Mr. *Prior* did behave himself with such Contempt of the Authority of Parliament, and prevaricate in so gross a Manner, as most justly to deserve the highest Displeasure of the House.

But finding at last, after an Examination of several Hours, that it was impossible for him to disguise or conceal some Facts that were before the Committee, he was induced to declare upon Oath some Truths, which will be very material Evidence upon the Trials of the impeach'd Lords.

And the Committee having Notice, that Mr. *Prior* had, during his first Confinement, met and conferred with the Earl of *Oxford*, and his nearest Relations and Dependants, which Mr. *Prior* confess'd to be true, thought it their Duty to move the House that Mr. *Prior* might be committed to closer Custody.

From this short State of the Proceedings relating to Mr. *Prior*, the Committee submits it to the Wisdom of the House, Whether his Behaviour has so far merited the Favour and Mercy of the House, as to make that Confinement more easy to him, which his Contempt of the Commons of Great Britain, and his notorious Prevarication, most justly brought him into? And it seems worthy of Consideration, How far it may be thought advisable for the House of Commons to set at Liberty a Person in their Custody, and committed according to the ancient Methods and Practice of Parliament; who is a material Evidence against high Offenders, under Prosecution of the Commons of Great Britain, and who, there is great Reason to

apprehend, would immediately withdraw himself, and, as far as in him lay, defeat the Justice of the Nation?

After the Reading of this Report, the Commons order'd, that the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to prepare Evidence against the impeach'd Lords, be empower'd to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House.

The other Proceedings against the Earl of Oxford, together with his Trial and Acquittal, may be seen in the Historical Register, Page 313 to 347.

Having thus taken an uninterrupted View of the Proceedings of both Houses, relating to the impeach'd Lords, let's now attend other concomitant Transactions.

On the 1st of September, according to the Order of the Day, for chusing by Ballotting, seven Persons to be Commissioners for putting in Execution the *Bill to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army*: The Clerk and Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons, went on each Side of the House with Glasses, to receive from the Members, the Lists of Persons Names to be the said Commissioners. The said Lists being receiv'd and brought up to the Table, a Committee was appointed immediately to inspect the same; which they did accordingly.

The next Day, Sept. 2, Mr. Yonge reported from the said Committee, that the Majority had fallen upon *Thomas Smith of Glasgow, Esq; Thomas Pelham, Esq; Grey Nevil, Esq; John Plumptree, Esq; Leonard Smelt, Esq; Sir William Gordon, Bart. and Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.* After which, the Bill before mention'd being read the third Time, the Blank was fill'd up with the Commissioners Names, and other Amendments were made by the House to the Bill, which was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 3d of September, the Commons order'd a Clause to be inserted in the *Bill for the enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of her Royal Highness the Princess, &c.* That the Annuity of 100,000*l. per Annum*, intended to be settled upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, be paid clear of all Taxes, and other Charges wharsoever: After which, the Commons, in a grand Committee, of which Mr. Secretary Stanhope was Chairman, went through the said Bill; which, on the 5th of September, was order'd to be ingross'd; and, on the 6th, pass'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, and sent up to the Lords.

The next Day, Sept. 7, the Lord William Powlet made the Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the

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the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the scandalous and traitorous Libel, entitled, *The Evening Post*, from Tuesday June the 21st, to Thursday June the 23^d, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table.

On the 8th a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For passing Accounts of Stewards, Bayliffs, Chamberlains, or others concern'd to pass Accounts, commonly call'd Property Accounts in Scotland, as they were in Use to be pass'd before the Union.*

The next Day, Sept. 9, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons of great Abuses in franking Post-Letters, tending to the lessening his Majesty's Revenue, and to the dispersing of seditious and scandalous Libels, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*,

1st, That no Member of this House do presume to frank any Letter, unless the whole Superscription of such Letter be of his own Hand Writing.

2^{dly}, That no Letter directed to any Member of this House be carry'd free of the Duty of Postage, unless such Member then actually resides at the Place to which such Letter is directed.

3^{dly}, That no Member of this House do presume to frank any publick News-Papers to be sent to the Country, but such as are printed.

And resolv'd, 1st, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give proper Directions to the several Offices where Letters are frank'd, to prevent the Abuses in sending and receiving Letters free of the Duty of Postage.

2^{dly}, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give Directions to the Governor General of the Post Office, to keep an Account of all such Letters as are carry'd free of the Duty of Postage.

On the 10th of September, the Commons proceeded in the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Minehead*, in the County of *Somerset*, and resolv'd,

1st, That neither Sir *William Wyndham*, Bart. and Sir *John Trevillian*, Bart. Petitioners, nor *John Milner*, and *Samuel Edwyn*, Esqs. sitting Members, were duly elected Burgesses for the said Borough.

2^{dly}, That the said Election was void; and order'd, That no new Writ do issue, during this Session of Parliament, for the making out of a new Writ for the electing

Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough of *Minehead*.

Sept. 13. The Lords having sent for the Lieutenant of the Tower, and demanded of him, and of the Usher of the Black Rod, at their own Bar, whether *James Duke of Ormond*, or *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, had surrender'd themselves to either of them, pursuant to the limited Time given them; and being answer'd, *They had not*: Their Lordships thereupon order'd the Earl Marshal to raze out of the List of Peers, the Names and Coats of Arms of *James Duke of Ormond*, &c. and of *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*. Inventories were also order'd to be taken of their personal Estates; and the Atchievement of the Duke of *Ormond*, as Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, to be taken down from *St. George's Chapel* at *Windsor*.

Sept. 21. Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, That he was commanded by the King to communicate to the House, that his Majesty having just Cause to suspect, that *Sir William Wyndham*, *Sir John Rockington*, *Mr. Edward Harvey, Sen. of Combe*, *Mr. Thomas Forster, Jun.* *Mr. John Anstis*, and *Mr. Corbet Kynaston*, are engag'd in a Design to Support the intended Invasion of this Kingdom, hath given Order for apprehending them; and his Majesty desires the Consent of this House to his causing them to be committed and detain'd, if he shall judge it necessary so to do, in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for impowering his Majesty to commit and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for his gracious Message this Day, and for his tender Regard to the Privileges of this House; and to desire, that he will be pleas'd to give Orders for the committing and detaining the several Members nam'd in the said Message, pursuant to the Act of this Sessions of Parliament for that Purpose.

The same Day, the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, That their Lordships having address'd his Majesty, humbly to desire, that he would be pleas'd to cause Directions to be given to the proper Officers for preparing a Scaffold in *Westminster-Hall*, for the Trial of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, who now stands impeach'd by this House of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, his Majesty had been graciously pleas'd

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to say, He would give Directions to the proper Officers pursuant to the said Address.

The same Day likewise the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, the Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bills, made the following Speech to his Majesty :

Most Gracious Sovereign,
YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, have now finiſh'd the Supplies granted to your Majesty for the Service of this preſent Year. Your Commons had much ſooner offer'd theſe Supplies to your Majesty, had not their Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and the Duty they owe to their Country, led them into Enquiries which have drawn this Seſſion to an unuſual Length.

But your Commons could not ſee, without the utmoſt Indignation, the Glories of her late Majesty's Reign earneſt'd by a treacherous Ceſſation of Arms ; the Faith of Treaties violated ; that ancient Probity, for which the Engliſh Nation had been juſtly renown'd throughout all Ages, expoſ'd to Scorn and Contempt ; and the Trade of the Kingdom given up by inſidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce, whiſt the People, amuſed with new Worlds explor'd, were contented to ſee the moſt advantageous Branches of their Commerce in Europe loſt, or betray'd.

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleas'd the Divine Providence to call your Majesty to the Throne of your Anceſtors, under whoſe auſpicious Reign your Commons with Pleaſure behold the Glories of the Plantagenets (your Majesty's Royal Anceſtors) revive ; and have an unbounded Proſpect of the Continuance of this Happineſs, even to the laſt Poſterity, in a Race of Princes lineally deſcended from your Majesty.

And that nothing might be wanting on the Part of your Commons, to eſtabliſh your Majesty's Throne on ſolid and laſting Foundations, they have apply'd themſelves, with unweary'd Diligence, to vindicate the Honour of the Britiſh Nation, and to reſtore a mutual Confidence between this Kingdom, and its ancient and faithful Allies, by detecting the Authors of theſe pernicious Counſels, and the Actors in theſe treacherous Deſigns, in order to bring them to Juſtice, by the Judgment of their Peers, according to the Law of the Land, and the Uſage of Parliament.

It was not to be expected, but that the Enemies to the Nation's Peace, would use their utmost Endeavours to obstruct your Commons in these Enquiries; but despairing of any Success in the Representative Body of the Kingdom, they fomented Tumults among the Dregs of the People at Home, and spirited up the Pretender to an Invasion from Abroad. This gave your faithful Commons fresh Opportunities of shewing their Affection to your Majesty's Person, and their Fidelity to your Government, by their unanimous Concurrence in granting such Supplies as were sufficient to disappoint the one, and by their passing such Laws as were necessary to suppress the other; and, in every Respect, to express their Abhorrence of a Popish Pretender, concerning whom, nothing remains unsuspected, but his Egottry to Superstition, and his Hatred to our Holy Religion; for the Advancement of which your Majesty has express'd your pious Care, by recommending to your Commons the providing a Maintenance for the Ministers who are to officiate in the new Churches. This your Commons readily comply'd with, trusting, that the Prayers there offer'd to the Almighty, will bring down a Blessing on all your Majesty's Undertakings; and not doubting, but that the Doctrines there taught, will be a Means to secure the Quiet of your Kingdoms, and the Obedience of your People.

The Revenue set apart for the Uses of the Civil Government, your Commons found so much intangled with Mortgages and Anticipations, that what remain'd, was far from being sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: This your Commons took into serious Consideration, and being truly sensible, that on your Majesty's Greatness the Happiness of your Subjects entirely depends, they have put the Civil Revenues into the same State, in which they were granted to your Majesty's glorious Predecessor, King William, of immortal Memory; and thereby enabled your Majesty to make an ample Provision for the Prince of Wales, whose hereditary Virtues are the best Security of your Majesty's Throne, as his other personal Endowments are the Joy of all your faithful Subjects.

I should but ill discharge the Trust reposed in me by the Commons, did I not lay before your Majesty, with what Cheerfulness they receiv'd your Majesty's gracious Intentions for her Royal Highness the Princess; and with how much Readiness and Unanimity they enabled your Majesty to seize a Revenue suitable to the Dignity of a Princess, whose Piety, and steady Adherence to the Protestant Religion, is the Glory of the present Age, and will be the Admiration of all future Generations.

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May it please your Majesty,

The Bills which the Commons have prepar'd to compleat the Supplies for this Year's Service, and for the other Purposes I have mention'd, are severally entitl'd,

1. *An Act to enable his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of her Royal Highness, &c.*

2. *An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock and yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, &c.*

3. *An Act for making Provision for the Ministers of the fifty new Churches, &c.*

Which they with all Humility now present to your Majesty for your Royal Assent.

After this, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three Acts before mention'd, as also to

4. *An Act to prevent Disturbances by Seamen and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to his Majesty's Navy Royal; and also for explaining an Act for the better preventing the Embellishments of his Majesty's Stores of War; and for preventing Cheats, Frauds, and Abuses, in paying Seamen's Wages; and for reviving and continuing an Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.*

5. *An Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army.*

6. *An Act for taking and stating the Debts due and growing due to Scotland, by Way of Equivalents, in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick in Scotland, and the Commissioners of the Equivalents.*

7. *An Act for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, relating to Coals, Hemp, and Flax, Irish and Scotch Linen, and the Assize of Bread; and for giving Power to adjourn the Quarter Sessions for the County of Anglesea, for the Purposes therein mention'd.*

8. *An Act for repealing an Act, entitl'd, An Act for repealing Part of an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, entitl'd, An Act for discharging the Tule Vacance.*

9. *An Act for allowing a Time for two hundred and thirteen Families of Protestant Palatines, now settled in Ireland, to take the Oaths, in order to entitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Act pass'd in the 7th Year of her late Majesty's Reign for naturalizing foreign Protestants.*

And to nine private Acts.

Then

Then his Majesty was pleas'd to declare from the Throne, that he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to deliver his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in his Majesty's Name and Words, which he did accordingly, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am perswaded you are all by this Time very desirous of some Recess, and that it cannot be deferr'd longer, without great Inconvenience to your private Affairs.

But before I part with you, I must return you my most sincere Thanks for your having finish'd, with so much Wisdom and Unanimity, what I recommended to your Care; and particularly I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the Provision you have made, as well for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as for the other necessary Occasions of the Publick; especially for your having done it by Means so little burthensome to my People; which, I assure you, recommends the Supplies to me above any other Circumstance whatsoever.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The open and declar'd Rebellion, which is now actually begun in *Scotland*, must convince all, who do not wish to see us given up into the Hands of a Popish Pretender, of the Dangers to which we have been, and are still expos'd.

I thought it incumbent upon me, to give you the earliest Notice of the Designs of our Enemies, and I cannot sufficiently commend the Zeal and Dispatch with which you impower'd me, at a Time when the Nation was in so naked and defenceless a Condition, to make such Preparations as I should think necessary for our Security. You shall have no Reason to repent of the Trust and Confidence you repose in me, which I shall never use to any other End than for the Protection and Welfare of my People.

It was scarce to be imagin'd, that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoy'd the Benefits of our excellent Constitution, and have heard of the great Dangers they were wonderfully deliver'd from by the happy Revolution, should, by any Arts and Management, be drawn into Measures that must at once destroy their Religion and Liberties, and subject them to Popery and arbitrary Power; but such has been our Misfortune, that too many of my People have been deluded, and made
Instrumental

Instrumental to the Pretender's Designs, who had never dar'd to think of invading us, or raising a Rebellion, had he not been encourag'd by the Success his Emissaries and Adherents have already had in stirring up Riots and Tumults, and by the further Hopes they entertain of raising Insurrections in many Parts of my Kingdoms.

The endeavouring to persuade my People, that the Church of *England* is in Danger under my Government, has been the main Artifice employ'd in carrying on this wicked and traitorous Design. This Insinuation, after the solemn Assurances I have given, and my having laid hold on all Opportunities, to do every Thing that may tend to the Advantage of the Church of *England*, is both unjust and ungrateful: Nor can I believe so groundless and malicious a Calumny can make any Impression upon the Minds of my faithful Subjects, or that they can be so far mislead, as to think the Church of *England* is to be secur'd by setting a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Proofs this Parliament has given of their unshaken Duty and Affection to me, and of their Love and Zeal for the Interest of their Country, will recommend you to the good Opinion and Esteem of all who have their Religion and Liberty truly at Heart, and has laid a lasting Obligation upon me; and I question not, but by your further Assistance in the several Countries to which you are going, with the Blessing of Almighty God, who has so frequently interpos'd in Favour of this Nation, I shall be able to disappoint and defeat the Designs of our Enemies.

Our Meeting again to do Business early in the next Winter, will be useful on many Accounts; particularly, that the sitting of Parliaments may be again brought into that Season of the Year which is most convenient; and that as little Delay may be given as is possible to your judicial Proceedings; and I shall at present give such Orders to my Lord Chancellor, as may not put it long out of my Power to meet you on any sudden Occasion.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command,
said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I*T is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn themselves to Thursday the Sixth Day of October next.*

On the 6th of *October* the Parliament being met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Adjournment, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That Mr. Speaker's Speech; upon his presenting the Money-Bills to his Majesty, which pass'd the Royal Assent on the 21st of *September* last, be enter'd upon the Journals of this House. Then Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, That it was his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament should be adjourn'd for a Fortnight; and therefore desir'd that this House would adjourn itself until Thursday the 20th of *October*: Which the Commons, as well as the Lords, did accordingly. Being met again on the Day before-mention'd, the Commons order'd, That the Reverend Mr. *John Wright*, Residentiary Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, be desir'd to preach before this House at *St. Margaret's, Westminster*; upon the 5th Day of *November* next, being appointed for a Day of Thanksgiving for the happy Deliverance of King *James* the First, and the three Estates of *England*, from the most traitorous and bloody intended Massacre by Gunpowder; and also for the happy Arrival of his late Majesty King *William* for the Deliverance of this Church and Nation; and that Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Mr. *Thomas Pelham*, and Mr. *Naylor* do acquaint him therewith. It was order'd also, That Mr. Speaker do issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for electing several new Members, viz.

1st, A Burgess for *Lynn-Regis*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Esq; lately made First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*.

2dly, A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Burial*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch*, Esq; commonly call'd Lord *Finch*.

3dly, A Burgess for *Wenlock* in *Shropshire*, in the Room of *Thomas Newport*, Esq; both who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*.

And 4thly, A Burgess for the Borough of *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Leonard Nilson*, Esq; deceas'd.

After this, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House with his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament be adjourn'd until Saturday the 5th of *November* next: Upon which the Commons adjourn'd themselves to that Day.

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Pursuant to which Adjournment the Parliament met, and it being Gunpowder Treason Day, the Commons went to the Church of St. *Margaret's, Westminster*, where Mr. *Wright*, Prebendary of *Chichester*, preach'd before them; who being return'd to their House, order'd Thanks to be return'd him for his Sermon; and then, according to his Majesty's Desire, signify'd to them by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, further adjourn'd 'till Monday the 21st of *November*, as did also the House of Peers. On that Day both Houses met again, and, according to his Majesty's Pleasure, adjourn'd further to the 14th of *December*. The next Day, I mean the 22d of *November*, his Majesty, in Council, sign'd the following Proclamation, requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

GEORGE R.

Whereas the two Houses of our Parliament stand adjourn'd unto Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of December next ensuing, we, with the Advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare our Pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said Fourteenth Day of December next, be held and sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby requir'd and commanded to give their Attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said Fourteenth Day of December next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 22d Day of November, 1715. And in the Second Year of our Reign.

On the 14th of December the Parliament of Great Britain being met according to the last Adjournment, the Commons order'd two new Writs to be issu'd out; one for electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of *Carmarthen*, in the Room of *Richard Vaughan* of *Derwith*, Esq; who, since his Election for the said Town, had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*; the other, for electing a Burgess for the Town of *Newark upon Trent* in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Room of the Honourable *Coryers Darry*, Esq; who, since his Election for the said Town, had accepted the Office of being one of the Commissioners for executing the

the Office of Master of the Horse. It was also order'd, That *Robert Walpole, Esq;* Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, *Daniel Lord Finch*, and *Sir Edward Northey*, Attorney-General, be added to the Committee of Secrecy: The two first having been rechosen Members of the House, by Virtue of the new Writs issu'd out, upon their being made two of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and as for *Sir Edward Northey*, he was added to the Committee of Secrecy, in the Room of *Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.* who since his having accepted the Place of one of the Tellers of his Majesty's *Exchequer*, was not rechosen; but gave his Interest to his Son. It was order'd likewise, that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to all the Sheriffs of this Kingdom, to summon the Members in their respective Counties to attend the Service of this House upon Tuesday the 10th Day of *January* next: After which, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, sign'd by his Majesty; which he deliver'd to Mr. Speaker, who read the same, and is as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty understanding, that many, both of the House of Lords and Commons are detain'd in the Country, as well by their private as the publick Business; and the Holidays being so near, (during which there is usually a Recess) it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament adjourn to Monday the Ninth Day of *January* next; at which Time his Majesty intends the Parliament shall sit to do Business.

Then the House accordingly adjourn'd 'till Monday the 9th of *January* next; and the House of Lords did the same.

The Reader will find the Continuation of the Proceedings of this Parliament, in the Historical Register, N^o II. Page 139. And the Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland in the Year 1715, are inserted in the Historical Register, N^o I. Page 63. We proceed in the next, according to the Method constantly observ'd in our subsequent Registers, to give an Account of the

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*Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,
during the Year 1715.*

On the 4th of May the Assembly met in the great Church of St. Giles's, where a Sermon was preach'd by Mr. Mitchel, the last Moderator, according to Custom; after which, his Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes was read; as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly, which was to this Effect:

*Supraſcribitur, George R.
Right Reverend and Well-beloved, We greet you well:*

WE are ſo well ſatisfy'd with the Proofs the Church of Scotland have given of their ſteady Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in our Family; the Loyalty and Affection they have ſhewn to our Perſon and Government, and their conſtant Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſt, that we very willingly countenance with our Authority this firſt Aſſembly of our Reign.

We have made choice of our right truſty and entirely beloved Couſin, John Earl of Rothes, to be our Commiſſioner, and to repreſent our Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly; believing that none can be more acceptable to you than he, who upon all Occaſions has eminently diſtinguiſh'd himſelf for the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and of the eſtabliſh'd Church of Scotland. We cheerfully embrace this Opportunity of aſſuring you, that we will inviolably maintain the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, her Rights and Privileges, as we engag'd to do upon our Acceſſion to the Crown, and will proteſt her from any illegal Inſults and Encroachments being made upon her, of what Kind ſoever.

Nothing can be more acceptable to us, than the promoting of true Piety, ſuppreſſing of Vice and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, as we have declared in our Royal Proclamation; and we doubt not but you, on your Parts, will do every thing that can contribute thereto.

We earneſtly wiſh that the vacant Churches may be ſupplied with Men of Learning and Probity; and we recommend to you to take effectual Care, on your Parts, to do every thing that may tend to ſo good and pious an End, and in all your Actings, to ſtudy Unanimity and Cha-

rity; and make our People sensible of the Blessings they enjoy, and of the bad Consequences any Kind of Divisions would have to the present Tranquility, as well as to their future Happiness.

We have had such satisfactory Accounts of your former good Conduct, as gives us full Confidence, that you will act in such a Manner as we shall have Reason to be satisfy'd with: So we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 23d of April, 1717.

In the first Year of our Reign. By his Majesty's Command.

Sic subscribitur Montrose.

After the Reading of this Letter his Majesty's High Commissioner address'd himself to the Assembly in the following Speech:

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

IT must be a very agreeable Reflection to us all, when we consider the great Share which this Church has in those Advantages which have accrued to the Protestant Churches in general, by the happy and peaceful Accession of a Protestant Prince to the Throne of *Great Britain*; whose consummate Wisdom, Prudence, and steady Adherence to the Protestant Interest, does at once leave our Enemies without Hope, and makes us entirely satisfy'd, that our Religion and Civil Rights are thereby (under God) fully settled and secur'd. What high Value ought we to put upon this happy Settlement, when we have so fair a Prospect of its being continued to us, by a Succession of Protestant Princes descended of his Majesty's Royal Person?

It's the greatest Satisfaction to me, that I have the Honour, by his Majesty's particular Commands, to give you new Assurances in his Name, at this your first Meeting under his Reign, of his firm Resolution to protect and maintain the Presbyterian Church-Government in *Scotland*, and to support you in the Possession of your Rights and Privileges, against all illegal Insults and Encroachments whatsoever.

His Majesty's pious Intentions for promoting Religion and Virtue, and effectually discouraging all Prophaneness and Immorality, and his Zeal against Popery, are so conspicuous in the several Acts of his Government, and his gracious Letter to you, that I need but mention them.

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The constant Zeal which this Church has at all Times shewn for the Protestant Succession, and whereof I myself have with great Pleasure been a Witness, as it has united your Interest to that of his Majesty, so your steady pursuing of these same Measures, must infallibly secure you to his Royal Favour and Countenance.

I must earnestly recommend to you that Unanimity and Moderation in your Proceedings, which is so becoming and essential a Character of a Christian Church; you cannot give a better Proof to his Majesty of your entire Confidence in him, than by discouraging every thing that may tend to Division; and sure 'tis the most effectual Way to disappoint your Enemies, who would always be ready to improve it to your Hurt.

I shall believe, that my Concern and Interest in this Church are so well known to you, as I may hope ye will all cheerfully concur with me in bringing this Assembly to such an Issue, as may be for the Advantage of Religion, the Credit of the Church, and his Majesty's Satisfaction.

The Assembly being by the Lord Commissioner directed to chuse a Moderator, the Choice fell on the Reverend Mr. Carstairs, who immediately took the Chair, and made the following Answer to his Grace's Speech:

May it please your Grace,

THe great Things that the God of Heaven hath done since the Meeting of the last general Assembly of this Church, for preserving and securing our holy Religion and valuable Civil Liberties, which ought to be our dearest Concerns, as we are Men and Christians, are of so surprizing a Nature, that they may force an Acknowledgment of Divine Providence; even from those that deny it, and cannot but raise Admiration in those who believe and reverence it.

That the Protestant Successor, upon the Demise of our late Sovereign Queen Anne, should be brought to the Possession of that Throne, to which he alone had the just and undoubted Title; and that those who were inveterate Enemies to his Right, and devoted Friends to the Interest of a Popish Pretender, should be dave to make the least Opposition thereunto, is plainly the Work of him who doeth in the Kingdoms of Heaven and of Earth what pleaseth him.

When we consider the Misery and Confusion that these Nations must have been involved in, and that Popery and Slavery would have been their Plagues, had the Wisher and De-

signs of the Enemies to the Protestant Succession taken Effect; we cannot but magnify the Divine Wisdom and Goodness, in giving us with so much Tranquillity so happy a Settlement as now we enjoy, under the Great King George, whose steady Adherence to the Protestant Interest, whose Zeal for the Liberties of Europe, whose Justice, Faithfulness to his Word, Abhorrence of Oppression, and of stretching the Royal Prerogative beyond its just Bounds, and his many other Heroick Virtues, are bright Ornaments to the Crown he is rightly possess'd of.

As this great Blessing was that which some former Assemblies did earnestly recommend to all the Members of this Church to be earnest in their Prayers to God for; so 'tis not to be doubted, but 'tis with a peculiar Satisfaction and Joy, that this venerable Meeting doth see conspicuous Proofs of the wonderful Goodness of their God in giving such surprisingly kind Returns to their Prayers; and that it will be their particular Care to manage themselves, under Divine Direction, so as it may be seen they have a just Sense of the signal Mercies of the Father of Lights, and the Duty they owe to so gracious a Sovereign as they are now blessed with.

The gracious Letter with which his Majesty hath been pleas'd to honour this Assembly, is so full of Goodness, and gives such an Assurance that nothing shall divert him from making good his Royal Word and solemn Engagements in protecting this Church in all her legal Rights and Privileges, and securing her against all tumultuary and illegal Injures, as that we may be fully at Ease as to this Matter.

There are indeed some Grievances than we groan under, to which our Sovereign alone cannot give a Redress, which yet we hope in good Time we may, through his Majesty's kind Interposition, be eased of. But as there is a Season for every Thing, in which alone 'tis beautiful; so I hope this venerable Assembly shall be so guided by the good Spirit of God, as to have a Conduct that shall be without Offence, either to God or their Sovereign; and shall give no Handle to the Enemies of our happy Settlement in Church and State, to flatter themselves with Hopes of having any Advantage taken by Division among our selves, or cooling in Affection to our gracious King George.

May it please your Grace,

We cannot but with all Thankfulness acknowledge it to be a signal Proof of his Majesty's particular Favour to this Church, that he hath honour'd your Grace to represent his Royal Person in this Assembly. Your Grace's noble Birth, your Christian and
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plens Education, your steady and immovable Zeal in all Circumstances for the Protestant Succession, and your known good Affection to our establish'd Church, which was so far from being abated, that it was the more inflamed by the Opposition that was made to it by many of your Grace's Neighbours, who were possess'd with groundless Prejudices against it: Those Things and many other commendable Qualities that adorn your Grace, cannot but endear your Grace to this Assembly, and possess them with such thankful Resentments of your kind Appearances for the Interest of this Church, as will influence them to have a Management that may be a Proof of the high Value they have for your Grace, and their sincere Concern for your Satisfaction; and I assure your Grace it shall be my Endeavour, in my Station, to contribute what I can to its being thus.

After this, the Assembly appointed several Committees: One for preparing an Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter; one for receiving Overtures; one for Bills of References and Appeals; and another for revising the Commissions to the Members of this general Assembly, for censuring Absence, and for taking Lists of Probationers for the holy Ministry, and Students of Divinity.

The Assembly spent the second Day of their Meeting wholly in praying to God Almighty, for his Blessing on their Proceedings; and the next Day, after they had named a Committee to revise the Proceedings of the late Commission, and another for examining the Books of the several Synods; the Committee appointed to draw up an Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, reported the same as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

IT was with a particular Joy and Satisfaction, that we received the gracious Letter with which your Majesty was pleas'd to honour us. We esteem'd your peaceable Accession to the Throne of these Nations, upon the Demise of our late Sovereign Queen Anne, so great a Blessing, that we were fervent in our Prayers to God for it, and we can never be thankful enough for the merciful Return he hath given to our Requests: For it is to your Majesty, under God, we owe the Preservation both of our holy Religion, and our valuable Civil Liberties; and we must have been Betrayers of both, if we had not been zealously concern'd for the Succession in your Royal Family. And tho' your Majesty, in your great Goodness, is pleas'd to express a
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Kind Resentment of our firm Adherence to it, yet we Presume not to plead Merit upon the Account of that to which both Duty and Interest did oblige us: But your Majesty's Countenancing us with your Authority, gives us no small Comfort, and engageth us to thankful Acknowledgments of your Royal Favour to us, and to be concern'd to manage our selves so, as not to lose the Happinefs of the good Opinion your Majesty is pleas'd to have of us.

We cannot but look upon it as a signal Proof of your Majesty's Favours to us, that you honour us with such a noble Person as the Earl of *Rethes*, to represent your Majesty in our Assembly: None could have been more acceptable to us than he, who in all Turns and Changes of Affairs, did, with a peculiar Zeal, stand up for the Protestant Succession, as the true Interest of his Country, and who was never either afraid, or ashamed to manifest his unbiass'd Affection to our Church; and we hope that there shall be nothing in our Management that shall give him the least Uneasiness, in the Discharge of the Duties of his high Trust.

The solemn Engagement your Majesty did cheerfully come under, at your first Accession to the Crown, to maintain inviolably the Rights and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church of *Scotland*, of which you have the Goodness to give us renew'd Assurances, as also of protecting us against all illegal Insults and Encroachments being made upon us, of what Kind soever, leaves us no Place for Doubts and Fears, as to any Success that our Enemies may have in their Designs against us, under your Majesty's happy Government, and obligeth us to all the Returns of Gratitude and Duty that we are capable of.

Your Majesty's pious Concern for suppressing Vice and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, cannot but endear your Royal Person and Government to all truly wise and good Men, and we hope shall bring down Blessings from Heaven, upon your Majesty and Royal Family, and prevent Judgments from God upon your People; and we have good Grounds to be assur'd, that under your Majesty's auspicious Reign, such shall be employ'd as shall faithfully execute the Laws against Popery, and all such Practices as are a Stain to the Christian Profession, and against which, your Majesty hath signify'd your Displeasure in your Royal Proclamation.

We are deeply sensible of the Necessity of a holy and well-qualify'd Ministry for advancing the great Ends of the Gospel of our Redeemer, and that prophane Churchmen are one of the greatest Plagues that either a Church or Civil Society can have; and we shall not be wanting in using our utmost Endeavours to answer what your Majesty can expect of us in our present Circumstances as to this Master.

We should be unworthy of your Majesty's Favour, if we had not a duriful Regard to what you are in your great Goodness pleas'd so kindly to recommend to us, even with Respect to our own Interest, as to Charity and Unanimity. We are, Sir, very sensible that it must be a great Unhappiness, especially to religious Societies, to be plagued with Divisions, and therefore we look upon our selves as under peculiar Obligations to be aware of them: And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that as we have unanimously, at all Times, witnessed our hearty Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family; so it is our firm Resolution, to testify, by all Methods proper to be taken by us, the Sense that we have of the wonderful Goodness of God in Blessing us with so good and so wise a Sovereign, and to possess all under our Charge with just Impressions of the Mercy of the over-ruling God, in bringing your Majesty to the Throne, which hath confounded the Hopes of the Enemies to the true Interest of these Nations, and given a comfortable Prospect of great Advantages to the Protestant Churches at home and abroad: And it shall be our Care, to manage our selves so in all our Proceedings in this Assembly, as it may appear, that, next to our Duty to God, it is our sincere Desire to approve our selves to your Majesty, in bringing this Assembly to such an Issue as shall shew our hearty Concern for the Honour and Quiet of your Government.

That your Majesty may be always under Divine Protection and Conduct, and may be long preserved for the Defence of the true Protestant Religion, the Welfare and Prosperity of all your Dominions, and of this Church in particular; that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Issue, and all your Royal Family, may be highly favoured of God, and long preserv'd for Publick Blessings in the World, and that there never may be wanting one of your Royal Progeny to sway the Scepter of these Nations, and that all Designs against our happy Settlement under your Majesty, the Peace of your Government, and the Security of the

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Protestant

Protestant Succession in your Royal Line may be brought to nought, is and shall be the constant and fervent Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful,
Most obedient, and most
loyal Subjects,

*The Ministers and Elders met in
this General Assembly of the
Church of Scotland.*

Edinburgh, 6th of
May, 1719.

Signed in our Presence, in our
Name, and at our Appointment,
by, *for Subscriber*, Will. Cassairs,
Moderator.

This Answer having been unanimously approved, was presented to the High Commissioner to be transmitted to his Majesty; after which, three Letters directed to the Moderator, were deliver'd to him, viz. one from the Synod of Perth, another from Sterling, and another from Fife, containing a Representation of the Hardships that had been put on the Church of Scotland by the late Acts of Toleration, Patronage, Yule-Vacancy, &c. and desiring the Assembly to address the King, that he would be pleas'd to procure the Repeal of those Acts, as also an Act to rectify the Abjuration Oath; and to vest the Kirk with the sole Power of ordaining and appointing Fasts and Thanksgivings. The Moderator having, privately, look'd over these Letters, and judging that such extravagant Demands could never be obtain'd, would fain have lain them aside; but some Members, who took Notice of the Delivery of the Letters, and knew already the Contents of them, mov'd that they might be read to the Assembly: However, after a Dispute that lasted near four Hours, it was carry'd that they should not be read, but refer'd to the Committee of Overtures, who should report the same to the Assembly.

The next Day, the Assembly took into Consideration the Affairs of Mr. Simpson, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, who was charg'd by Mr. Webster, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, with Socinianism, Arminianism, and with teaching many Heretical Opinions, particularly, that the Dam'd in Hell cannot Sin; that the Children of unbelieving Parents may be saved without Baptism; and the like. And after some Debate, that Controversy was refer'd

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referr'd to the Committee of Overtures. The same Day, the Assembly heard the Report of the Committee for considering the Commissions to the Members of the Assembly, which were all approved.

Mr. James Maitland, Minister of Innerkettle, and his Brother Mr. John Maitland, Minister of Fergan, having been suspended by the Provincial Synod of Aberdeen, for not observing the sabb of January last, as the Day of Thanksgiving for his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and for not praying for his Majesty by Name, they did appeal from the said Synod to the General Assembly, who having consider'd the Appeal, and the Reasons alledg'd for and against it, did on Monday the 9th of May, by an unanimous Vote, approve the Synod's Proceeding in that Matter; and the two said Ministers refusing to answer any Questions for removing the Suspicion they lay under of Disaffection to his Majesty, the General Assembly did by another Vote, depose them *simpliciter* from the Office of the Ministry, and appointed their Churches to be declared vacant.

The same Day, the Committee of Overtures, came to a Resolution, that the Affair of Mr. Webster and Mr. Simpson should be referr'd to a select Committee of thirty six Members, who should examine the Matter, and report the same to the next General Assembly. The next Day, the Assembly did nothing material; and only translated a Minister from one Place near Dundee to another.

All this while, the Jacobites and other disaffected Persons, were not wanting in their Endeavours to sow Discord among the Members of the General Assembly. In order thereto, they publish'd and dispersed several Libels; and among the rest the following Letter from a Scots Member of Parliament at London, to a ruling Elder of the General Assembly.

SIR,

I Had the Honour of yours from Edinburgh, with an inclosed Copy of the Memorial for the Church of Scotland, by the Commissioners of the late General Assembly.

I think, Sir, the Points offered in that Memorial are all very modest, just and necessary. The Toleration granted to the Episcopal Dissenters is (as you very well term it) boundless; and the walking away of the Excommunication is against the Liberties of a Christian People.

No Man is more sensible than I am, of the Encroachments made by these Matters upon the Sentiments of our Church, so

unalterably secured to us by the Articles of Union; and no Doubt, in this our united State, we of the Church of Scotland shall have a very constant and unequal Struggle with the Power of the Church of England, so far predominant in a British Parliament.

I am afraid we shall not easily get these Matters repair'd in an open Way, and therefore we must move with more than ordinary Caution, especially at this Time, when our Enemies, the Jacobites, are ready to catch all Opportunities of doing us Mischief, by prompting us to give Uneasiness to the Government; and I wish some of their hellish Craft has not made its Way at present amongst some well-meaning Men amongst you, to tempt you to push on a Matter of this kind, which though just in itself, may perhaps be very unseasonable, in the same Manner, and with the same pernicious Views as they promote a National Address for dissolving the Union.

You may remember, Sir, what I wrote against that Address, in a Paper entitled, Circular Letter anent addressing against the Union with the Jacobites. I now earnestly recommend to you, and all our honest Friends, the perusal of that and some other Papers written at that Time, and there, no doubt, you will observe, that the same Objections which we raised against those Addresses at that Time, are still in Being, against your moving at this Time in the Matter contained in the Memorial you sent me, as will appear by drawing the Parallel betwixt that Case and this.

At that Time the Grievances mentioned in those Addresses affected the whole Body of the Scots Nation; at this Time the Grievances mentioned in your Memorial affect a great Part of the Nation.

You will observe, that in those mentioned Papers we told the Nation, that though their Addresses were in dutiful Terms, praying a Redress of these insupportable Grievances, yet it was not now the proper Season; that their addressing was a Jacobite Plot, contrived to disturb the Government, and to straiten the King and his Ministry with Addresses; and if you should now address the King and Parliament, what should hinder the People to return our own Argument upon us, and what Defence can we make for forbidding our People to sign these Addresses in so National a Concern?

At that Time we told our honest Friends, that the King and his Ministers should not be disturbed with Addresses for repairing of Grievances; until first the King's Title were recognized, and some new Laws made, for the farther Security of the Protestant Succession. The same Objection stands good at this Time against your Memorial, and indeed, I apprehend, ever will;
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for to be plain, the Succession seems to want no farther Security of new Laws; and if we should now move in such Matter as you point at, the Nation would open their Mouths against us, and would say, our Practices betray our Principles.

Besides, Sir, I must acknowledge, that the Protestant Succession being now effectually secured by his Majesty's happy Accession, the People of England seem very easy about the Dissolution of the Union; and according to my best Observation, the Tories, as one Man, and not a few of the Whigs, are desirous to have it dissolved.

But here, perhaps, you will say, that seeing, on the one Hand, we shall have a very hard Labour in obtaining a Redress of these Grievances of our Kirk in a British Parliament, where the Church of England Party may chance to be alarmed, and may obstruct our Demands; and that, on the other Hand, we may have a more easy Prospect of obtaining the Dissolution of the Union, our Enemies will reproach us for obstructing so favourable an Opportunity of having all our Misfortunes cured at once; that if we are restored to the same State we were in before the Union both in Church and State, (the Settlement of the Succession being only excepted and preserv'd) in that Case, all the Grievances mentioned in your Memorial, with a great many others, are struck off at once. That therefore, it were more to our Honour and Interest to repent in Time, and to concur with these National Addresses for dissolving the Union.

As to this, Sir, it's true we lie under some small Difficulties, and perhaps Reproach in this Point. But in the first Place, tho' I confess the Facts freely to you as a Friend, yet we are by no Means to own them to our Enemies; we must deny the Possibility of obtaining a Dissolution of the Union, and if we the Scots Members stand firm, I can promise, it shall not be dissolved; nay, rather than fail, you must preach up, that the Union is a good Thing, that we shall amuse the English, and get it made better; you know we have a gracious Protestant Prince of consummate Wisdom, who gives every Man his own, and therefore he must not be disquieted by begging Addresses of any kind; that we have a faithful self-denying Ministry, who regard neither Place nor Pension; that they have nothing in their View but the true Interest of the Constitution both in Church and State; that we need only whisper to them our Grievances, and we shall be sure of a Remedy in due Time; that we cannot be safe in joining with the Tories, even in the best of Things; that we ought not to desire any Thing where the Jacobites can share in the Benefit. These Jacobites join with these Egyptians: No, Lies are their Refuge, Deceit is in their Lips, Villany in their Designs; be sure to oppose all Manner of Addresses (even in the

the General Assembly) which point at redressing of Grievances, except in most general Terms, otherwise they may prove unreasonable. Be constant and fervent in Prayer, and leave the Event to kind Providence, our gracious Sovereign, and disinterested Ministry. This, Sir, is the most sincere Advice of,

Sir, &c.

P. S. We may read our Fate very plainly by the Disappointment our Friends the Presbyterians, and other Dissenters in England, are like to meet with. They promised themselves from this honest Parliament, where we have so great a Majority, a great many Redresses, and no small Encouragement; but when they address their best Friends in Parliament to execute their Promises, all the Answer they get is, That it is not now seasonable; That the Church of England must not be alarmed at this Time; it is not unlikely indeed that we may get the Term of the Christmas Vacance somewhat abridged in Scotland, but I fear we shall not get it quite taken away.

At the same Time, there was publish'd at Edinburgh, the following Discourse of the Necessity and Seasonableness of an unanimous Address for dissolving the Union.

WHEN now, after a long Train of Mismanagements in the Publick Councils of State, which were like to have sunk the Protestant Interest, endanger'd the Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover, and ruined the Liberty, Trade, and Publick Credit of Britain; to have brought in a Popish Pretender, a Creature of France, to rule over us; and to have eithe subjected us an irretrievable Condition of Slavery, or made the Kingdoms a Field of Blood, by a Civil War: When, I say, after all these Mal-administrations, we are, in the unspeakable Goodness of God, in a great Measure emerg'd out of that imminent Danger, and by his Majesty's happy and peaceable Accession to the Throne, have our Religious and Civil Rights secured from these impious Attempts of a Popish Jacobite Faction: No Man that was then touched with any just Concern for the sinking Condition of these valuable Interests, but now begins to have a more pleasing Relish of true Liberty, and in his proper Capacity, to enquire how the Blessing may be both more largely diffused among us, and more firmly established and continued to Posterity.

Several convincing Instances of this Temper have very appeared, both here and in England, among Persons of all Ranks and Qualities, since this late happy Turn of Af-

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fair. The universal Joy that appeared in the Countenances and Conduct of all well-affected to the Protestant Interest upon his Majesty's Accession, in hopes of having our Religion secured, and our Grievances redressed; the Care that has been taken to elect for the present Parliament, such Men as would enquire into the late Councils and Projects that had been calculated for the Overthrow of the present happy Settlement; the Forwardness of many for setting on Foot an Address to lay before his Majesty the Grievances and Miseries we in *Scotland* groan under, on Account of the Union, and to pray that he would be graciously pleased to grant us his Royal Assistance for dissolving thereof. These and other Things of like Nature, are very encouraging Proofs, that People universally begin to have a more sensible Value for Liberty, and the Security and Settlement thereof in this Isle.

This last, is what I intend to say something about; not that there are no other Papers writ upon the same Subject, or that I pretend to do it better than 'tis done already, but to do my Part in reminding my Countrymen, in a few Words, of what I think most necessary and present Duty.

That the Union was, and still is, a Thing most destructive to the Interest of this ancient Kingdom, is what needs not many Arguments to make it evident. If one reviews but the great Number of Addresses from all Corners of the Kingdom, that crowded the last Parliament of *Scotland*, he may easily see, that this was then the Sense of the Nation; that that Treaty was violently crammed down our Throats; and that it was not any private View or Interest that so entirely engaged the whole People, of whatsoever Station, Principles or Interest, to declare against it, but a hearty Concern for their own and Country's Good.

I will not here make any Reflections on those who had the chief Hand in making the Union; I don't doubt, but many who went too easily into it, had some good Ends in View, as judging it the best, nay only Means of settling and securing the Succession in his present Majesty's Royal Family, and disappointing the Designs of *Jacobites* here, (yet I must say these good Ends might have been obtained with less Cost than the Ruin of *Scotland*;) However, now that these Views are no more to influence the Continuance of the Union, and that it is found such an insupportable Burden and Grievance to this Nation, that till we be rid of it, and restored to our former State, the

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Minds of the People can never be easy, nor the Effects of his Majesty's benign Administration so sensibly felt and acquiesced in, or mutual Jealousies and Seeds of Discord removed, which in Time may produce the same or worse Effects, than what the Union was at first designed to prevent; it naturally follows, that we should betake ourselves to some expedient and proper Means for having the Union dissolved, and the Nation's former Privileges re-integrated.

There has not yet; for what I know, any Measure or Concert been entered into for that End, more proper and reasonable, or that in Appearance will be more successful, than addressing his Majesty, and laying before him the Uneasiness of the Nation under it, and their universal Inclinations of being restored to their former Estate; nor can any other Way be more Dutiful towards his Majesty, or more acceptable to him, than the legal Way of humbly addressing.

A tumultuary Way of Proceeding, is what I believe no good Subject will be fond of; and as it would be unjustifiable, without the utmost Necessity, and failing of all other Means of Redress, which we have no Ground to suspect under so good a King, if it be not our own Fault; so the Event would be uncertain, and the Mischiefs certain and unavoidable.

Nulla salus Bello.—

To bring in a Bill in Parliament for its Dissolution, without first laying before his Majesty the Necessity and Expediency thereof, and acquainting him with the universal Inclination of his People in this Kingdom thereanent, would be both unmannerly and preposterous, and in all Probability have the like Success as a former Attempt of that Nature, and be turned off with the like Arguments, viz. That her late Majesty having had a great Share in the making, it's fit his present Majesty be first applied unto, for the dissolving of it. That the Union having been designed for securing the Succession in his Royal Family at first; none is more deeply interested in its Dissolution, than his Majesty and his Progeny.

It remains then, that in the first Place an Address be framed, wherein his Majesty may be informed of our Sufferings and Miseries, under that Treaty; of the unallayable Discontent and Uneasiness of the Whole of his People under it, and their pressing and earnest Desires of having it dissolved, as the only possible Way to deliver us from Ruin and Destruction, render us easy under his Majesty's just and wife

wife Administration, and remove all these Discontents and Murmurs amongst the Subjects, which may in Time be improved; for the Interest of a Pretender, and weaken or obstruct the Peace of his Majesty's Government.

Next, that this Address be so conceived, that his Majesty's Title be therein solemnly acknowledged, and the People engaged to support it, in Opposition to all Pretenders whatsoever; and our National Church, as established in Doctrine, Worship, *Presbyterian* Church-Government and Discipline, be expressly and plainly asserted, and all necessary Care taken for securing thereof to us; and removing all the Invasions and Encroachments made thereupon since the late Union, and providing against the like in all Time coming, and that our Parliament and all our Civil Rights and Privileges be restored intirely, as before the Union.

An Address of this Nature and Comprehension, so contrived as to take in all the Interests both of his Majesty and Successors, and of his People's Sacred and Civil Liberties, as it cannot but be very acceptable to his Majesty, who being *Pater-patria*, is of such remarkable Humanity, that the Groans of so many of his People cannot but touch his Royal Heart with a sensible Resentment, when he sees they are not the designing Intrigues of a Faction disaffected to his just Title, but the earnest Complaints of these who have remarkably shown the highest Regard and hearty Affection to his Majesty and the Succession in his Royal Family; so it cannot be thought that any will scruple the Subscription of it who are Friends to his Majesty and their Country; and if any who have formerly been in the Pretender's Interest shall subscribe, who should or can hinder them? Since thereby they shall plainly renounce their former Principles; or if they dissemble and secretly retain them, yet their joint Subscription of that Address can do no real Prejudice to his Majesty's Government, and the present Settlement, seeing it tends to extinguish the Hopes of the Pretender and his Friends, by removing these Seeds of Discontent, upon which alone he and they do ground their Expectations, and consequently confirms his Majesty's Government.

I shall not need to insist much longer on the Reasonableness and Expediency of addressing his Majesty; for unless People intend only to put off the Thing with some trifling Amusements; I see not what they can object against it.

If they say, we are as happy now, as we can be supposed to be without the Union; such may delude themselves with that Way of Thinking, who having enjoyed Place of Profit under the Government all the while, have not felt the miserable Effects of it; but if they take a View of the State and Circumstances of their Country, the Experience of almost all, will tell them the contrary.

They have told us, this Parliament would take Care to relieve us of the Hardships which are laid upon us in our Sacred and Civil Concerns, contrary to the Stipulations of the Union, though it be a Doubt with many, if we get Relief until we ask it; yet the easing us in some Things, takes away the Mischiefs of the Treaty itself, nor gives us Security for the future, that we shall not be further enslaved by some subsequent Parliament of Great Britain. And though the Justice of our King, and the present Parliament, should make us easy for the Present, yet we ought not to abandon the Interests of Posterity, nor entail Slavery on them for the present Ease: And the most proper Time to prevent the evil Consequences of a bad Government, is, that People begin themselves when it's in good Hands, and the Parliament sitting. And yet we have heard of no Motion made that Way, though it's seven Weeks since the Parliament began.

If it be said, that it's the Duty of a Parliament, and therefore to what Purpose trouble his Majesty with addressing; his Majesty cannot relieve us if he would, unless the *English* consent. I grant it's the Parliament's Affairs; but I don't see that our Addressing his Majesty tends to hinder, but rather makes Way for its being debated in Parliament. And none can deny, but as it is a Business which eminently concerns his Majesty, considering his Interest in, and tender Concern he was for the Good and Welfare of so great a Body of his loyal Subjects; so the Matter may succeed the better in Parliament, if we first satisfy his Majesty, that what we demand does not weaken his Right and Title, is but doing Justice to *Scotland*, and may prevent farther Mischiefs both to *England* and us.

Nay, it is not improbable, the *English*, at least a good Part of them, would not stick much to give their Consent to such a Dissolution, when they see us unanimous and earnest for it; for whatever Gain some few of them may have by the Bargain; sure I am, the Advantage the Nation has, is not equally sensible to them, as our Loss to us. But if we shall postpone the Publick Good of our Country to our own private Views, and be indifferent or divided
in

in our moving for the Dissolution, who can blame them to hold what Benefit they have got? Or if by our faint asking and divided Management, we teach them to deny?

Come we now to enquire into the Seasonableness of this Motion, and that there cannot be any Time more seasonable; will be abundantly evident, if we consider, that the properest Time of representing the Nation's Grievances to our Sovereign is, at, or shortly after his Accession to the Crown, and when his first Parliament is sitting. This has always been the Practice of this and all well-governed Nations, that the Grievances complained of in the former Administrations be represented to the new King; else how should he know to redress them, or to make his Government more easy and acceptable on the People than the last? This is almost a general Custom of Nations, as appears, from the *Papish Pacta Conventa* answering to our Claim of Right, which are renewed with proper Amendments on the Accession of each King to the Throne: From the unhappy Instance of the *Israelites* Application to *Rehoboam*. And even in *Britain*, the *English* in the Beginning of King *Charles* the First's Reign, obtained their Petition of Right for Redress of Grievances, to be past into a Law: And at King *William's* happy Revolution, both *Scots* and *English* had their Claims of Right, and Enumeration of Grievances, which in a great Measure had a good Return by following Laws to the same Effect; and though these were by National Meetings, which can't be expected now, when by the Union, the *Scots* Representative is in a Manner extinct; yet it ought to be done, as far as possibly, nationally by the Consent of all the Shires and Burghs, separately testified, since they are not allowed to meet in a Body: And the Privilege of petitioning is by the Claim of Right, as well as Law of Nations, secured to all the Subjects.

And it being certain, that one of the chief Causes of the Union's being consented to, was the establishing and securing the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, which otherwise might have been endangered by the Prevalency of *Jacobitism* in our Parliament, and that had his present Majesty been then upon the Throne, the Union had never been; 'tis very natural, now he is in peaceable Possession of the Crown, to address him for its Dissolution. And as it was *Scotland's* Zeal for his Majesty's Title, made them consent to an Union; so it's not doubted but his Majesty's Justice and Generosity will, with an equal Zeal, interpose for that his ancient Kingdom's

Relief from these Miseries, into which their Affection to him hath involved them.

It cannot now be objected with any Colour of Reason, that the dissolving the Union will endanger the Succession; as was urged against a Motion made about three Years ago, for its Dissolution. And if there were any Danger supposable; yet that may, and no doubt will be provided against, by Laws; as well in the Dissolution, as Continuance of the Union; since what hinders the *British* Parliament to make the Dissolution with a Salvo to his Majesty's Right, and the first *Scots* Parliament to recognize it; or both, which would not be scrupled, even by these who are suspected of *Jacobinism*: And though they should, their Weakness appeared sufficiently by the last good Elections: And why may there not be a Meeting of the Estates of *Scotland* by Allowance of the *British* Parliament, previous to the Dissolution, who might give their Authority for securing the Succession further, and do any Thing else may be useful for both Nations, in Case of a Dissolution to follow. Besides, that I always reckon his Majesty's Title to be founded in the express Words of the Claim of Right excluding Papists, and even on an elder Foundation, viz. The Laws at the Reformation, debarring them from all Publick Trust.

Neither can it be pleaded as before, that it may prove a Handle for *Jacobites*, to embarrass and disturb the Elections, these being now happily over, and his Majesty's best Friends having delayed Addressing for several Months, only on that Account; but if we shall delay the Matter, till there be Occasion for a new Parliament, that we have a while longer smarted under the Sense of our Miseries, it is probable it may influence the Elections at another Rate, than now it could have done; yes, and weaken his Majesty's Interest with many who wish him well, in Case of an After-attempt in Favour of the Pretender.

Nor is there more Reason to plead that the Address must be delayed, till his Majesty's Title be first recognized in Parliament; for besides, that before an Address of this Nature can be regularly subscribed, the Recognizing his Majesty's Title in Parliament will be over, if it be thought necessary; so there is no Inconsistency betwixt an Address from *Scotland*, solemnly acknowledging his Majesty's just Title, and the Recognizing of it in Parliament, nor any Hazard which of them take Place of the other.

To proceed it necessary to wait some Years till his Majesty be more free of foreign Affairs or domestick Incumbrances,

brances, and his Government over us strengthened and confirmed, is really of no Weight at all; for, as we see nothing now disturbing the Quiet of his Majesty's Administration, so it's to be fear'd, in Case a new War break out abroad, which is not altogether improbable from the present State of Affairs, we shall not in haste regain the like Opportunity of having this grand National Mischief redressed. And if the Union shall be for any considerable Time longer born with, and no proper Essays made at this Juncture for dissolving it, we shall find it so rooted, as to continue a lasting Misery and Slavery on us and our Posterity, and its Dissolution through Length of Time become impracticable, that though we would, we shall not have Access to endeavour it. Every sudden Change in the State, even for the better, is accounted dangerous; and when this Union shall have got Prescription of Time to authorize it, it will prove too effectual an Argument against its Dissolution. And if some have the Confidence to insist on this Topick already, when it's but of few Years standing, what may we suppose will be done, when but few are alive who ever saw our Independent Parliament, who had both Inclination and Power to do Scotchmen Justice?

I know nothing that has been, nor see I what can be, further urged for the Unseasonableness of the Motion. Upon the whole therefore, it is evident, that it is the Duty of every honest Scotchman, to bestir himself in his Capacity, in all Humility, to lay before his Majesty the deplorable State of this poor Nation, and the Necessity of the Dissolution of that Treaty, into which we were unaccountably and inconsiderately involved, contrary to all the Maxims of Honour, Justice and Prudence: And thereupon to expect from his Majesty's Royal Wisdom, Goodness, and Justice, that he will have Compassion upon the sinking Condition of this his ancient Kingdom, and interpose his Intercess, for our Delivery: Of which we have now no Ground to doubt, considering his Majesty's princely Qualities, unless some designing Persons, on private Views, make it their Business to impress his Majesty with Misperceptions of our honest and laudable Intention, or that we, through our own Mismanagements and Divisions, frustrate his Majesty's Purposes.

And as it's our Duty, so it's the most reasonable one we owe our Country at this Time, the Neglect whereof will justly be held by the impartial World, the most unaccountable Folly and Stupidity that ever a Civilized Nation was guilty

ty of; and I am persuaded shall be more reflected on, as such, by Posterity, than the Treaty itself. 'Tis not by one Half so great an Argument of Folly and Senselessness, to be cheated and cajol'd into a Misfortune, as after finding our selves in the Mire, to lie still contented, without endeavouring to get out.

Mean Time, as we ought to observe and acknowledge the Justice of God, in suffering us to be involved into these Miseries, as the just Punishment of our many crying Sins, and of our Ingratitude for the National Blessings he was pleased to confer upon us; so let each of us by serious Repentance and real Amendment of Life, return to him, and humbly implore his Mercy, through his Son Jesus Christ, to us and our poor ruined and sinking Land, and that he would of his infinite Goodness, bless and prosper our Endeavours for retrieving the pristine Beauty and Glory, Liberty and Freedom, wherewith he formerly blest us, both as Christians and Scotchmen.

May 1715.

His Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Moderator of the General Assembly, being apprehensive that the Disaffected might improve the present Opportunity to set afloat the ill Humours which, for some Time, had been gathering in *Scotland*, thought it adviseable to prorogue the General Assembly; which his Grace did accordingly on the 17th of *May*, to the first *Thursday* of *May* 1716; after they had appointed a Commission, that is to meet from Time to Time, and consider of such Affairs as shall be laid before them.

The Continuation of the Proceedings of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, may be seen in the Historical Register, N^o. III, Page 231, and in the succeeding Registers yearly.

We have no more to add concerning the Transactions of *Great Britain*, save what the Reader will find in the Chronological Diary at the End of this Volume. We proceed now to foreign Affairs; and because the following Treaties of Peace give a great Light into the History of the Time we have undertaken to write of, we will first insert them at large, and then present the Reader, with a general View of the State of Affairs in *Europe*, as they stood at the Beginning of the Year 1715.

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TREATY of Peace and Commerce, concluded between Philip V. King of Spain, and the States-General of the United-Provinces.

Art. I. **T**HERE shall be for the future, a good, firm, sincere and inviolable Peace between the said Lord the King Don *Philip V.*, and his Successors the Kings of *Spain* and his Kingdoms, on the one Part, and the States General on the other, and immediately after the signing of this Treaty, all Acts of Hostility, of what Nature soever, between the said Lords, the King, and the States-General, as well by Sea and in other Waters, as by Land in all their Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Lordships, and between all their Subjects and Inhabitants of what Quality or Condition soever they be, shall cease, and be laid aside, without Exception of Places or Persons.

Art. II. There shall be a general Oblivion and Amnesty for all Things transacted on both Sides, on Account of the last War, and consequently all the Subjects of said Lords, the King and States-General, of what Quality or Condition soever they are, without Exception, may and shall re-enter and be effectually left and be re-established in the Possession and peaceable Enjoyment of all their Estates, Honours, Dignities, Privileges, Franchises, Rights, Exemptions, and Constitutions, without being question'd, troubled or molested in general or particular, for any Cause or Pretext whatever, on Account of what has past since the Beginning of the said War, and in Pursuance of the present Treaty; and after it is ratify'd, it shall be lawful for all and every one to return in Person to their own Houses, and to the Enjoyment of their Lands, and all other Estates, and to dispose of them in such Manner as they shall think fit.

Art. III. In like Manner those whose Estates have been seiz'd or confiscated on Account of the said War, their Heirs or Assigns, shall enjoy the said Estates, and take Possession of their lost Authority, and by virtue of the present Treaty, without need of having any Recourse to Justice, notwithstanding the Incorporations in the Fiscal Engagements, Gifts by Deed, Treaties, Agreements, and Transactions, or any Renunciations which may be term'd Transactions for excluding the Proprietors from any Part of their said Estates: And all and singular the Estates and Rights which conformably to the present Treaty shall be restor'd reciprocally to the first Proprietors, their Heirs or Assigns,

may be sold by the said Proprietors without need of obtaining particular Consent for that End; and afterwards the Proprietors of the Rents which shall be constituted on the Part of the Confiscations in the Room of Estates sold, as also of Rents and Actions constituted on Account of the Confiscations respectively, may dispose of them by Sale or otherwise, as well as of their own proper Goods.

Art. IV. The Subjects and Inhabitants on both Sides, may also reclaim their Goods and Effects which were detain'd upon Account of the War, either by their Correspondents or any others whatever; and in Case the said Estates and Effects are sold by any Person whatsoever, they may demand the Produce of them; and in Case of a Dispute thereupon, it shall be lawful for them to seize what is detain'd of their Goods and Estates, or to prosecute their Debtors by Methods of Justice, and the Judges shall be oblig'd to render them due and speedy Justice, and in the Tryal of such Proceedings to have regard only to the Merits of the Cause, without reflecting in any wise upon the past War.

Art. V. The Subjects of the said Lord the King shall not take up any Commissions for particular Armaments or Letters of Reprisals from such Princes or States as are Enemies to the said Lords the States-General, and much less molest or hurt them in any wise by virtue of such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal, nor go a Cruizing with them, on Pain of being prosecuted and punish'd as Pyrates; which shall be likewise observ'd by the Subjects of the United-Provinces towards the Subjects of the said Lord the King; and always; and as often as it shall be requir'd on either Side, most express and punctual Decrees shall be publish'd and renew'd in the Dominions of the said Lords, the King and the States-General, prohibiting their Subjects to make any Manner of Use of such Commissions, or Letters of Reprisal, under the above-mention'd Penalty, which shall be severely executed against the Contraveners, besides the entire Restitution which they shall be oblig'd to make to those who sustain any Damage from them.

Art. VI. And for better preventing all Inconveniencies which happen by the taking of Prizes before this Peace comes to be known, and especially in Places that are remote; 'tis stipulated and agreed, That if any Prizes are taken on either Side in the *Baltick* or the North Sea, from *Newfoundland* and *Norway* to the End of the Straights, after the Space of twelve Days, or from the End of the said Straights to *Cape St. Vincent* after the Space of four Weeks, and

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and from thence to the *Mediterranean*, and as far as the Line, after the Space of six Weeks, and beyond the Line, and in all other Parts of the World, after the Space of six Months, to be computed respectively from the Day of the signing the present Treaty of Peace, the said Prizes and Damages which shall be made after the Expiration of those Terms, as also the Prizes and Damages which shall be made within the said Terms, by such as shall have Notice of the Conclusion of this Peace, shall be brought to Account, and all that has been taken, shall be restored, with Compensation for all Damages from thence ensuing.

Art. VII. All Letters of Mart and Reprisals which may have been heretofore granted for any Cause whatsoever, are declared null; nor shall any the like Letters be hereafter granted by either of the Covenanters, to the Prejudice of the Subjects of the other, unless it be first made manifest that Injustice has been done, which shall not be taken for granted, unless the Petition of the Person who desires the Letters of Reprisal, be first shewn to the Minister residing there on the Part of the State against whose Subjects those Letters are to be granted, that within the Space of six Months, or sooner (if possible) he may enquire into the contrary, or procure the Satisfaction due to Justice.

Art. VIII. The Subjects of the said Lord the King shall not be prosecuted or arrested in their Persons or Goods, for any Thing which his Catholick Majesty may owe, nor shall the Subjects of the said Lords the States be proceeded against for the Publick Debts of the State.

Art. IX. A Peace, good Amity and Correspondence being thus restored between the Lords, the King and the States-General, as also between their Subjects and Inhabitants reciprocally, and it being likewise provided, that nothing may happen to breed any Enmity, the said Lords, the King and the States-General shall promote and advance the Good and Prosperity of one another, by all Manner of Support, Aid, Counsel, and Assistance, upon all Occasions, and at all Times, and shall not consent, for the future, to any Treaty or Negotiation which may prejudice either, but shall break them, and give Advice of them reciprocally with Diligence and Sincerity, as soon as they shall have Notice of them.

Art. X. The Treaty of *Munster* concluded the 30th of February 1648, between the late King *Philip IV.* and the Lords the States-General, shall serve as the Basis of the present Treaty, and take Place in all Things, so as not to be changed by the following Articles. And as for what is

applicable and relates to the 5th and 16th Articles of the said Peace of *Munster*, they shall only take Place in what concerns the said two high covenanting Powers and their Subjects.

Art. XI. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries of the said Lords, the King and the States, shall keep an entire good Correspondence and Amity together, and may frequent, sojourn, and dwell in the Dominions of either, and there exercise Trade and Commerce respectively, as well by Sea and other Waters, as by Land, with all Manner of Safety and Freedom, and without any Hindrance.

Art. XII. They may also have in the Lands and Dominions of either, their own Houses to reside in, their Warehouses and Cellars for stowing their Merchandizes, and may reciprocally enjoy all Manner of Freedom and Security, as an Effect of the Peace, and not be subject to any greater Duties or Impositions than the Subjects of either; neither shall they be examin'd, visited, or molested, because of their Trade or Traffick, in their Houses, Warehouses, or Cellars, whether they own them, or only rent them, unless upon Advice, and sufficient Proof of fraudulent and contraband Commerce: In which Case, the Commissary and Factor of the Farmers may make such a Scrutiny as he shall agree upon with the Permission of the Judge-Conservator of the Customs, and other Revenues; and the Trader who shall thus be search'd, may summon the Judge-Conservator, or the Consul of his Nation to assist at the Scrutiny, who shall be a sufficient Witness, and shall not permit any Injury to be done to the Merchant or his Commerce; it being always understood, That if the natural Subjects of the said Lord the King, or of any other Prince, State, Nations or Towns have already been, or shall be hereafter treated more favourably on that Account, the Subjects of the said Lords the States-General shall be treated in the same Manner.

Art. XIII. The said Subjects on both Sides may also frequent the Countries, Lands, Towns, Harbours, Places, and Rivers of the Dominions of either, with their Merchandizes and Ships, and may carry and sell them to all Persons without Distinction, and may buy, traffick, and transport all Sorts of Merchandize, whose Importation and Exportation is not prohibited generally and universally to all, both Subjects and Foreigners, by the Laws and Ordinances of either State, paying the Duties of Import and Export, and the others which shall be paid by the natural Subjects, and other Nations in Amity, the most favour'd;
and

and consequently the Entrance and Departure of their Ships shall be facilitated, without any Delay or Hindrance.

Art. XIV. The said Subjects on both Sides shall not be obliged to pay greater and other Duties, Charges, Gabels, or other Impositions whatsoever, on their Persons, Goods, Merchandizes, Commodities, Ships, or Freights, directly or indirectly, under any Name, Title, or Pretence whatsoever, than those which shall be paid by the natural Subjects of either.

Art. XV. And that the Officers and Ministers may not demand or claim from the respective Merchants and Subjects, greater Taxes, Duties, or Salaries, than what they ought to take by virtue of this Treaty; and that the said Merchants and Subjects may know with Certainty the Orders thereupon, 'tis agreed, That there shall be Lists in all Places where those Duties are generally paid, in which shall be set down the Duties payable for Importation and Exportation: And since it has been represented to his Catholick Majesty, That the Inspectors, commonly call'd *Vistas*, do too much favour the Farmers of the Customs, particularly in excessive Valuations of such Merchandizes as are not plainly specified in the said Lists; and since this would be extremely prejudicial to Commerce and Traffick, his Majesty is willing to remedy it, and will give the necessary Orders that such Complaints may entirely cease.

Art. XVI. The said Subjects on both Sides having once paid the Duties of Importation compriz'd in the Tariffs and other Laws, shall not be obliged to pay any more, though they transport their Merchandizes by Land, or enter out of one Kingdom or Province into another in *Spain*; and this shall also be observed in the States United-Provinces: And as for the other Duties, they shall pay the same respectively as are paid by the natural Subjects, or other Nations most favour'd.

Art. XVII. Neither shall the Subjects of the said Lords the States-General, be treated in *Spain*, or in the Kingdoms and States thereon depending, otherwise, or with less Favour than the Nation that is most favour'd: But they shall there enjoy, in Point of Commerce and Navigation, and generally in all Things, without Exception or Reserve, the same Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions, Immunities and Securities which they enjoy'd before this War, and which other Nations and trading Towns, the most favour'd, can or may enjoy hereafter over and above, whether by virtue of Treaty of Peace or Commerce, or by Contracts, Ordinances, and particular Acts; so that the same

same Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions, and Immunities, which were granted, or may be granted hereafter to the King of France, the Queen of Great Britain, or to any other Kingdom, Nation, or City whatsoever, or to their Subjects, shall be likewise granted to the said Lords the States, or to their Subjects, with all the Clauses and advantageous Circumstances which may be added thereto; and the same shall also take Place with respect to the Subjects of the said Lord the King, who in all Countries whatever, under the Obedience of the said Lords the States, shall be treated as favourably as the Nation that is most favoured.

Art. XVIII. Merchants, Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, their Ships, Merchandizes, Commodities, or other Estates to them belonging, shall not be seiz'd and stopp'd either by virtue of any general or special Mandate, nor for any Cause of War whatsoever, or otherwise, nor even on Pretence of using them for the Preservation and Defence of the Country. Excepted nevertheless, all Seizures and Arrests of Justice by the ordinary Methods, on Account of the proper Debts, Obligations and valid Contracts of those on whom the said Seizures shall be made: And the Procedure in such Cases shall be according to the usual Methods of Law and Reason.

Art. XIX. Ships laden by the Subjects of either of the contracting Powers passing before the Coast of the other, and putting into the Roads or Harbours for Anchorage by Tempest or otherwise, shall not be obliged to unlade there, or to sell their Merchandizes in Whole or in Part, nor forced to pay any Duty there, unless they unlade them there of their own Accord, and sell some Part of them. Nevertheless they shall be at Liberty, after having obtain'd a Permission from those who have the Direction of the Maritime Affairs, to unlade and sell a small Part of their Cargo, only for buying Provisions and Necessaries for resitting the Ship; and in this Case, no Duties shall be demanded for all the Cargo, but only for that small Part of it which shall be unladen and sold: But in Case they unlade more than the Permission given them specifies, they shall pay for the whole Cargo.

Art. XX. The Ships of War on both Sides shall find the Roads, Rivers, Ports and Harbours, free and open to go in and out, or stay at Anchor, as long as shall be necessary, without having their Cargo view'd. Nevertheless they shall be obliged to use Discretion, and not to give any Cause of Jealousy, by too great a Number of Ships, by a too long and affected Stay, nor otherwise, to the Gover-

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nors of the said Places and Harbours, to whom the Captains of the said Ships shall notify the Cause of their Arrival and their Stay. But as to the Merchant Vessels of the Subjects of either, the Farmers and Officers of the Customs shall be permitted to set Guards on them, as soon as they are enter'd into the said Ports or Harbours.

Art. XXI. The Ships of War of the said Lords, the King and the States-General, and those of their Subjects, which shall be arm'd for War, shall, with all Manner of Freedom, convoy the Prizes which they shall take from their Enemies whither they please, without being oblig'd to any Duties, whether of Admirals, or Admiralties, or any other, in Case that the said Prizes don't unlade; which shall be permitted nevertheless, after having obtain'd a Permission: And in this Case, the Duties of Importation shall be paid respectively, according to Laws of the Place; provided nevertheless, that they shall not be permitted to unlade any contraband or prohibited Merchandize. And when the said Prizes enter the Harbours or Ports of the said Lords the King and the States-General, those Prizes shall not be stopp'd or seiz'd, nor shall the Officers of the Places take any Cognizance of the Validity of the Prizes, which may go out, and be convoy'd freely, and with all Manner of Liberty, to the Places specify'd in the Commissions, which the Captains of the said Ships shall be oblig'd to make appear: And, on the other Hand, no Shelter or Retreat shall be given in their Ports or Harbours, to those who shall take Prizes from the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, and the Lords the States-General; but if stopp'd there by the Difficulty of the Weather, or Dangers of the Sea, they shall be oblig'd to go out as soon as possible.

Art. XXII. The Consuls whom the said Lords the States shall constitute in the Kingdoms of the said Lord the King, for the Aid and Protection of their Subjects, shall there have and enjoy the same Power and Authority in Exercise of their Office, as also the same Exemptions and Immunities, as any other Consul heretofore had, or may hereafter have in the said Kingdoms; and the *Spanish* Consuls who live in the United-Provinces, shall there have and enjoy all that any Consul of any Nation whatsoever has had hitherto, or may hereafter have in the said Provinces.

Art. XXIII. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* may, in all Places that are under the Obedience of the said Lord the King, make use of such Advocates, Procurators,

Procurators, Solicitors, and Executors, as to them shall seem good, to which they shall also be delegated by the ordinary Judges, when Need shall be, and those Judges shall be requir'd; and the Subjects and Inhabitants of the said Lord the King, coming into the Country of the said Lords the States, shall reciprocally enjoy the same Assistance.

Art. XXIV. Also the Subjects and Inhabitants on both Sides, shall not be oblig'd to shew or make out their Registers, or Books of Accompt, to any one whomsoever, unless only for Proof-Sake, to avoid Proceſs and Diſputes; neither may they be put on Board, detain'd, or taken out of their Hands, under any Pretence whatsoever; and it shall be lawful for the said Subjects on both Sides, in the respective Places where they dwell, to keep their Books of Accompt, Trade, and Correspondence, in what Language they please, whether in *Spanish*, *Flemish*, or any other Language whatsoever, and they shall not be molested on that Account, or subject to any Examination whatsoever, and any other Clause which is granted by the one or the other of the high covenanting Powers to any other Nation, shall likewise be understood to be granted to this.

Art. XXV. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries of the said Lords, the King and States General, of what Quality or Condition soever they are, are declar'd capable of succeeding respectively to one another, as well by Will as without Will, according to the Customs of the Places; and if any Succession has fallen heretofore to either, they shall be therein preserv'd and maintain'd.

Art. XXVI. The Goods, Merchandize, Papers, Writings, Books of Accompt, and all that may belong to the Subjects of the said Lords the States that dy'd in *Spain*, shall immediately devolve to their Heirs, who being present, and of Age, or rather the Executors or Trustees of the Will, or those by them authoriz'd according to the Exigency of the Case, may also take immediate Possession, administer, and freely dispose of them as of Right: But in Case the Heirs of the said Subjects, who have dy'd in *Spain*, should be absent, or under Age, and that the Deceas'd, has not provided for those Cases, and that the absent Heirs who shall be of Age, have not made such proper Provision by Letter of Attorney; then the Goods, Merchandize, Paper, Writings, Books of Accompt, and all the rest belonging to the Deceas'd, shall be inventory'd by a Notary-Publick before the Judge Conservator of the Nation;

Nation; or in Case there be none, before the ordinary Judge, assisted by the Consul, or other Minister of the said Lords the States, and two Merchants of the Nation, and dispos'd in the Hands of two or three Merchants, who shall be appointed by the said Consul or Minister, in order to be kept and secur'd for the Proprietors and Creditors. And in those Places where there is neither Consul, nor any other Minister, all this shall be done in the Presence of two or three Merchants of the same Nation, who shall be delegated by the Majority of Voices; which shall be observ'd in the like Case to the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty in the United-Provinces.

Art. XXVII. Forasmuch as a convenient Place is already appointed at *Cadiz*, for the Interrment of the Bodies of such of the Subjects of the said Lords the States-General who dye there, the said Lord the King will forthwith give the necessary Orders, that in other trading Towns honourable Places may likewise be appointed for the Burial of the Bodies of those that belong to the said Lords the States, who shall happen to die in the Dominions of the said Lord the King.

Art. XXVIII. And to the End that the Laws of Commerce, which have been obtain'd by the Peace, may not lie dormant, as it would happen, if the Subjects of the said Lords the States should be molested for the Case of Conscience when they go and come, or stay in the Dominions of the said Lord the King, there to exercise Commerce, or otherwise: For this Reason, to the End that Commerce may be safe and sure as well by Sea as by Land, the said Lord the King shall give the necessary Orders, that the Subjects of the said Lords the States be not molested, contrary, and in Prejudice to the Laws of Commerce; and that neither of the two be molested or troubled for his Conscience, as long as they give no Offence, and commit no publick Crime, from which the said Subjects shall be oblig'd to abstain, and to govern and demean themselves with all Modesty. The same shall also be done by, and observ'd towards the Subjects of the said Lord the King, who shall be, or dwell in the United-Provinces.

Art. XXIX. The said Lord the King shall preserve to the Subjects of the Lords the States-General, in the trading Towns of his Kingdoms, where they had Judges Conservators in the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* the same Power; and they shall likewise enjoy it in the other Towns, where other Nations enjoy it, or may hereafter

after enjoy it, in the same Manner, and with the same Authority, as the Judges Conservators used, during the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and an Appeal from the Sentences of those Judges Conservators, may also be brought in and prosecuted, as was practis'd during the said Reign; and all this shall be observ'd, unless it be otherwise agreed on.

Art. XXX. The Duties laid upon the Merchandizes and Manufactures of the Subjects of the United-Provinces, during, and by Reason of the War, above those specify'd by the Tariffs in the Reign of King *Charles II.* shall cease immediately after the signing of the Peace, as well as those which have been laid, during, and by Reason of the War, upon the Merchandize and Manufactures exported from *Spain*: And henceforward the said Subjects of the United-Provinces shall pay the same Duties as the Subjects of other Nations the most favour'd.

Art. XXXI. His Catholick Majesty engages not to permit any foreign Nation whatsoever, for any Reason, or under any Pretence whatsoever, to send any Ship or Ships, or to go for trade into the *Spanish Indies*; but, on the contrary, his Majesty engages himself to restore and maintain the Navigation and Commerce in those *Indies*, in the same Manner as it was in the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and conformably to the fundamental Laws of *Spain*, which absolutely forbid all foreign Nations from going and trading in those *Indies*, and reserve both only to the *Spaniards*, Subjects of his said Catholick Majesty: And for the Performance of this Article, the Lords the States-General do also promise to assist his Catholick Majesty. Provided nevertheless, that this Rule shall not prejudice what is contain'd in the *Assiento* Contract for Negroes, made lately with her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*.

Art. XXXII. The Prisoners on both Sides shall be deliver'd up without Ransom; and as to their Debts, the respective Sovereigns shall each pay those of his own Subjects, within the Term of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications.

Art. XXXIII. And for rendering Commerce and Navigation on both Sides still more free and safe, 'tis agreed to confirm the Treaty of Marine, made at the *Hague*, December 17, 1650, between the late King *Philip IV.* and the said Lords the States-General; and that this Treaty shall be observ'd and executed in all Things, as if it were inserted herein *verbatim*, except the Prohibition included in

in the 3d and 4th Articles of that Treaty, which shall not take Place.

Art. XXXIV. Tho' 'tis said in several of the preceding Articles, that the Subjects on both Sides may freely go, frequent, stay, sail, and traffick in the Countries, Lands, Towns, Harbours, Places, and Rivers of either of the high covenanting Powers; 'tis nevertheless understood, that the said Subjects shall only enjoy that Liberty in such of their Dominions as lie in *Europe*; because 'tis expressly agreed, that as to the *Spanish Indies*, Navigation and Commerce shall be carry'd on thither only conformably to the 31st Article of this Treaty; and that in the *Indies*, as well East as West, which are under the Dominions of the Lords the States-General, Navigation and Commerce shall be carry'd on thither, as they have hitherto manag'd it; And as to the *Canary Islands*, the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the Lords the States, shall be carry'd on thither in the same Manner, as in the Reign of the late King *Charles II.*

Art. XXXV. If by Inadvertency, or otherwise, there should arise any Neglect of, or Inconvenience to the present Treaty, on the Part of the said Lords, the King and the States, or their Successors, this Peace and Alliance shall nevertheless be subsisted in its full Force, without proceeding to the Breach of Amity and good Correspondence; but then the said Contraventions shall be immediately repair'd; and if they proceed from the Fault of any particular Subject, they only shall be punish'd for it; and the Damage shall be made up in the same Place where the Contravention is made, if they are there surpriz'd, or else in the Place of their Habitation, without proceeding elsewhere against their Bodies or Goods, in any Manner whatsoever.

Art. XXXVI. And for the better Maintenance of the Commerce and Amity between the Subjects of the said Lord the King, and those of the said Lords the States for the future, 'tis agreed, That if any Interruption of Amity, or any Rupture happen hereafter between the Crown of *Spain*, and the said Lords the States, (which God forbid) the Term of a Year and a Day, after the said Rupture, shall always be allow'd to the Subjects on both Sides, to retire with their Effects, and to transport them whither they please, for which they shall have a Permission; as also to sell or transport their Goods and Moveables with all Freedom, so as that they shall not be hinder'd, or their Effects seiz'd,

seiz'd, nor much less their Persons arrested, during the said Term of a Year and a Day.

Art. XXXVII. Since the happy Continuance of this Peace, as well as the Repose and Safety of *Europe*, principally depends on this, *viz.* That the two Crowns of *Spain* and *France* continue for ever independent one on another, and can never be united upon the Head of one and the same King; and that his Catholick Majesty, for this End, and by the Consent of the Most Christian King, on the 5th of *November*, in the Year 1712, did renounce for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, for ever, and in the strongest Terms, all Manner of Right, Title, and Pretension whatsoever, to the Crown of *France*; and that, on the other Hand, the Princes of the Royal Family of *France*, have also renounc'd for themselves, their Heirs, and Successors, for ever, and in the strongest Terms, all Manner of Right, Title, and Pretension whatsoever to the Crown of *Spain*; and since those Renunciations, and the Declarations which follow'd thereupon in *Spain* and in *France*, are also become fundamental and inviolable Laws of both Kingdoms; his Catholick Majesty does, by this Treaty, in the strongest Manner, farther confirm the said Renunciation to the Crown of *France*; and he promises and engages, as well for himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, religiously to observe, and to cause this Renunciation to be observ'd, without permitting or suffering any Contravention to be made to it, directly or indirectly, either in Whole, or in Part; as also to use all his Power, that the said Renunciations of the Princes of the Royal Family of *France*, may have their full and entire Effect, and that consequently the two Crowns of *Spain* and *France* may always continue so separate one from the other, that they may never be united.

Art. XXXVIII. In this present Treaty of Peace and Alliance, shall be included all Kings, Princes, and States, that shall be nam'd by the common and reciprocal Consent and Satisfaction of both Sides, within a convenient Time.

Art. XXXIX. And for the greater Security of this Treaty, and of all the Points and Articles therein contain'd, the said Treaty shall be publish'd, verifi'd, and register'd on both Sides, in the Councils, Courts, and other Places, where such Publications, Verifications, and Registers are usually made.

Art. XL. The present Treaty shall be ratify'd and approv'd by the said Lords, the King and the States-General, and

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and the Letters of Ratification shall be exchange'd within the Space of six Weeks, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from the Day of the Signing.

In Witness whereof, we, Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his said Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, have, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in their Names, sign'd these Presents with our usual Signatures, and have thereunto affix'd the Seals of our Arms.

Done at Utrecht, June 26, 1714. Sign'd by two Ministers of Spain, viz. the Duke of Ossuna, and the Marquess de Monteleon; and on the Part of the States by four of their Ministers, viz.

*Vander Dussen,
Spanbroek,
Renswoude,
Count de Kniphrusen.*

The Separate ARTICLES.

Art. I. **W**E the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the States-General of the United-Provinces, having put into the Hands of the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his Catholick Majesty, the Account of Debts and Pretensions, which the College of the Admiralty in the United-Provinces claim upon the Crown of Spain, arising from divers Equipments of Fleets made by the said College for that Crown, in the Years 1675, 1676, 1677, and 1678, which Debts and Pretensions, deducting what has been paid, amount to 4,100,352 Florins of Holland Money, besides the Interest of that Sum from January 1682, and the Liquidation which was made at Brussels, November, 25, 1681, with the Prince of Parma, who was at that Time Governor of the Spanish Netherlands; and having demanded, and strenuously insisted upon the Payment of the said Debts; and we the Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Catholick Majesty, not finding our selves authoriz'd to adjust that Affair, do promise to transmit the said Papers to his Catholick Majesty, to the End that he may do the Justice that shall be found reasonable to the said Colleges of the Admiralty. In Witness whereof, we the Embassadors Extraordinary of the Catholick King, and of the Lords the States-General, have sign'd the present Ar-

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ticks, and seal'd it with the Seal of our Coat of Arms, at *Utrecht*, the 26th Day of *June*, 1714.

	<i>B. V. Duffen,</i>
The Duke of <i>Offuna</i> ,	<i>C. V. Gheel Van Spanbroeck,</i>
The Marq. de <i>Monteleon</i> .	<i>F. A. Baron de Reede de Renfoude,</i>
	The Earl of <i>Kniphuyzen</i> .

Art. II. The Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces of the *Netherlands*, in the Quality of Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late King of *Great Britain*, of glorious Memory, having caused a Memorial in *Latin* to be deliver'd to the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his Catholick Majesty, by us the under-written Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the said Lords the States-General, the said Memorial, setting forth, what their High Mightinesses maintain is justly due to the Succession of the late King of *Great Britain* from the Crown of *Spain*, according to the Treaty of Transaction pass'd and concluded the 26th Day of *December*, 1687, between the late King his Catholick Majesty of glorious Memory, on the one Part, and his said late Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, then Prince of *Orange*, on the other Part, consisting of three distinct Revenues, namely, one of 80000 Livres *per Annum*, one of 20000 Livres *per Annum*; for these two the Tolls and Customs upon the *Meuse* and *Schelde* are mortgag'd, but have not been paid since the Year 1696; and one of 50000 Livres *per Annum*, which has also not been paid during the same Time; besides a Remain of 37492 Livres upon the Year 1695, and another Sum of 120000 Crowns payable once, which ought to have been paid at one Month after the Ratification of the said Treaty. And that the Lords the States-General, after having given in the said Representation, have also, by us their Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, given in a Copy of the said Treaty of Transaction, and some others which relate to it, to the End that the said Arrears, and the said Sum of 120000 Crowns, with the Interest due upon them, may be promptly paid to the said Royal Succession by his Catholick Majesty, or on his Part; and that the Payment of the said respective Rents may be continu'd, namely, the absolute Payment of the said 50000 Livres, the said 80000 Livres, and the said 20000 Livres *per Annum*, in Case the present or future Possessors of the Funds, Mortgages, and Engagements, shall at any Time whatsoever fail

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ill to pay the said two last above-mention'd Revenues; and as on one Side, we the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General, have insisted that these Payments should be promis'd by his Catholick Majesty, or in his Name, and that this Promise should be compris'd and inserted into a separate Article of the present Treaty of Peace; but, on the other Side, we the Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Catholick Majesty, have alledg'd, that we have no Instructions or Powers for this Case; it is judg'd most convenient for avoiding Delay in the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and it is agreed on both Sides, That a Liberty to the said Royal Succession shall be reserv'd to pursue Satisfaction for the Pretensions aforesaid, in such Manner, as the interested in the said Succession shall think convenient and proper, saving also the Reasons which his Catholick Majesty can alledge to the contrary.

In Witness whereof, we the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Catholick King, and of the Lords the States-General, have sign'd this present Article, and have seal'd it with the Seals of our Arms, at *Utrecht* the 26th Day of *June*, 1714.

he Duke de Ossauna,	B. V. Duffen,
he Marq. de Montelsson.	C. V. Gheel Van Spanbroek,
	F. A. Baron de Reede de Renswoude,
	The Earl of Kniphuyzen.

The following Treaty of *Baden* is so material, not only in Regard to the History of the Time when it was concluded, but also to the present, when the chief Differences about Religion in *Germany* are grounded upon it, that it may not be omitted.

The Solemn Treaty of PEACE, sign'd the 27th of September, 1714, at *Baden* in *Ergaw*, in the Name of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and the Holy Roman Empire on one Part, and of his Sacred Most Christian Majesty on the other, by the Imperial and French Embassadors.

In the Name of the most Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,

BE it known to all Men, That whereas in the Treaty of Peace concluded by the Grace of the Almighty at *Rastatt* on the 6th Day of *March* last, between the most serene and most powerful Prince and Lord, the Lord *Charles*

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Charles VI, Emperor Elect of the *Romans*, *Semper Augustus*, King of *Germany*, *Castile*, &c. and the Holy Roman Empire on one Part; and the most Serene and most Powerful Prince and Lord, the Lord *Lewis XIV.* most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*, on the other, it was agreed, That such Things as had been transacted at *Rastat* for accelerating so good a Work, without having observ'd the due Formalities that were requisite, or that had been referr'd to another Time, and what should be found necessary to be added, should be perfected in a new and more solemn and general Congress to be held in *Switzerland*: This has been now completed, through the Favour of God; for the Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries appointed on both Sides, meeting at *Baden* in *Ergaw*, viz. on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Holy Roman Empire, the most High Prince and Lord, *Eugene*, Prince of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Counsellor of State to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, President of the Council of War, Lieutenant-General, and Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, and the most Illustrious and Excellent Lords, the Lord *Peter* Count *de Goes* in *Carlsberg*, Counsellor of State to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, Chamberlain and Sovereign Captain Provincial of *Carinthia*, and the Lord *John Frederick*, Count of *Seilern* and *Aspang*, of the Aulick Council of the Emperor, and President of the Chancery of *Austria*; and on the Part of his most Sacred Christian Majesty, the most High and Excellent Lord *Lewis Hector*, Duke *de Villars*, Peer and Marshal of *France*, Prince of *Martignes*, Viscount of *Melun*, Commander in Chief of the Royal Armies of *France* in *Germany*, Knight of the King's Orders, and of the Golden Fleece, Governor and Lieutenant-General of *Provence*, and the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, the Lord *Francis Charles de Vintimilia*, of the Counts of *Marseilles*, Count *du Luc*, Marquess *de la Marthe*, Lieutenant for the King in *Provence*, Commander of the Order of *St. Lewis*, Governor of the Islands of *Porquerolles*, and Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the Cantons of *Switzerland*, the *Grisons*, and the Republick of *Valais*, and the Lord *Dominick Barberie*, Knight, Lord of *St. Contest*, Counsellor to the most Christian King, Master of the Requests, Intendant of the Justice, Finances, and War in the Districts of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*; as also of the Royal Armies on the Confines of *Champaign*, or the *Saar*, and on the *Moselle*, who after having invoc'd the Name of God, and exchange'd their respective full Powers, have confirm'd the

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Articles and Conditions of the Peace already made, augmented the same, and drawn them into the solemn Form as follows :

THE Christian Peace, concluded at *Rastat* the 6th of *March* last, shall be and remain perpetual and universal, and produce a true Amity between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, his Successors, the whole Holy Roman Empire, his Kingdoms and hereditary Dominions, the Vassals and Subjects thereof on one Part, and his Sacred loyal Most Christian Majesty, and his Successors, Vassals and Subjects on the other; and be so sincerely observ'd and respected, that the one undertakes nothing, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to the Prejudice and Damage of the other, or lends any Assistance, upon any Denomination whatsoever, to such who would undertake it, or cause any Damage whatever to the other, neither shall any of the Parties support and assist the rebellious Subjects of the other in any Manner whatsoever; but, on the contrary, the said Parties shall sincerely procure the Benefit, Honour, and Advantage of each other, notwithstanding all Promises, Treaties, and Alliances made to the contrary, or to be made in any wise whatsoever.

II. There shall be on either Side a perpetual Oblivion and Amnesty of what has been done by Reason or Occasion of the late War, in whatever Manner or Place that Hostilities have been made; so that upon that Account, or any other Pretence, nothing shall be done or suffer'd to be done for the future to the Prejudice of either Side, directly or indirectly, neither by Way of Right or Fact, within or without the Extent of the Empire, the Hereditary Countries of his Imperial Majesty, and the Kingdom of *France*; but, on the contrary, all the Injuries that have been receiv'd on either Side, by Words, Writings, Actions, Hostilities, Damages, or Expences, without any Respect to the Persons or Things, shall be entirely abolish'd, inasmuch, that whatever might be pretended or demanded on either Side on that Account, be bury'd in an eternal Oblivion.

III. The Treaties of *Westphalia*, *Nimwegen*, and *Ryswick*, are the Basis and Foundation of the present Treaty, and in Consequence thereof, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, the said Treaties shall be entirely executed, in Respect to the Spiritual and the Temporal, and shall be inviolably observ'd for the future, except in what shall be derogated from the same by the present

Treaty; so that every Thing shall be generally restor'd within the Empire and its Dependencies, according to what is prescrib'd by the aforesaid Treaty of *Ryswick*, as well in Respect to the Alterations that have been made during the late War, or before, as in Respect to what has not been executed, if it appears, that some Article has not been put in Execution, or that after its Execution it has been since alter'd.

IV. According to the present Treaty, and that of *Ryswick*, his Most Christian Majesty shall restore to the Emperor, and the most Serene House of *Austria*, the Town and Fortrefs of Old *Brissac*, such as it is at present, with all the Granaries, Arsenals, Fortifications, Ramparts or Walls, Towers, and other publick and particular Edifices, with all its Dependencies situated on the Right of the *Rhine*, leaving to the Most Christian King those that are on the Left, namely, the *Fort-Mortier*, the whole conformable to the Clauses and Conditions inserted in the 20th Article of the Treaty concluded at *Ryswick* in *October, 1697*, between the late Emperor *Leopold*, and the Most Christian King.

V. His Most Christian Majesty shall likewise restore to his Imperial Majesty, and the most Serene House of *Austria*, the Town and Fortrefs of *Friburgh*, together with the Forts of *St. Peter*, the Fort of the *Star*, and all other Forts erected or repair'd there, or in other Parts in the *Black Forest*, or in *Brissgau*, in the Condition they are in at present, without demolishing or spoiling any Part thereof, with the Villages of *Lehem*, *Merzhausen*, and *Kirchzarten*, with their respective Rights, Archives, Writings, and other Documents that were found therein, when his Most Christian Majesty took lately Possession thereof; either such as are still in those Places, or such as have been remov'd elsewhere, the Right of the Diocesan, and other Rights and Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Constance*, being restor'd to the same by these Presents.

VI. The Fort of *Kehl*, erected by his Most Christian Majesty on the Right of the *Rhine*, at the End of the Bridge of *Strasbourg*, shall be entirely restor'd to the Emperor and the Empire, without demolishing any Part thereof, together with its Rights and Dependencies. As to the Fort of the *Pile*, and others erected in the Islands of the *Rhine* near *Strasbourg*, they shall be entirely raz'd at the Expences of the Most Christian King, and none of the Parties shall be allow'd for the future to re-establish the same: Which Cessions, demolishing of Places and Fortifications above specify'd, shall be made within the Time limited by

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y the following Articles, after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; the Navigation and Use of the said River remaining free and open to the Subjects of either Side, and to all such as will make Use thereof or transporting their Merchandizes; and neither of the parties shall be allow'd to attempt any Thing for diverting the Course of the said River, or rendering the same in any Manner whatsoever, and its Navigation, more difficult; and lest still shall it be lawful for any of the parties to lay new Tolls, or augment the ancient Duties, and compel the Boats to come to one Side rather than the other, to sell their Cargo and Goods, and take in others, but the whole shall be left to the Liberty of the Owners.

VII. The said Places, Castles, and Fortresses of *Brisach*, *Strasbourg*, and *Kehl*, shall be restor'd to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, with all their Jurisdictions, Appurtenances, and Dependencies, with the Artillery and Ammunition that was found therein when they were taken in this War, according to the Inventories made thereof, without detaining any Part thereof upon any Pretence whatsoever; and shall be deliver'd *Bona Fide*, and without delay or Impediment whatever, to such, who after the Exchange of the Ratifications, shall be appointed and specially deputed for that Purpose by his Imperial Majesty alone, or according to the Differences of the Places, by him and the Empire, and shall produce their full Powers to the *French* Generals, Governors, or Commanders of the Places to be restor'd, to the End that the said Towns, Citadels, Forts, and Places, with their Privileges, Incomes, Revenues, and whatever depends thereon, return under the Power and actual and absolute Possession and Sovereignty of the Empire and the House of *Austria*, as they did formerly belong to them, and as they were since possess'd by his Most Christian Majesty, so that it may never be understood, that any Manner of Right, Claim, or Pretension, has been reserv'd to his Most Christian Majesty, on the said Places and their Dependencies. Nothing shall be likewise pretended for the Charges of Fortifications, or any other private or publick Edifices, nor any other Pretence made use of to retard the full and entire Restoration of the said Places, which shall be made within 30 Days after the Exchange of the Ratifications; and the *French* Garrisons shall then march out without molesting the Inhabitants, or putting them to any Damage, nor any other Subjects of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, upon Pretence of Debts, or other Pretensions, whatever they be; likewise the said

French Troops shall not be allow'd to continue any longer in the Places to be restor'd beyond the Time hereafter mention'd, nor in any Country not belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, and take Winter Quarters therein, but shall be oblig'd forthwith to retire into the Dominions of his Most Christian Majesty.

VIII. His Most Christian Majesty likewise will cause the Fortifications erected over-against *Munninghen* on the Right of the *Rhine*, and the Island therein, to be demolish'd at his Charges, as also the Bridge made on the *Rhine* at that Place, restoring the Ground where those Forts stand, with the Edifices, to the House of *Baden*. The Fort of *Selingen*, and the Forts in the Islands between the Fort aforesaid of *Selingen* and *Fort-Lewis*, shall be likewise demolish'd; as also that Part of the Bridge from the Fort of *Selingen* to *Fort-Lewis*, shall be destroy'd; and likewise whatever has been erected on the Right of the *Rhine*, over-against the said *Fort Lewis*; and it shall not be lawful for any of the Parties to re-establish the same: The Ground, with the Houses, to be restor'd to the House of *Baden*; but the *Fort-Lewis*, and the Island wherein it lies, shall remain to the Most Christian King. In general, his Most Christian Majesty shall cause to be raz'd, at his Expences, all the Forts, Intrenchments, Lines, and Bridges, specify'd in this Treaty, and that of *Ryfwick*, and such as have been erected since that Peace, either along the *Rhine*, or in the *Rhine*, or elsewhere in the Empire, and its Dependencies, which it shall not be lawful to re-establish.

IX. The Most Christian King shall likewise cause the Castle of *Biesch* to be evacuated, with all its Dependencies; as also the Castle of *Hamburgh*, after having demolish'd their Fortifications, which are not to be re-establish'd; but however, in such a Manner, that the said Castles and Towns adjoining to the same, may not receive any Damage thereby, but remain as they are.

X. The Towns and fortify'd Places above specify'd, and in general, all others which are to be restor'd by Virtue of the present Treaty, and that of *Radstad*, and that of *Ryfwick*, whereof the Articles are to be deem'd as included in this Treaty, and therefore to be punctually executed, as if they were *verbatim* inserted in these Presents, shall be deliver'd within 30 Days after the exchange of the Ratifications of this present Treaty, and to such Persons who shall be authoriz'd for that Purpose by the Emperor and the Empire, or other Princes thereof, who are to possess the same by Virtue of the *Ryfwick Treaty*; and in the mean

mean time, no Part of the Fortifications, or publick or private Edifices, shall be demolish'd or damag'd, and nothing shall be pretended for Expences made in the same Places upon that Account. The Archives and Documents belonging either to the Emperor, or the States of the Empire, or the Places which the Most Christian King promises to restore, shall be likewise deliver'd at the same Time.

XI. As the Intentions of the Most Christian King is to execute, as soon as possible, the Conditions of the present Treaty, his said Most Christian Majesty promises, that the Towns and Places to be demolish'd at his Charge, shall be raz'd to the Ground, that is to say, the most considerable within two Months at the farthest, and the least considerable within a Month after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty.

XII. His Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, promises to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, to restore to all the Members, Subjects, and Vassals of the said Empire, both Ecclesiasticks and Seculars, namely, to the Lord Elector of *Trier*, the Lord Elector Palatine, the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, and Bishop of *Worms*, and to that illustrious Order, to the Lord Bishop of *Spire*, to the House of *Wirsberg*, and in particular to the Duke of *Montbelliard*, to both Houses of *Baden*, and, in general, to all such as are included in the Peace of *Ryswick*, though they are not herein specially mention'd, all the Lordships, Towns, and Territories which he has taken from them in the late War, by his Army, or Confiscations, or any other Means whatever, contrary to the Peace of *Ryswick*, although the said Territories, Towns, and Lordships, are not expressly mention'd in the present Treaty; as also fully and exactly to execute all the Conditions and Clauses of the Peace of *Ryswick*, from which it is not expressly derogated in the present Treaty, if it appears, that if any of the said Articles of the *Ryswick* Peace were not executed after the Conclusion, or were chang'd afterwards. For the same Reason his Most Christian Majesty promises and engages to execute *Bona Fide*, and as soon as possible, all the Articles of the said Peace of *Ryswick*, concerning the Lord Duke of *Lorraine*, which are fully confirm'd by these Presents. On the other Hand, his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, promise to perform all the Conditions and Clauses of the Peace of *Ryswick*, concerning the Restitutions to be made according to the said Peace, and namely,

in relation to the Cardinal *de Rohan*, by Reason of his Bishoprick of *Strasbourg*.

XIII. The Most Christian King has acknowledg'd by the preceding Treaty, and will acknowledge, for the Time to come, the Electoral Dignity conferr'd with the Consent of the Holy Roman Empire, to the House of *Brunswick-Hanover*.

XIV. His Imperial Majesty and the Empire being willing, on their Part, to express their good Affection towards his Most Christian Majesty, and maintain with him henceforth a sincere Amity and perpetual Correspondence, and by Virtue of the *Ryswick* Peace, re-establish'd by the present Treaty, consent that the Town of *Landau*, with its Dependencies, consisting of the Villages of *Nunsdorf*, *Darheim*, and *Quischem*, with their Districts, such as they were enjoy'd by the Most Christian King before this War, remain with its Fortifications to his said Most Christian Majesty.

XV. As to the House of *Bavaria*, the Emperor and the Empire consent, in Consideration of the Publick Tranquillity, that, by Virtue of the present Peace, the Lord *Joseph Clement*, Archbishop of *Cologne*, and the Lord *Maximilian Emanuel* of *Bavaria*, be restor'd generally and entirely to all their Dominions, Ranks, Prerogatives, Regalias, Estates, Electoral Dignities, and others, with all the Rights, and in the same Manner as they enjoy'd or might have enjoy'd them before this War, and which belong'd to the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and other Churches; nam'd hereafter, or to the House of *Bavaria* mediately or immediately. All their Archives, Papers, Moveables, Jewels, and other Effects whatever, shall be *Bona Fide* restor'd to them; as also all the Ammunition and Artillery specify'd in authentick Inventories that shall be produc'd on both Sides; that is, all such as have been remov'd by Order of the Emperor and his Predecessors, of glorious Memory, since they took Possession of *Bavaria*, their Palaces, Castles, Towns, Fortresses, and other Places whatever, that belong'd to them, and which shall belong to them, except the Artillery which belong'd to the neighbouring Towns and States, which has been restor'd to the Owners; but for such as shall be found wanting, and other Things, which it will not be possible to restore without great Difficulties, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable Rate in ready Money, or otherwise agreed for.

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The said Lord Archbishop shall be restor'd to the said Archbishoprick, the Bishopricks of *Ratisbon* and *Liege*, and the Prepositure of *Berchtelsghaden*; he shall take likewise special Possession of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, with all the Rights and Appertenances as belonging to that Church, in such a Manner as the Bishops thereof his Predecessors, and the Church have enjoy'd, or were to enjoy before the last War, and that entire Restoration shall not be alter'd or retarded in any wise, upon Account of any Law Suits or Pretensions, whatever they be. This, however, without any Prejudice to such as had any Pretensions against them, who may prosecute their Rights against both the said Electors, after they are actually re-establish'd, as they did before the present War, according to the Course of Justice observ'd in the Empire. This shall likewise no Ways prejudice the Privileges of the Chapters and States of the Archbishoprick of *Cologn*, and other Churches, such as they were establish'd before, by their Unions, Treaties, and Constitutions.

And as to the Town of *Bon*, there shall be no Garrison therein in Time of Peace, but the Guard thereof shall be trusted to the Burghers alone; and as to the Guards of the said Archbishop and the Palace, they shall be restrain'd to such a Number, as he shall agree with the Emperor and the Empire; provided, however, that in Time of War, or when there shall be a likelihood of a War, the Emperor and the Empire shall be allow'd to put therein such a Number of Troops, as the Reason of War shall require, according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

In Consideration of the said entire Restoration, the said two Lords of the House of *Bavaria*, shall renounce for ever all Pretensions, Satisfactions, or Indemnifications whatever against the Emperor, the Empire, and the House of *Austria*, upon Account of the last War, which, by these Presents, are declar'd void and of no Effect, and shall remain null for ever: But this shall no Ways prejudice the ancient Rights and Pretensions they had before this War, which they may sue for as before, according to the Laws of the Empire; but this entire Restoration shall give them no new Rights against any one whatsoever; and likewise all Pretensions, Demands, Satisfactions, or Indemnifications against the said Lords *Joseph Clement*, Archbishop of *Cologn*, and *Maximilian Emanuel*, shall be deem'd void and abolish'd; as also all Demands and Pretensions, by Reason of this War, against the House of *Bavaria*, the Archbishops,

bishopricks, Bishopricks; and Prepositures aforesaid, by whomsoever they may be made.

By Virtue of this total re-establishment of the Lords aforesaid, *Joseph Clement*, Archbishop of *Cologn*, and *Maximilian Emanuel* of *Bavaria*; will pay Obedience, and continue faithful to his Imperial Majesty, as the other Electors and Princes of the Empire, and shall be oblig'd to desire and receive from his Imperial Majesty the renewing of the Investiture of their Electorates, Principalities, Fiefs, Titles, and Rights, in the Manner and Time prescrib'd by the Laws of the Empire, and whatever has happen'd on either Side during this War, shall be bury'd in a perpetual Oblivion.

XVI. The Ministers and Officers, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, of what Condition soever they be, who have serv'd either of the Parties, even those who are Subjects and Vassals of the Emperor, the Empire, and the House of *Austria*; as also all Domestick Servants of the House of *Bavaria*, and the Lord Archbishop of *Cologn*, shall be likewise restor'd to the Possession of all their Estates, Employments, Honours, and Dignities, as before the War, and enjoy a general Amnesty for whatever is past; provided, and upon this express Condition, that the said Amnesty be reciprocal towards those of the Subjects, Vassals, Ministers, and Servants of the House of *Bavaria*, and the Archbishop aforesaid, who have follow'd, during this War, the Party of his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, who, upon this Account, shall not be molested or disturb'd in any Manner whatever.

XVII. As to the Time of executing the total Restoration specify'd in the two foregoing Articles, it shall be made within 30 Days after the Exchange of the Ratifications, according to what has been agreed concerning the Evacuation of the Places and Towns which the Most Christian King is to restore to the Emperor and the Empire, insomuch, that the one and the other, as also the Restitution to be made to the Emperor of the Countries which the House of *Bavaria* possesses now in the *Netherlands*, be made at the same Time.

XVIII. If the House of *Bavaria*, after her entire Restoration, finds it convenient to exchange some of their States with some others, his Most Christian Majesty shall not make any Opposition thereunto.

XIX. His most Christian Majesty having given up, and caused to be given up to the States-General of the United-Provinces, in favour of the House of *Austria*, all that his said Majesty or his Allies had remained in their Possession of the *Low Countries*, commonly call'd the *Spanish Netherlands*, so as the late King of *Spain* *Charles II.* possessed or ought to have possessed them, conformably to the Treaty of *Ryswick*, his most Christian Majesty consents, that the Emperor enter into Possession of the said *Spanish Netherlands*, to enjoy them himself, his Heirs and Successors, henceforward and for ever, fully and peaceably, according to the Order of Succession established in the House of *Austria*; saving the Agreements which the Emperor shall make with the said States-General of the United-Provinces, touching their Barrier, and the giving up of the under-mention'd Towns and Places.

'Tis nevertheless stipulated, that the King of *Prussia* shall keep all that he actually possesses of the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*, namely, the Town of *Gelder*, the Prefecture, Bailiwick, and Under-Bailiwick of *Gelder*, with all that belongs to and depends thereon, as likewise particularly the Towns, Bailiwicks, and Lordships of *Sihvalen*, *Wachtendonck*, *Midelaar*, *Walbeck*, *Aerssen*, *Afferden* and *Weel*, as also *Racy* and *Klein Kerellaar*, with all their Appurtenances and Dependences: Besides, there shall be given up to the King of *Prussia*, the *Ammanie* of *Krickenbeck*, with all that belongs to or depends thereon, and also the Country of *Kessel*, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies, and generally all that the *Ammanie* and the said District contain, without excepting any Thing but *Erkelen* with its Appurtenances and Dependencies, the Whole to belong to the said King, and to the Princes or Princesses his Heirs and Successors, with all the Rights, Prerogatives, Revenues, and Advantages, by what Name soever call'd, in the same Quality and in the same Manner as the House of *Austria*, and particularly the late King of *Spain*, possessed them; yet with the incumbent Charges and Mortgages, the Preservation of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and the Privileges of the States.

XX. And as besides the Provinces, Towns, Places and Fortresses which were possessed by the late King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* on the Day of his Decease, the most Christian King has made over, as well for his most Christian Majesty himself, as for the Princes his Heirs or Successors, born or to be born, to the States-General, in favour of the House of *Austria*, all the Right which he had or might have,

have, to the Town of *Menin*, with all its Fortifications and with its Verge, to the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, with all the *Tourneſis*, without reſerving to himſelf any Part of his Right to them, or to any of their Dependencies, Appurtenances, Appendages, Territories, and Territories mixed with or incloſed in other Territories; his Maſteſty conſents, that the States-General of the United-Provinces ſhall reſtore the ſaid Towns, Places, Territories, Dependencies, Appurtenances, Appendages, and other Territories mixed with or incloſed in other Territories, to the Emperor, as ſoon as they ſhall have agreed thereon with his Imperial Maſteſty, as it is ſtipulated in the preceding Article, to be enjoyed by him, his Heirs and Succeſſors, fully, peaceably and for ever, as well as the *Spaniſh* Netherlands which belong'd to the late King *Charles II.* at the Day of his Deceafe. 'Tis provided however, that the ſaid giving up of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, Towns, Places and Fortreſſes yielded by the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall not be made by the ſaid States-General, till after the Exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Maſteſty, the Empire and his moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty; 'tis alſo provided, that *St. Amand* with its Dependencies, and *Mortagne* without Dependencies, ſhall remain to his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty, on Condition nevertheless, that it ſhall not be permitted to make there any Fortification or Sluice of what Nature ſoever they may be.

XXI. In like Manner the King confirms, in favour of the Emperor, and of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Ceſſion, which his Maſteſty has already made in favour of the ſaid Houſe, to the States-General of the United-Provinces, as well for himſelf as for the Princes his Heirs and Succeſſors born or to be born, of all his Rights to *Furnes* and *Furnambacht*, therein including the eight Pariſhes, and the Fort of *Kuoque*, to the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude* with their Dependencies; to the Town of *Ypres*, with its Caſtellanie, *Rouſſelaer* therein included, and with the other Dependencies, which henceforward ſhall be *Euppinghen*, *Varaeton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*; theſe three laſt Places, becauſe they are ſituate on the Side of the *Lys* towards *Ypres*, and what depends on the Places here above ſpecified, of which Rights thus transferred to the Emperor, his Heirs and Succeſſors, his moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty reſerves none to the ſaid Towns, Places, Forts and Countries, nor to any of their Appurtenances, Dependencies, Appendages, or Territories mixed with or incloſed in other Territories; conſenting that the States-General may give them up to the Houſe

House of *Austria*, to be enjoyed by that House irrevocably and for ever, as soon as they shall have agreed with that House on their Barrier, and the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor, the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty shall be exchanged.

XXII. The Navigation of the *Lys* upwards from the Mouth of the *Deule*, shall be free, and no Tolls or Impositions shall ever be established upon the same.

XXIII. What has been agreed to in the 2d Article of this Treaty concerning a general Amnesty, shall be deemed to be repeated here, and therefore there shall be on either Side an Oblivion, and perpetual and reciprocal Amnesty of all Wrongs, Injuries, and Offences, which may have been committed during the War, by Way of Facts, Words or any other Manner, by the Subjects of the *Spanish* Netherlands, and of the Places and Countries yielded or restored, and on the other Hand by the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, insomuch, that none of them on either Side may be disturbed or called to an Account by reason thereof.

XXIV. By virtue of this Peace, the Subjects of the most Christian King, and those of the *Spanish* Netherlands, and the Places yielded by his most Christian Majesty, shall be allowed to Travel, Traffick, and Commerce as fair Merchants in each others Territories, in observing the Laws and Customs thereof, and to sell, alienate and otherwise dispose of their Estates, Effects, Moveables and Immoveables, situated in the Territories on both Sides; and any one, either Subjects or not Subjects, shall be allowed to purchase the same without being obliged to obtain any other Permission than the present Treaty. The said Subjects of the Places and Territories respectively restored, as also all those of the *Spanish* Netherlands, shall be permitted to remove from the said Places and Countries, and retire wherever they please, within a Year, with Power to sell their Estates and other Effects to whom they shall think fit, both before and after their Removal, without any Hindrance or Molestation, directly or indirectly. Lastly, whatever has been established by former Treaties, and Royal Decrees, on both Sides, for the Abolition of the Right of *Aubain* (Escheat) for the Subjects of *France* and the *Netherlands*, as the same has been hitherto observ'd, shall be deemed as confirmed by these Presents, and inviolably observ'd for ever, as if the Whole was expressly mentioned here.

XXV. The same Subjects on either Side, Ecclesiasticks and Seculars, incorporated Bodies, Commonalties, Universities

versities and Colleges, shall be restored to the Possession of the Honours, Dignities and Benefices which they possess'd before the War; and also to all their respective Estates, Moveable and Immoveable, Rents and Incomes, that have been seized, by Reason of the War; as also their Rights, Actions, and Successions, since devolved unto them, even during the War; but shall not be allowed to claim the Revenues thereof during the Course of the said War, till the Publication of the Treaty of *Rastat*, which Restoration shall be reciprocally made, notwithstanding all Donations, Concessions, Declarations, Confiscations and Sentences that have been pronounced by Contumacy, without hearing the Parties, which shall be void and of no Effect, with an entire Liberty to the said Parties to return into the Countries from whence they removed by Reason and upon Account of the War, to enjoy their Estates and Incomes by themselves, or by Procuration given by them to others, conformably to the Laws and Customs of the said Countries and States; in which Restitution are included such who in the late War, or by Reason thereof, have followed the Party of the two Powers who have made the present Treaty. Nevertheless the Arrests and Judgments given by the Parliaments, Councils, and other superior or inferior Courts, from which it shall not be expressly derogated by the present Treaty, shall take Place, and have their full and entire Effect; and such who by virtue of the said Arrests and Judgment shall be found in Possession of Estates and Lordships, shall be maintained therein; however, without Prejudice to the Parties who shall think themselves aggriev'd by the said Judgments and Arrests, who shall be allowed to apply themselves to competent Tribunals, in order to obtain the redressing of their Grievances by the ordinary Course of Justice.

XXVI. As to the Rents assigned on the Generality of such Provinces of the Netherlands, which shall appear to be possessed in Part by his Imperial Majesty, and partly by his most Christian Majesty, and others, it has been agreed, that each shall pay his Quota thereof; and Commissaries shall be appointed on all Sides to settle the same, and adjust all other Difficulties and Disputes which are already in Being, relating to the Countries to be possess'd by the respective Parties, and their Limits, or may arise hereafter by Reason of the executing of this Treaty; which Commissaries shall meet in a Town to be agreed upon, and shall be nam'd within two Months after the Conclusion of this

his Treaty, in order to determine the said Disputes with
1 possible Expedition.

XXVII. As in the Countries, Towns, and Places of the
unifo Netherlands, yielded by the most Christian King to
ie Emperor, several Benefices have been conferr'd by his
most Christian Majesty to Persons of known Capacity, the
ich Benefices, so granted, shall be preserved to such as
sless them at present; and whatever concerns the Catho-
ck, Apostolick, and *Roman* Religion, shall be maintained
r the Condition they were in before the War, as well in
spect to the Magistrates, who are to be *Roman* Catholics,
in Times past, as in respect to the Bishops, Chapters,
Monasteries, the Estates belonging to the Order of *Malta*,
nd in general of all the Clergy, who shall be maintained
and restored to all their Churches, Liberties, Franchises,
munities, Rights, Prerogatives, and Honours, as they
ave been under the preceding Sovereigns of the *Roman*
atholic Religion. All and every one of the said Clergy
a Possession of any Ecclesiastical Estates, as Commanderies,
ebends, Parsonages, Provostships, and other Benefices
whatever, shall be maintain'd therein, without being de-
riv'd of the same, and shall enjoy their Revenues and In-
comes, and cause the same to be administred and received
s before; as also all Persons having Pensions assigned on
he same Benefices, either created by the Court of *Rome*, or
y Brieves granted before the Beginning of the last War,
hall enjoy the same as before, without being depriv'd of
he same upon any Pretence whatsoever.

XXVIII. The Commonalties and Inhabitants of all the
Places, Towns and Countries yielded by the most Christian
King in the Catholick Netherlands by the present Treaty,
hall be maintained in the free Enjoyment of all their Pri-
vileges, Prerogatives, Customs, Exemptions, Rights, Grants
general and particular, Places and Hereditary Offices, with
he same Honours, Salaries, Profits and Exemptions, as
hey enjoyed under the most Christian King, which is on-
y to be understood of the Commonalties and Inhabitants
f the Places, Towns and Countries, which his said Ma-
esty possess'd immediately after the Conclusion of the
Treaty of *Ryswick*, and not of the Places, Towns and
Countries which were possessed by the late King of *Spain*
Charles II. at the Time of his Decease, whereof the Com-
monalties and Inhabitants shall be maintain'd in the Pri-
vileges, Prerogatives, Customs, Exemptions, Rights and
Grants general and particular, Places, and Hereditary Offi-

ces, which they enjoyed at the Time of the Death of the late King of *Spain* aforesaid.

XXIX. Likewise, if besides those Places in the Netherlands yielded to his most Christian Majesty, for which it is provided in the 27th Article, any Ecclesiastical Benefices, mediate or immediate, which have been bestow'd during the War by either of the Parties, in the Countries or Places that were then in their respective Subjection, upon Subjects who are capable thereof, according to the Rule of their first Institution, and lawful, general, or particular Statutes made on that Subject, or by other Canonical Dispositions made by the Pope; the said Benefices, and such as were given before the War in the same Manner, shall be left to the present Possessors, in such a Manner, that they may not be disturbed in the Possession and lawful Administration thereof, nor in the Enjoyment of their Revenues; neither shall it be lawful, upon any Reason, either past or present, to cite them before any Tribunal, or molest them in any other Way whatsoever, upon Condition nevertheless, that they shall perform and discharge whatever they are oblig'd to by Virtue of the said Benefices.

XXX. His Imperial Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty, shall not for any Cause henceforward interrupt the Peace which is established by the present Treaty, resume Arms, and begin, under any Pretext whatever, any Act of Hostility the one against the other; but on the contrary, shall endeavour sincerely, and *Bona Fide*, and as real Friends, to corroborate more and more this mutual Friendship and good Understanding, so necessary for the Good of Christendom. And whereas the most Christian King, sincerely reconciled with his Imperial Majesty, will not henceforward create any Trouble or Prejudice to him, his most Christian Majesty promises and engages to let his Imperial Majesty enjoy quietly and peaceably all the Territories and Places which he actually possesses, and which were formerly possessed by the Kings of the House of *Austria* in *Italy*, namely, the Kingdom of *Naples*, as his Imperial Majesty possesses it; the Duchy of *Milan*, as his Imperial Majesty actually possesses it; the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and also the Ports and Places on the Coasts of *Tuscany*, which his Imperial Majesty possesses, and which were formerly possessed by the Kings of *Spain* of the House of *Austria*, together with all the Rights belonging to the said States of *Italy*, which his said Imperial Majesty possesses, as the Kings of *Spain* exercised them from *Philip I.* to the late deceased King; his said most Christian Majesty giving his Royal Word never to trouble or disturb the Emperor and the

the House of *Austria* in that Possession, directly or indirectly, under any Pretext, or by any Way whatever, nor to oppose the Possession which his Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria* have, or may hereafter acquire, either by Negotiation, Treaty, or other lawful and peaceable Way, in such Manner however, as that the Neutrality of *Italy* may not be troubled thereby; the Emperor promising and engaging his Word, not to trouble the said Neutrality, and the Quiet of *Italy*, and consequently not to proceed by Way of Arms, for any Cause, or any Occasion whatsoever; but on the contrary to abide by, and observe punctually the Engagements which his Imperial Majesty is under, by the Treaty of Neutrality concluded at *Utrecht* the 4th of *March* 1713, which Treaty shall be deemed as recited here, and shall be exactly observed by his Imperial Majesty, provided that on the other Part the Observation be reciprocal, and that he be not attacked; his Imperial Majesty engaging for the same Purpose to let every Prince in *Italy* enjoy peaceably his own Dominions, of which he is actually possessed; yet this without prejudicing the Right of any Person whatsoever.

XXXI. In order that the Princes and States in *Italy* may enjoy the Fruits of the Peace between the Emperor and the most Christian King, the Neutrality shall not be only observed with Punctuality in that Country, but likewise the Emperor shall do speedy Justice to the Princes or Vassals of the Empire, for the other Places and Countries in *Italy*, which have not been possessed by the Kings of *Spain* of the House of *Austria*, and to which Places and Countries the said Princes may have lawful Claims and Pretensions, viz. the Duke of *Guastalla*, Prince of *Mirandola*, and the Prince of *Castiglione*; but this shall not however interrupt the Peace and Neutrality of *Italy*, nor be a Subject of a new War.

XXXII. As his Imperial Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty, have nothing so much at Heart, as to see the publick Tranquillity re established as soon as possible; and that in order to obtain so desirable an End, which is to prevail over all other Considerations, they had fixed a certain Term for perfecting this Treaty; but having at last perceived, that the Time limited was not sufficient for examining and adjusting the Affairs refer'd on both Sides to this Congress, by the 32d Article of the Treaty of *Rastatt*, it has been judg'd more convenient, that the Parties mentioned in the said Article, shall be allow'd respectively to produce their respective Rights and Pretensions, before

his Imperial Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty, who promise again to have Regard thereunto in all Equity; which Delay however shall not retard in any wise whatsoever, the full Execution of this Peace, or prejudice the Rights of any one whomsoever.

XXXIII. Whereas by virtue of the Peace of *Rastat*, all Manner of Hostilities and Violences were to cease from the Day that the Treaty was signed, as also all Contributions, either in Money or Forage, and all Impositions or Demands whatever, upon Occasion, or by Reason of the late War, as well on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, as on the Part of his most Christian Majesty; so the same shall not only cease for the future, and nothing shall be exacted upon any Pretence whatsoever, but also all Exactions whatever, in Money, Forage, or other Things, which shall appear to have been made upon any Pretence whatsoever, on either Side, since the Date of the Ratifications of the Treaty of *Rastat*, against the Tenor of the 35th Article of the same, shall be restored *Bona Fide* and without Delay, to such who shall prove the same by sufficient Documents and Evidences; and all Hostages given or carry'd away for any Pretence whatsoever, shall be released, without paying any Money, and allowed to return Home without any Hindrance. And as to what remains due for Contributions on either Side, to the Time limited in the Treaty of *Rastat* as aforesaid, the same shall be paid within three Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this present Treaty; but however, it shall not be lawful within that Space of Time, to make use of any Execution against such as shall be slow in their Payments, provided nevertheless, that they be oblig'd to give sufficient Security for discharging the same.

All Prisoners, either of War or State, taken in the last War, who shall appear still to be detained, shall be forthwith set at Liberty, without any Ransom, and shall be allow'd to retire whither they shall think fit.

Likewise, if it appears that any of the Troops on each Side, which according to the 35th Article aforesaid, were to evacuate the Places not fortify'd, and retire into their respective Territories within 15 Days after the Ratifications of the Peace of *Rastat*, are still in the said Territories, which 'tis hop'd they are not, they shall be recall'd immediately, without any Delay, that the Subjects on both Sides may the sooner enjoy the Benefits of Peace and Tranquillity: And as his Imperial Majesty and the Empire were
likewise

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likewise to recall their Troops from the open Places in the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and Electorate of *Bavaria*, if any remain therein, they shall be immediately withdrawn. As to the rest, the Restitution of the said Provinces and Countries shall remain limited according to the Form and Tenor prescribed in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Articles.

XXXIV. The Commerce between the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and those of his most Christian Majesty and the Kingdom of *France*, shall be free, from the Date of the Signing of the present Treaty, with the same Liberty as they enjoy'd it before the War; and all and every one of them, and namely, the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Imperial Cities, and Hans Towns, shall enjoy a full Security, both by Sea and Land, and of their ancient Rights, Privileges and Immunities, which have been acquired to them, either by solemn Treaties, or ancient Custom, the further Agreement about the same being refer'd till after the Ratifications of the Peace.

XXXV. All the Conventions made by this Peace, shall be in Force, and for ever observ'd and executed, notwithstanding any Things that may be alledg'd or invented to the contrary, which Things shall remain void and abolished, although some of them should be of such Nature as to deserve to be mentioned in a more special Manner, and be declar'd void, and of no effect.

XXXVI. All such as shall be nam'd within six Months, after the Ratifications of the present Treaty by either of the Parties, with their mutual Consent, shall be included in this Peace.

XXXVII. The Embassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of both the Parties, promise respectively, that the present Peace, concluded as aforesaid, shall be ratify'd by the Emperor and the Empire, and the most Christian King; and that they will infallibly procure, that the solemn Instruments of the Ratifications shall be exchange'd within six Weeks after the Signing of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible.

XXXVIII. And whereas his sacred Imperial Majesty was desired with due Decency by the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, by a Resolution dated the 23d of *April* last, under the Seal of the Chancery of *Mentz*, and communicated to the *French* Embassadors, that he would order his Embassadors to take Care of the Concerns of the said Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, in the present Congress, the said Imperial and *French* Embassadors have set their Hands and Seals to the present Treaty

of Peace, in order to corroborate the same, and all the singular Contents thereof, promising to exchange the Ratifications of the said Treaty, within the Time limited, and that no Protestation or Contradiction shall have any Force against the same.

Done at Baden in Ergou, September 7. 1714.

(L. S.) Eugene de Savoye,	(L. S.) Le Marechal Duc de Villars,
(L. S.) Peter, Count de Goes,	(L. S.) Le Comte du Luc,
(L. S.) John Frederick, Count de Seilern.	(L. S.) De Barberie de St. Contest.

A Separate ARTICLE.

AS amongst the Titles taken by his Imperial Majesty in the present Treaty, there are some which cannot be acknowledg'd by his Most Christian Majesty, it has been agreed by the present Separate Article, sign'd before the Treaty, that the Titles used or omitted in this present Treaty, or in that of *Rastat*, on either Side, shall never be deemed a Prejudice to the Rights of the other, nor give any new Right to any one of the Parties; and that this Article shall have the same Force, as if it were Verbatim inserted in the Treaty. *Done at Baden the 7th of September 1714.*

Sign'd as above.

The following Treaty of Peace between the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* having been concluded in the Year 1715, may not be omitted in this Collection.

The Treaty of PEACE between the most High and most Powerful Prince Dom John V. by the Grace of God, King of Portugal; and the most High and most Powerful Prince Dom Philip V. by the Grace of God, Catholick King of Spain. Concluded at Utrecht, the 6th Day of February 1715.

In the Name of the Holy TRINITY.

BE it known to all present and to come, that the greatest Part of *Christendom* finding it self afflicted by a long and bloody War, it has pleased God to put into the Minds of the most high and most powerful Prince Dom John V. by the Grace of God King of *Portugal*, and the most

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most high and most powerful Prince Dom Philip V. by the Grace of God Catholick King of Spain, a sincere and ardent Desire to contribute to the universal Repose, and to secure the Tranquillity of their Subjects, by renewing and restoring the Peace and good Amity which there has been formerly between the Crowns of Portugal and Spain; to which Purpose, their said Majesties have given their full Powers to their Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Portuguese Majesty to the most excellent Lord John Gomez da Silva, Count de Tavora, &c. &c. and to the most excellent Dom Lewis da Cunha, Commander of St. Maria d'Almeida, and of his Majesty's Council; and his Catholick Majesty to the most excellent Lord Dom Francis Maria de Paula Telles Giron Benavides Castillo and Toledo, Prince de Leon, Duke d'Osuna, &c. [We omit the Titles of these Lords because of their Length.] Who being come to Utrecht, the Place design'd for the Congress, and having reciprocally examin'd their full Powers, Copies whereof shall be inserted at the End of this Treaty, and after having implor'd the divine Assistance, have concluded upon the following Articles:

I. **T**here shall be a solid and perpetual Peace, and a true and sincere Amity, between his Portuguese Majesty, his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, and all his Dominions and Subjects, on one Part; and his Catholick Majesty, his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, and all his Dominions and Subjects, on the other Part: Which Peace shall be strictly and inviolably observ'd, as well by Land as by Sea, without permitting that any Hostilities shall be committed between the two Nations, in any Place, or on any Pretence whatsoever: And if contrary to all Expectation, any Thing shall be committed contrary to the Tenor of this Treaty, the Treaty shall nevertheless remain in full Vigour, and such Contravention shall be faithfully repaid, without Delay or Difficulty, in rigorously punishing the Contraveners, and in restoring all to the former State.

II. In Consequence of this Peace, all Hostilities to this Time shall be put into entire Oblivion, in such Manner, that none of the Subjects of the two Crowns shall have Right to demand Satisfaction for Damages suffer'd, either by the Way of Justice, or any otherwise, howsoever; neither shall they alledge against one another, the Losses which they may have suffer'd during this War; but all that is past shall be forgotten, as if there had never been

any Interruption in the Friendship which is by these Presents re-establish'd.

III. There shall be an Amnesty for all Persons, as well Officers as Soldiers, and others, who, during this War, or upon Occasion of it, have chang'd Service; excepting those who shall have taken Party, or have engag'd themselves in the Service of some other Prince than his *Portuguese* Majesty, or his Catholick Majesty; and there shall be only those who have serv'd his *Portuguese* Majesty that shall be compriz'd in this Article, who shall also be compriz'd in the XIth Article of this Treaty.

IV. All Prisoners and Hostages shall immediately be restor'd and set at Liberty on both Sides, without Exception, without asking any Thing for their Exchange, or for the Expence they have made, provided they satisfy the particular Debts they have contracted.

V. The Places, Castles, Towns, Villages, Territories, and Lands belonging to the two Crowns, as well in *Europe*, as in any other Part of the World, shall be entirely restor'd without any Reserve, in such Manner, that the Limits and Confines of the two Monarchies shall remain in the same State they were in before the present War: And particularly the Castle of *Noudar*, with its Territory, the Island of *Verdejo*, and the Territory and Colony of the *Sacrament*, shall be restor'd to the Crown of *Portugal*; and in like Manner the Places of *Albuquerque* and *Puebla*, with their Territories, shall be restor'd to the Crown of *Spain*, in the State they are in at present; and the King of *Portugal* shall not demand any Thing of the Crown of *Spain* for the new Fortifications which he has added to those Places.

VI. His Catholick Majesty shall not only restore to his *Portuguese* Majesty, the Territory and Colony of the *Sacrament*, situate upon the Northern Banks of the River *de la Plata* in *America*, but shall also resign up in his own Name, and that of all his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, all Action and Right which he could pretend to have upon the said Territory and Colony, making the said Cession or Resignation in the most forcible and most authentick Terms, and with all the requisite Clauses, as if they were inserted here; to the End that the said Territory and Colony may remain compriz'd within the Domaine of the Crown of *Portugal*, and as belonging to his *Portuguese* Majesty, his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, as Part of his Dominions, with all the Rights of Sovereignty, of absolute Power and entire Domaine; and his

his Catholick Majesty, his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, shall never disturb his *Portuguese* Majesty, his Descendants, Successors, and Heirs, in the said Possession, And by Virtue of this Cession, the provisional Treaty concluded between the two Crowns on the 7th of May, 1682, shall be of no Force or Vigour. His *Portuguese* Majesty, in the mean time, engages, not to consent that any Nation of *Europe*, except the *Portuguese*, shall settle or trade, directly or indirectly, in the said Colony, under any Pretence whatsoever; and he furthermore engages, not to lend a Hand, or give Assistance to any Stranger Nation, to introduce any Trade into the Countries of the Dominion of the Crown of Spain in *America*, which is also forbidden to the proper Subjects of his *Portuguese* Majesty.

VII. Although his Catholick Majesty gives up by these Presents to his *Portuguese* Majesty, the Territory and Colony of the *Sacrament*, according to the Tenour of the preceding Article, his said Catholick Majesty may nevertheless offer an Equivalent for the said Colony, which shall be agreeable to, and to the Satisfaction of his *Portuguese* Majesty; and that Offer is limited to a Year and a half, to commence from the Day of the Ratification of this Treaty; with this Declaration, That if the said Equivalent be approv'd of, and accepted by his *Portuguese* Majesty, the said Territory and Colony shall belong to his Catholick Majesty, as if it had never been restor'd or given up; but if the said Equivalent shall be not approv'd and accepted by his *Portuguese* Majesty, he shall keep the Possession of the said Territory and Colony, as it is declar'd in the preceding Article.

VIII. Orders shall be dispatch'd to the Officers and other Persons to whom it is necessary, for the reciprocal Surrender of the Places, as well in *Europe* as in *America*, mention'd in the 5th Article. And with Respect to the Colony of the *Sacrament*, his Catholick Majesty shall not only send his Orders directly to the Governor of *Buenos-Ayres* to make the said Surrender; but he shall also give a Duplicate of the said Orders, with a precise Recommendation to the said Governor, that he may not, upon any Pretence, or even in Case of Want of Foresight, defer the Execution of it, although he hath not yet receiv'd the first. That Duplicate, as also the Order which respect to *Nonder* and the Isle of *Verdora*, shall be exchange'd against those of his *Portuguese* Majesty for the Surrender of *Albuquerque* and

and *Puebla*, by the Commissaries who shall come for that Purpose to the Confines of the two Kingdoms; and the Surrender of the said Places, both in *Europe* and *America*, shall be made in the Term of four Months, to commence from the reciprocal Exchange of the said Orders.

IX. The Places of *Albuquerque* and *Puebla* shall be restor'd in the same Condition they now are, and with as much Military Ammunition, and the same Number of Cannon, and of the same Bore, which they had when they were taken, according to the Inventories which were then made of them. The other Cannon, Ammunition, and Provision, which shall be found there over and above that Quantity, being to be carry'd back to *Portugal*. All that has been now said concerning the Restitution of Ammunition and Cannon, shall be understood equally with Respect to the Castle of *Madrid*, and the Colony of the *Sacraments*.

X. The Inhabitants of the Towns and Places above-mention'd, and of the other Places that have been possess'd during the present War, who are not willing to remain there, shall be at Liberty to retire, and sell or dispose of, as they shall think fit, all their Goods moveable and immoveable; and they shall enjoy all the Fruits which they have cultivated and sow'd, although the Lands and Farms may be transferr'd to other Professors.

XI. Confiscated Estates on both Sides, upon Occasion of the present War, shall be restor'd to their ancient Possessors, or their Heirs, they paying for the Improvements that have been made upon them; but they shall not ever pretend upon the Persons who have hitherto held those Estates, to the Value of the Revenues from the Time of the Confiscation to the Day of the Publication of the Peace. And to the End that the Restitution of the Property of the said confiscated Estates may be duly executed, the Parties interested shall present themselves within the Term of a Year, before the Tribunals to whom it shall belong, where they shall plead their Rights; and their Causes shall be judg'd and determin'd within the Term of another Year.

XII. All the Prizes made on one Side or other during the Course of the present War, or upon occasion of it, shall be esteem'd good; and the Subjects of both Nations shall have no Right nor Action at any Time to demand that they be restor'd; their said two Majesties acknowledging the Reasons they had for making the said Prizes.

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XIII. For the better Security and Validity of the present Treaty, that made between the two Crowns the 13th of February, 1668, is again confirm'd; and all that shall not be revok'd by the present Treaty, shall remain valid; and particularly the 8th Article of the said Treaty is confirm'd hereby, as if it were inserted Word by Word; and their Portuguesse and Catholick Majesties offer reciprocally to give their Orders for granting a prompt and entire Justice to the interested Parties.

XIV. In like Manner are confirm'd and comprehended in the present Treaty, the fourteen Articles contain'd in the Treaty of Transaction, made between the two Crowns January the 18th, 1701, which shall remain in full Force and Vigour, as if they were here inserted Word by Word.

XV. By Virtue of what was stipulated in the said Transaction of the *Assiento* for the Introduction of Negroes, his Catholick Majesty owes to those interested in the said *Assiento*, the Sum of 200000 Crowns of Anticipation, which the interested lent to his Catholick Majesty, with Interest at 8 per Cent. from the Day that Sum was lent, to the Time of Repayment, which, reckoning from the 7th of July, 1695, to the 6th of Jan. 1715, comes to the Sum of 224000 Crowns; as also the Sum of 300000 Crusadoes of Portugal Money, which, by Reduction, amount to 15000 Crowns. These three Sums are reduc'd by the present Treaty to the single Sum of 500000 Crowns, which his Catholick Majesty promis'd to pay in three equal and consequent Payments of 200000 Crowns each; the first Payment to be made at the Arrival of the first Flota, Flotilla, or Galleons, which shall arrive in Spain after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; and that first Payment shall be plac'd upon the Interest due for the Capital of the 200000 Crowns of Anticipation. The second Payment at the Arrival of the second Flota, Flotilla, or Galleons; and that shall be for the Capital of 200000 Crowns of Anticipation. The third Payment shall be made at the Arrival of the third Flota, Flotilla, or Galleons, for the 300000 Crusades valued at 150000 Crowns; and the remaining 40000 for Interest. The Sums to make up these three Payments shall be sent to Portugal either in Silver Money, or in Ingots of Gold or Silver. In Consideration whereof, the Interest upon the 200000 Crowns of Anticipation, shall cease from the Day of the signing this present Treaty: But if his Catholick Majesty does not pay the said Sum at the Arrival of the

the second Flota, Flotilla, or Galleons, the 200000 Crowns of Anticipation shall again bear an Interest of 8 per Cent. from the Time of the Arrival of that second Flota, Flotilla, or Galleons, and continue to the Time of the entire Payment of that Sum.

XVI. His *Portuguese* Majesty gives up, by this present Treaty, and promises to make a Surrender to his Catholic Majesty, of all the Sums which are due by his Catholic in the *Spanish Indies*, to the *Portuguese* Company of the *Affento*, for the Introduction of Negroes, excepting the 600000 Crowns mention'd in the 15th Article of this Treaty. His *Portuguese* Majesty gives up also the Pretensions of the said Interested to the Inheritance of Dom Francis Marin.

XVII. Commerce shall be equally open between the Subjects of the two Majesties, with the same Liberty and Security which they had before the present War. And in Testimony of the sincere Amity which is intended, not only to be restor'd, but to be even augmented between the Subjects of the two Crowns, his *Portuguese* Majesty grants to the *Spanish* Nation, and his Catholic Majesty grants to the *Portuguese* Nation, all the Advantages in Commerce, and all the Privileges, Liberties, and Exemptions which they have granted hitherto, or shall grant hereafter, to the Nation the most favour'd, and the most privileg'd of all that traffick in the Countries and Dominions of *Portugal* and *Spain*: Which ought not however to be understood but of the Countries situated in *Europe*, seeing that the Commerce and Navigation of the *Indies* is solely reserv'd to those two Nations only, in the Countries of their respective Dominions in *America*; excepting what has been lately stipulated in the Contract of *Affento* of Negroes, concluded between his Catholic Majesty and her *Brisannick* Majesty.

XVIII. And because in the good Correspondence which is to be establish'd, Care ought to be taken to prevent Damages which may happen reciprocally, seeing that the Concordate made between the two Crowns in the Time of the King Dom *Sebastian*, of glorious Memory, has declar'd the Case wherein the Criminals on one Side and the other are to be given up, and Restitution made for Thefts; the Case of Tobacco, which was not then known, could not be comprehended therein; but is, however, since become so much in Vogue, both in *Portugal* and *Spain*, that a great Revenue arises from the Farm of it; his Catholic Majesty engages to prohibit the bringing the Tobacco of
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Portugal into the Kingdom of *Spain*, or any other of his Dominions, and to give Orders, that all the Fabricks of *Portugal* Tobacco, which shall be found in his Kingdom and Dominions, shall be destroy'd, as also all that shall be made hereafter, and impose great Penalties upon the Offenders; and give Charge not only to the Officers of Justice, but also to those of War, to cause the same to be fully observ'd and executed. And his *Portuguese* Majesty, in like Manner, engages to make the same Prohibition, and with the same Circumstances as his Catholick Majesty, with Respect to the Tobacco of *Spain* in all the Countries of *Portugal*, and all his other Dominions.

XIX. Ships, as well Men of War as Merchants, of both Nations, may enter reciprocally into the Ports of the Dominions of the two Crowns, where they have been used to enter in Times past; provided, that in the largest Ports there shall not be at the same Time above six Men of War, nor more than three in smaller Ports. And in Case a greater Number of Men of War of either of the two Nations arrive before any Port of the other, they shall not enter without Permission of the Governor or Magistrate of the Place: If, however, they are oblig'd by Stress of Weather, or by some pressing Necessity, to enter without demanding that Permission, they shall be oblig'd to give Notice immediately of their Arrival, and they shall not tarry a longer Time than is granted to them, taking great Care to do no Damage or Prejudice to the said Port.

XX. Their *Portuguese* and Catholick Majesties desiring the speedy Accomplishment of this Treaty, it is agreed, That it shall be in full Force and Vigour immediately after the Publication of the Peace; and the said Publication shall be made in all the Places of the Dominions of the two Majesties as soon as possible; and if since the Cessation of Arms any Thing has been done contrary to it, Justice shall be done on both Sides.

XXI. If it happen that by any Accident (which God forbid) there should be any Interruption of Amity, or any Rupture between the two Crowns of *Portugal* and *Spain*; in such Case, the Subjects of the two Crowns are granted the Term of six Months after the said Rupture, to retire and sell their Goods and Effects, or to transport them, whither they shall think fit.

XXII. And because the Queen of Great Britain, of most glorious Memory, had offer'd to be Guarantee of the

the entire Execution of this Treaty, of its Validity, and of its Duration; their *Portuguese* and Catholick Majesties accept the said Guarantee in all its Force and Vigour for all the present Articles in general, and for every one in particular.

XXIII. Their said *Portuguese* and Catholick Majesties, will accept also the Guarantee of all the other Kings, Princes, and Republicks, who, in the Term of six Months, are willing to be Guarantees of the Execution of this Treaty, provided it be to the Satisfaction of both their Majesties.

XXIV. All the Articles above-written have been treated on, agreed to, and stipulated between the said Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords, the Kings of *Portugal* and *Spain*, in the Name of their Majesties; and they promise, by Virtue of their full Powers, that the said Articles in general, and every one of them in particular, shall be inviolably observ'd, accomplish'd, and executed, by the Lords the Kings their Masters.

XXV. The Ratifications of the present Treaty, given in good and due Form, shall be exchange'd on both Parts within the Term of 50 Days, to commence from the Day of Signing; or sooner if possible.

In Testimony whereof, and, by Virtue of the Orders and full Powers, which we the under-written have receiv'd from our Masters, the King of *Portugal*, and the Catholick King of *Spain*, we have sign'd this present Treaty, and have put to it the Seals of our Arms.
Done at Utrecht, the 6th Day of February, 1715.

Conde de Tarouca,
D. Lewis da Cunha.

El Duque de Osuna.

The Separate ARTICLE.

BY the present Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Vigour, as if it were comprehended in the Treaty of Peace concluded this Day between their *Portuguese* and Catholick Majesties, and which ought to be ratify'd as the said Treaty, it has been agreed by the Extraordinary Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries of their two Majesties, that the reciprocal Commerce of the two Nations shall be restor'd, and continue in the same Form, and with the same Securities, Liberties, Exemptions, Franchises, Rights of coming in and going out, and all the other Dependencies with which it was made before the present

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present War, 'till such Time as it is otherwise dispos'd of, and that no Form is declar'd, by which the Commerce between the two Nations ought to continue.

In Testimony whereof, and by Virtue of the Orders and full Powers which we the under-written have receiv'd from our Masters, the King of Portugal, and the Catholick King of Spain, we have sign'd the present Article, and put the Seals of our Arms to it. Done at Utrecht the 6th of February, 1715.

Conde de Tarouca,
D. Lewis da Cunha.

El Duque de Osuna,

We will, in the next Place, give the Reader a general View of the State of Affairs in Europe, as they stood at the Beginning of the Year 1715, and to that End will barely mention the most material Occurrences of the Year 1714, and make some General Reflections on each of them.

THE first material Occurrence we shall take Notice of, is the Conclusion of the Peace between the Emperor and France. The Conferences that were set on Foot at *Rastat* on the 27th of November, 1713, were continu'd 'till the Beginning of March, when Prince Eugene seeing that the French insisted on some Articles, which had been rejected at the Opening of the Negotiations, and receded from several others which had been agreed upon, thought fit to break off those Conferences, and to set out the 7th of February from *Rastat*. It was then generally believ'd, that the Continuation of the War was inevitable, and both Parties prepar'd themselves for it; but the French Court, contrary to the general Belief of the World, receded from their former Declaration, and the Conferences were renew'd by the latter End of that Month, and a Treaty sign'd at *Rastat* the 6th of March, N. S. which put an End to all Hostilities. The French yielded up what they had conquer'd from the Germans: The Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* were re-establish'd in their States and Dignities: In short, all Matters were restor'd as they were settled by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, between the Empire and France, and the particular Interests of the Emperor, in Relation to the *Netherlands*, and other Parts conquer'd from the Spanish Monarchy, regulated. This Treaty of *Rastat* having been manag'd and concluded without the usual

usual Formalities observ'd in the Empire, it was agreed, that a Congress should be held in *Switzerland*, to conclude a Treaty in the usual Form between the Emperor and the Empire on one Part, and the most Christian King on the other, and that the Interests of several Princes which could not be taken into Consideration at *Rastat*, should be adjust'd in that Congress.

The Town of *Baden* in *Switzerland* was chosen for the Conferences, which begun the 5th of *June*, and a general Treaty was sign'd the 7th of *September*, whereby the Restoration of the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, and all other Matters between the Empire and *France*, which had not been decided at *Rastat*, were determin'd; the Neutrality of *Italy* was confirm'd, and the several Interests of the Princes thereof refer'd to another Opportunity. The Places to be restor'd on both Sides, were to be evacuated within two Months, after the Exchange of the Ratifications, but this was deferr'd much longer, and the Treaty was not yet executed at the End of the Year 1714, through some unexpected Difficulties which were afterwards removed.

The Treaty of *Baden* was manag'd with no less Secrecy than that of *Rastat*; no Ministers, except the *French* and *Imperialists*, were admitted into the Conferences, upon Pretence of Dispatch; but it appear'd too evidently, that this was but a Pretence to cover the very dishonourable Part that was acting therein against the Protestants, contrary to the Word and Engagements of the Treating Parties.

The fatal Clause about Religion inserted in the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, by the Artifices of the Count de *Seytern*, one of the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, had been so bitterly exclaim'd against, and complain'd of by the Protestants of the Empire, that the Emperors *Leopold*, *Joseph*, and his present Imperial Majesty, had solemnly promis'd, That the Affairs of Religion should be regulated in the succeeding Treaties, to be made according to the Tenor of the Peace of *Westphalia*. This was so material an Article, that the late Queen of *Great Britain*, the King of *Prussia*, and the States-General, made it a particular Convention with the most Christian King, in their respective Treaties with him concluded at *Utrecht*, that he should consent to it; and yet Prince *Eugene*, and the Marshal de *Villars*, confirm'd that Clause by the 3d Article of the Treaty of *Rastat*.

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The Protestants were universally astonish'd at that Proceeding, and could scarce believe it. They made a great noise of this Infidelity, as they stiled it; and therefore the Powers that were given to the Imperial Ministers, who were to manage the Treaty of *Baden*, they made a Reservation, that the Affairs of Religion should be restor'd according to the Tenor of the Peace of *Westphalia*. The Imperialists foresaw the ill Consequences of opposing directly the Protestants, and therefore they seem'd to concur with them, and assur'd them, that the Emperor would give such Instructions to his Ministers, that their Grievances occasion'd by the Treaties of *Ryswick* and *Rastat*, should be redress'd in that of *Baden*; but that this Reservation ought not to be mention'd in the full Powers of the Diet, because the *French* would not enter into any Negotiation, if the Power of the Imperialists was not as general as theirs, and without any Limitations. They gain'd that Point, but notwithstanding the many Representations made to the Emperor, and the Sollicitations of the Ministers of the Protestant Powers at *Augsburgh* and *Baden*, the 4th Article of the *Ryswick* Peace was confirm'd at *Baden*. The Imperialists, to colour this Proceeding, alledg'd the ill Condition of the Affairs of *Germany*, and the Power of the *French*; but it was too plain, that no real Satisfaction was ever intended on either Side to the Protestants; and therefore when Count *Passionei*, Minister of the Pope, arriv'd at *Baden*, he told the Imperial and *French* Plenipotentiaries, that he was sent to take Care of the Concerns of the Catholick Religion, only for Form sake; for the Pope, and all the World besides, were fully perswaded, that there was not the least Cause of Apprehension, that the two chief Supports of the Holy See should ever stipulate any Thing contrary to the Interest of the Church, and repeal a Clause so advantageous to the Catholick Religion.

The Restoration of the Elector of *Bavaria* to his former Rank and Dignity, met with a World of Difficulties; for the Elector of *Palatine* was very loth to become the last Elector, after having been the first, as he must have been, if the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*, had persisted in the Resolution of preserving the Rank he then had in the Electoral College, as it was declared in his Name to the Diet of the Empire since the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Baden*.

The Affairs of *Spain* were not regulated in the Treaties of *Rastat* and *Baden*, because the Emperor would by

no Means renounce his Pretensions to that Monarchy, the Case of the *Catalans* grew worse and worse. *Barcelona* had been invested in June 1713, immediately after the Imperial Troops had quitted that Country, according to the Convention made at *Utrecht*; and the *French* and *Spaniards* seeing that it was in vain to flatter themselves with the Hopes of bringing that People to the Obedience of King *Philip*, unless their ancient Privileges were confirmed, which the *Castilians* would not do, resolved to reduce *Barcelona* by Force of Arms. The Duke of *Popoli* was commanded to try whether a general Bombardment both by Sea and Land, would shake the Resolution of the Inhabitants; but that terrible Execution served only to exasperate them the more, and the most Christian King was at last obliged to send the Duke of *Berwick* with a good Army, and a Squadron of his Men of War, to make a formal Siege of that Place.

That General arrived in the Camp in July, and on the 30th of the same Month, caused the Cover'd-Way to be attack'd, in which he met with very little Resistance. This made the *French* and *Spaniards* believe, that the Place would be soon taken; but they were mistaken; for the *Catalans* defended themselves with so much Bravery, that having repulsed their Enemies in several Attacks, the Siege continued to the 12th of September, when the Duke of *Berwick* caused the Town, which was ruined by the terrible Fire that had been made during that long Siege, to be attacked with 49 Battalions, and 44 Companies of Grenadiers; and yet the *Catalans* defended themselves for eight Hours together, repulsed the Enemy several Times, and fought with such a desperate Resolution, that a Bastion was taken and re-taken eleven Times that Day. They yielded at last to the Number of their Enemies, and retiring into the new Town, beat a Parley and surrendered to the Duke of *Berwick*. They obtained their Lives and Estates; but that Capitulation was soon after violated: The brave Commanders of the *Catalans* were seized, and sent Prisoners to *Alicant* and other Parts; and a great many Clergymen commanded to depart that Country, notwithstanding the *Catalans* had punctually comply'd with the Capitulation, deliver'd up *Cerdona*, and laid down their Arms.

Thus were the Liberties of that People destroy'd; but it must be confessed, that Modern History does not afford any Instance of a Place so well defended as *Barcelona*. Posterity will scarce believe, that the *Catalans*, forsaken
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by all their Allies, were able to make so long a Defence against the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*. Their Case was deplorable in several Respects; but especially, in having too much Reason to complain, that those who encouraged them to declare for the House of *Austria*, abandoned them, without obtaining for them the Confirmation of their Privileges, as they had solemnly promised.

The hasty Revenge of the *Castilians* upon the *Catalans*, render'd the *Majorcans* more cautious, who seeing how the Capitulation of *Barcelona* had been infringed, rejected the Propositions that were made them in order to their Submission, and resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Extremity. The *Spaniards* made the necessary Preparations to attack that Island, the *French* King assisting them with Ships, Men, and Ammunition. This oblig'd the Emperor to assist that People, the Consequences of which we shall see hereafter.

The reducing of *Barcelona* made King *Philip* absolute Master of the Continent of old *Spain*, *Gibraltar* excepted, which was yielded to *England*; and although the Emperor disputed his Title, his Possession was so well secur'd, as to seem beyond the Reach of any Reverse of Fortune.

Before we leave *Spain*, we shall take Notice of some other Transactions which deserve a particular Attention, Such is the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between that Crown and the States-General, which was at last signed in the Month of *June* by the respective Plenipotentiaries, without inserting therein the Clause which had been so long insisted upon in Behalf of the Princess *Ursini*, to secure unto her an independent Principality out of the *Netherlands* to be yielded to the House of *Austria*, of the yearly Value of 30000 Crowns. This Affair alone had retarded the Treaty; but notwithstanding the Menaces of the *Spaniards*, and the Instances of *Great Britain*, which was engaged by their Treaty with *Spain* to procure that Principality to the Princess *Ursini*, the States remained inflexible, and declared, that as the *Spanish* *Netherlands* did not belong to them, they could not by any Means dispose of the same, and especially in Favour of a Princess who had no Manner of Claim thereunto. The most Christian King seeing their Firmness, interposed in this Affair, and prevail'd over his Grandson to recede from his Pretensions, and sign the Peace.

This was the first Disgrace that Princess received after the Death of *Marie Louisa de Savoye*, Queen of *Spain*, who departed this Life at *Madrid* the 14th of *February*, N. S.

after a very long Indisposition, in the 25th Year of her Age. She was certainly a Princess of great Merit, and of great Help to King *Philip* to govern his Kingdom; but, on the other Hand, her unbounded Favour for the Princess *Ursini*, made the *Spaniards* so very uneasie, that there were strong Reports abroad at that Time, as if her Death had been somewhat hasten'd. The King was sensibly afflicted; but however forgot her in a little Time; for within three or four Months after, there was a Negotiation set on Foot for his Marriage with the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Parma*, which was at last solemniz'd the 16th of September at *Parma*, and that Princess set out four Days after for *Madrid*. This compleated the Misfortune of the Princess *Ursini*, who having met the Queen at *Xadraquet*, not far from *Guadalaxara*, before she had seen the King, spoke to her with so much Haughtiness, that her Majesty commanded a Detachment of Guards to convey her immediately to the Frontiers of *France*, and forbid her to return into *Spain*. This was certainly a masterly Stroke, and the King approv'd the same; from whence it is reasonably conjectured, that the Provocation she gave to the Queen, must needs have been very great.

Thus ended for ever the great Influence of the Princess *Ursini* at the Court of *Madrid*, where she had appear'd like an unaccountable Meteor, and vanish'd as unaccountably; for, in short, few can pretend to know exactly how and why she came there, and how and why she was unexpectedly dismissed.

The Affairs of *Italy* received but little Alteration during the Year 1714. The new King of *Sicily* having been crowned, and taken the necessary Measures with the Parliament or States of that Kingdom, for the Security of that Island against the *Imperialists*, and likewise against the Spiritual Pretensions of the Court of *Rome*, returned to *Turin*, to watch the Designs of the *German* Troops in *Lombardy*; but every Thing remained quiet on that Side, by virtue of the Cessation of Arms for *Italy*, agreed to at *Utrecht*, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Rastat* and *Baden*. The Court of *Rome* used all imaginable Means for persuading the new King of *Sicily* to give up his Legantine Power, whereby he acts in his Kingdom with as much Authority in Spiritual Matters, as if he were Pope himself; but notwithstanding all Solicitations, that Prince persisted in his former Resolution, to assert that and other Rights enjoyed by his Predecessors, Kings of *Sicily*, and by virtue of his Legantine Power, suspended or made void

void all the Bulls issu'd out from the Vatican against him. This occasion'd great Troubles in his Kingdom, for too many of the Clergy obey'd the Orders of the Court of Rome; but the greatest Part of the Bishops, and in general all the Magistrates engaged to assert the Royal Authority.

The Republick of *Venice* thought themselves secure, and expected to enjoy a profound Peace, during which their State would recover the great Losses their Territories sustain'd by Reason of the late War in *Italy*, but they were awaken'd by the unexpected Declaration of War made against them by the *Ottomans*; but before we proceed further, we think our selves oblig'd to give some Account of the previous State of Affairs at the *Turkish* Court.

The *Turks* prosecuted in the Beginning of this Year, the same Maxims they had observ'd since the Retreat of the King of *Sweden* into their Dominions. They would not openly refuse to enter into a Negociation with the *Czar* and the King of *Poland*, but the Ratifications of the Treaty concluded with the former in 1713, were deferr'd about a Year, and the Treaty concluded with the later, in April 1714, was not ratify'd till September following, when being inform'd of the Conclusion of the Peace between the Emperor and *France*, they thought fit to conclude those Treaties, and the *Polish* and *Muscovite* Embassadors were dismiss'd with great Civilities.

The Treaties being thus concluded, the *Turks* thought it no longer advantageous to them to detain the King of *Sweden* in their Dominions. That Prince, whose Presence in *Turkey* had given so much Uneasiness to the *Poles* and *Muscovites*, and induced them to agree to certain Articles of Peace, which in all Probability they would never have done, set out in the Beginning of October from *Demir Tucca*, past the *Danube*, and was attended and defray'd to the Frontiers of *Transylvania* by the *Turks*. Being arriv'd at *Budesti* in *Walachia*, he sent an Express to *Vienna* with some Proposals relating to the Passage of his Troops through the Hereditary Dominions, giving out, that he would not set his Foot in *Transylvania* till those Articles were regulated. It was given out, at the same Time, that his Majesty was indispos'd; but few Days after he set out with all imaginable Privacy, in Company of Lieutenant-Colonel *During*, in the Service of *Holstein*, and two trusty Servants, he himself being disguis'd, and pretending to be a *Swedish* Courier, for the Regency of *Pomerania*, which was easily credited. That Prince rid Post with a Dispatch that seems incredible, seeing, that

in fourteen Days he rode from *Pedest* to *Stralsund*, which is a Distance two hundred eighty seven German Leagues. His Majesty arriv'd at *Stralsund* on the 22d of November, to the unspeakable Joy of his Subjects, who after the many false Stories that had been publish'd in Relation to that Prince, did not certainly know whether he was dead or alive. His Majesty went through *Vienna*, but did not discover himself, and order'd his Secretary to wait upon Prince *Eugene*, some Hours after his Departure, to acquaint him with the Reason of his passing Incognito, and desire him to return his Thanks to the Emperor for his Civilities, but made it his Request, that this should not be made publick, till they heard of his safe Arrival in his Dominions.

The Return of that Prince somewhat reviv'd the Courage of the *Swedes*, who were dispirited to the last Degree, through the many Losses they had sustain'd, and the continual Progress of the *Muscovites*, who having reduc'd *Finland*, driven the *Swedes* from *East-Bothnia*, and made a Descent into *West-Bothnia*, put them in fear for *Stockholm* it self.

The Presence of the King of *Sweden* opened a new Scene of Affairs on that Side the *Baltick*; for that Prince did not think fit to declare his Mind on the Propositions made to him immediately after his Return, viz. 1st, To confirm the Treaty for the Sequestration of *Stetin*; and 2^{dly}, To promise to forbear all Hostilities against the *Danes* and *Saxons* within the Empire; his *Prussian* Majesty engaging on his Part, that the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark* shall not attack the *Swedish Pomerania*. This Refusal of the King of *Sweden* to declare himself on those two Articles, the Levies that he made, and the Troops he sent for from *Sweden*, were a plain Indication, that he design'd to renew the War in the Lower *Saxony*, for recovering the Dutchy of *Bremen*, and restoring the Ducal House of *Holstein*; whereupon the King of *Prussia* assembled his Forces, which were quarter'd in his distant Dominions, to be in a Readiness to form an Army for securing *Stetin*, and preserving the Peace of the Lower *Saxony* in concert with the House of *Brunswick*, and other Princes concern'd therein. 'Tis certain that the *French* assisted the *Swedes* with Money for making these Preparations, and that the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* was earnestly sollicit'd to assist them with his Forces, in Consideration of the Marriage of the Hereditary Prince his Son with the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora* of *Sweden*, which was celebrated about this Time.

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The *Czar* on the other Hand declar'd, that as he withdrew his Forces from *Pomerania*, only upon Account of the strong Instances of the King of *Prussia*, who thereby secur'd the whole Country to *Sweden*, he was resolv'd to send a powerful Army to assist his Allies, and drive entirely the *Swedes* from *Germany*, unless the King of *Sweden* accepted the Propositions of the King of *Prussia*, and consequently a Neutrality for the Territories belonging to the respective Parties in the Empire. This being the true State of Affairs on that Side, it is easy to imagine, that the Princes of the Lower *Saxony* were under the greatest Uneasiness, for they could not but foresee that their Territories would become in Time the Seat of War, and therefore they were certainly in the Right to arm themselves, in order to prevent the breaking out of those new Flames, and fall on the Party who should refuse to agree to the Neutrality proposed as aforesaid.

The Joy the *Swedes* conceiv'd upon the first News of the Arrival of their King in *Pomerania*, was very much less'n'd by the Resolution of his Majesty to continue the War in *Germany*, and his forbidding all his Subjects in general to come to him without express Leave. He promised them that he would give such a Diversion to the Forces of the *Czar*, as should oblige him to abandon his Enterprizes against *Sweden*.

In the mean Time, the *Czar* having gain'd in Person a Sea Victory over the *Swedes*, was so much encourag'd thereby to augment his Fleet, that he had next Summer a Fleet of his own, consisting of 50 Ships of the Line of Battle, and resolv'd to engage the whole *Swedish* Fleet, in order to carry on his Design of attacking *Stockholm*.

The Departure of the King of *Sweden* from *Turkey*, and the Affairs between him and the Northern Allies, having oblig'd us to attend him in *Pomerania*, we shall resume our Account of the Affairs of *Turkey* which has been interrupted thereby.

The *Ottomans* having concluded the Treaties with *Poland* and *Muscovy*, as we have observ'd, it was believ'd, that they would immediately reduce their Forces, and send back into *Asia*, those that were brought from thence into *Europe* upon the breaking out of the War with the *Czar*; but, to the great Surprize of the Christians, they continu'd their Preparations for an early Campaign. This alarmed first of all the *Maltese*, and afterwards successively the *Poles* and *Muscovites*; but the *Turks* thought fit to deceive them, and in the Beginning of *December*, declar'd

War against the *Venetians*; and as there is scarce any Nation so brutish as to enter upon a War without offering to Mankind some Reasons to justify the Necessity thereof; the *Turks* acquainted the Ministers of the other Christian Potentates with the Reasons of their Rupture, which in Substance were as follows; that the late Hospodar of *Wallachia*, (who has been depos'd and massacred by the *Turks*) having lodg'd great Sums of Money in the Bank of *Venice*, the same belong'd to the Grand Signior, and therefore the *Venetians* ought not to have refus'd to deliver it up. 2. That the Republick having declar'd War against the Porte, and made the Conquest of the *Morea* in 1687, before the Truce between them and the *Tartars* was expir'd, the Grand Signior demanded, that the *Venetians* restore that Country, and all the Dependencies, together with the Revenues thereof since their Conquest, which we reckon at one Million of Ducats a Year.

If Reason could have satisfy'd the *Ottomans*, it would have been easy to shew them, that their Pretensions were groundless and ridiculous; but as they alledged these Particulars only as a Pretence to cover their laying hold of an Opportunity to recover the *Morea*, which they thought fair and sure, the *Venetians* did not argue with them, but prepared for their Defence with all imaginable Zeal. They repaired their Frontiers, augmented their Troops and Navy, and in short, hoped to be in a Condition to stop the first Efforts of the *Ottomans*. Mean Time, they sollicitd the Emperor, *Poland*, and the Pope to prepare themselves to assist them by virtue of their perpetual Alliance: And as this Quarrel could not be made up by amicable Interposition, the said Powers found themselves obliged to come into this War, not only because of the Alliance aforesaid, but also upon the same Motives that produced that League; for it would have been highly imprudent and impolitick in them to suffer the *Turks* to devour the *Venetians*, and not fulfill the Condition of an Alliance, which procur'd them such great Successes in the late War.

The Conclusion of the Treaty of *Baden* open'd a new Scene of Negotiations, for the Emperor demanded immediately to be put in Possession of the *Netherlands*; but the States answering, That they could not deliver up those Provinces, till their Barrier was adjusted, Conferences were set on foot at *Antwerp* to adjust that Matter, and a Treaty of Barrier was accordingly concluded and sign'd the 15th of Nov. 1715, and is inserted in the *Hist. Reg.* N^o. I. Pag. 52. The most Christian King, had engaged by the 26th Article of

of his Treaty of Peace with the States-General concluded at *Utrecht*, to procure, that the Elector of *Cologne* should consent, that the Garrisons of the States should continue in *Leige* and *Huy*, and that the Fortifications of *Ben* should be demolished three Months after the Restoration of the said Elector; and yet stipulated in the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Baden*, That the said Elector shall be restor'd generally and entirely to all his Dominions; that there shall be no Garrison in *Ben* in Time of Peace; but that in Time of War, the Emperor and the Empire shall be allow'd to put therein such a Number of Troops as the Reason of War shall require. This sheweth how little Treaties have been regarded since the fatal Dissolution of the Grand Alliance, which open'd a Way to the *French* to set at Variance those very Potentates, whose Union had been so terrible to them, and who were upon the very Point of reducing their exorbitant Power within its ancient Bounds. The Difficulties the States met with from the Court of *Vienna*, in respect to their Barrier, convinced them that the greatest Services are soon forgotten; and who would have thought a Prince should have disputed some Acres of Land to a People who had spent so many Millions to procure him the vast Territories that have been dismember'd from the *Spanish* Monarchy, and who would have made still greater Efforts to put him in Possession of *Spain*, if they had not been forced to yield to an inevitable Necessity of making their Peace.

The great Disputes amongst the *French* Clergy, occasioned by the Bull of the Pope against the Book of Father *Quésnel*, are to be ranked amongst the most memorable Events of the Year 1714, not only because it was little expected that the united Power of the Pope and the most Christian King should be so vigorously resisted by a Clergy so long used to be Slaves to those two Powers; but chiefly, because of the Consequences it was foreseen these Disputes would have, if the *French* King departed this Life before they were accommodated. This was probably one of the chief Reasons which determined the Court of *France* to send a Minister on Purpose to *Rome*, to sollicit the Pope to consent to the calling of a National Council, for composing these Differences.

Another considerable Transaction at the *French* Court which we shall mention in this Recapitulation, is, an Edict published by the most Christian King in July 1714, whereby his Natural Sons, the Duke du *Maine* and the Count de *Thoulouze*, and their Male-Posterity, are called to the

the Succession of the Crown of *France*, in Case of the Failure of all the lawful Princes of the House of *Bourbon*. The most Christian King having caused this extraordinary Edict to be registred in Parliament, transmitted to them shortly after his last Will and Testament sealed up, which was order'd to be kept in a safe Place for that Purpose, under three different Keys, to be opened immediately after the King's Decease, in the Presence of all the Chambers of the Parliament, the Princes of the Blood, the Dukes and Peers of *France*, and other great Officers of the Crown. This Testament, and the Edict afore-mentioned that preceded it, were intended to colour the Calling of the Natural Children to the Succession of that Crown; a Thing till then held so sacred, that it has been an indisputable Maxim in *France*, That the Right of the Succession to their Monarchy could not be alter'd; that is, taken from any who had a just Claim to it, nor transferr'd to any who had a Natural Right to the same. But for this Testament of the late King of *France*, and what happen'd upon it after his Decease, we refer the Reader to our *Hist. Reg.* No. I. Page 37.

These are the most material Transactions Abroad: Let us now conclude our Account with the great Events that happen'd at Home, during this Year 1714; and because they are fully and particularly related in the Beginning of this Work, we will in this Place only give a short Recapitulation of them, deducing them only to the Year 1715, without which these general Reflections would be improper.

Those Transactions are great in themselves, and indeed amazing; for what Pen can describe the Uneasiness of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, their Fears of the Pretender, and consequently their Concern for the Protestant Succession, which they thought in a manifest Danger, the Protestants amongst themselves being unhappily divided. On the other Hand, who can describe the Malice and Insolence of the Enemies of our Religion and Constitution, who carried it to such a Height, as to publish Books in Favour of the Pretender, List Men for his Service, and threaten the Friends of the Protestant Succession. In short, they were grown to that Degree of Arrogance, that, to use the Expression of a Magistrate in a Publick Speech, 'they seem'd so far to have compassed their Design, as to flatter themselves, that their Projects could not miscarry, and that the putting them in Execution, depended entirely on their Will and Pleasure.'

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This Impudence awaken'd the Parliament: Both Houses address'd the Queen; a Proclamation was published, with a Reward for seizing the Pretender; several of his Emissaries were taken in *Ireland*, try'd and condemn'd for High Treason, for being Inlisted, or Lifting Men in his Service. These Steps frighted them into some Caution; but they had conceived such Hopes upon the Account of the Resentment express'd by the Court against the Envoy of *Hanover*, for demanding the Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*, and of the Death of the Princess *Sophia*, who departed this Life the 8th of *June*, N. S. in the 84th Year of her Age; that they were not discouraged, and continued their Intrigues, till the very Moment that the Protestant Succession took Place by the Death of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, which was so much the more surprizing and unexpected, that few Days before her Death, she appeared to be in a much better State of Health, than she had been for some Years past.

It would be very improper in an Epitome of the Transactions of the Year, which requires the greatest Brevity, to enquire into the probable Cause of the Death of that great Princess. This however we may say, that it was generally believ'd, that as the Divisions that broke out amongst her Ministers, gave her Majesty great Uneasiness, so they did not a little contribute to shorten her Days.

The Earl of *Oxford* was removed from being High-Treasurer of *Great Britain* on the 27th of *July*, and before his Place could be supply'd by another Person, or by Commissioners, the Queen was taken ill. Her Majesty was seiz'd on the 29th of the same Month, with a violent Pain in her Head, and the next Morning with convulsive Fits; which being over, she appointed the Duke of *Shrewsbury* High-Treasurer of *Great Britain*, that the Publick might not suffer through the Vacancy of that high Office, and dy'd on the 1st of *August*, in her Palace at *Kensington*, in the fiftieth Year of her Age, and the thirtieth of her Reign; whereupon the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of *Brunswick*, was proclaimed, few Hours after, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, with the usual Solemnity, and the universal Acclamations of the People without any Manner of Opposition.

His Majesty King *George* was proclaimed with the same Zeal and Demonstrations of Joy at *Edinburgh*, *Dublin*, and other Parts, and the Lords Justices, appointed for the Administration of the Government, gave such Orders, that the Publick Peace was no Ways interrupted.

The Pretendar expected; it seems, that his Friends would have appear'd on this Occasion; for immediately after he had received Advice of the Death of the Queen, he posted to *Paris*, with a Design to proceed further; but the *French Court* having Notice of his Coming, a Secretary of State was sent to meet him, and tell him, that the most Christian King was under such Engagements by Treaties, that he could not permit him to continue in his Dominions; and so he returned to his Residence at *Bayonne*, and publish'd a Declaration or Manifesto, wherein he has given us a Key to unfold many Mysteries and Politick Riddles, which for some Years past had sufficiently puzzled the World.

The Parliament met the 5th of *August*, and both Houses having voted very Loyal and Dutiful Addresses, which were transmitted to his Majesty, and pass'd a Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*; with some other necessary Bills, which receiv'd the Royal Assent from the Lords Justices the 21st of *August*; both Houses adjourn'd to the 25th, when the Answers of his Majesty to their respective Addresses, were presented to them; after which, they were prorogued.

The King was detained at *Hanover* somewhat longer than it was believed, and in *Holland* by contrary Winds; but on the 16th of *September*, his Majesty and the Prince embarked about eleven in the Morning, and safely arrived at *Greenwich* the 18th, where he was received with all possible Demonstrations of Joy, Zeal, and Affection. The 20th, his Majesty made his Royal Entry from *Greenwich* through the City of *London* to his Palace of *St. James*, amidst the Acclamations of a faithful People.

The Princess of *Wales*, with the two eldest Princesses her Daughters, landed at *Margate*, and arriv'd the 13th of *October* at *St. James's*, being welcom'd likewise with the universal Acclamations of the People. The 20th of the same Month, the King was crowned at *Westminster*, with the usual Solemnity.

Thus we have given a general Prospect of the State of Affairs in *Europe*, as they stood at the Beginning of the Year 1715; and having in the *Registers* for the Year 1716, taken a cursory View of the chief Transactions of the preceding Year, we will add in this Place what we judge necessary to make those Accounts perfect: To begin therefore with

FRANCE.

IN the *Registers* Numb. IV. VII. and XII. we have given an Account of a Controversy that happen'd between the Princes of the Blood, and the legitimated Issue of the late King *Louis XIV.* but were forced for Want of Room to omit the Particulars of the Ground of that Dispute; which Defect we will now supply.

ON the 2d of *August* 1714, the Duke *Anguien* and the Prince *de Conti*, the Duke *du Maine*, and the Count *de Toulouse*, went to the Parliament. The Peers assembled there, were the Archbishop Duke of *Rheims*, the Bishop Count *de Noyon*, Ecclesiasticks: The Duke *d'Ursin*, the Duke *de Sully*, the Duke *de Saint Simon*, the Duke *de la Force*, the Duke *de Rhodan*, the Duke *de Luxembourg*, the Duke *d'Esprey*, the Duke *de Grammont*, the Duke *de Mazarin*, the Duke *de Tresmes*, the Duke *de Noailles*, the Duke *de Charost*, the Duke *d'Albres*, the Duke *de Tremouille*, the Duke *de Chaulens*, the Duke *de Villars*, and the Duke *d'Ayin*. The Business was to cause to be registred an Edict issued by the King, in Favour of the Duke *du Maine* and of the Count *de Toulouse*, by which his Majesty signified that he had observed with Satisfaction that they had rendred themselves worthy of the Name they bear; that he had judged likewise he ought to enable them to enjoy the Prerogatives of their Birth, by carrying his Views further in Favour of those Princes; and prudent Foresight requizing from his Love for the Tranquillity of his Kingdom, that he should prevent the Calamities and Troubles which might arise, if all the lawful Princes of his August House should come to fail, so that not one should be left to be Heir to the Crown; his Majesty's Will was, that the Crown should devolve and be transferred with full Right to his said legitimated Sons, the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse*, and to their Male-Children and Descendents for ever, born and to be born in lawful Marriage; preserving among themselves the Order of Succession, and preferring always the elder Branch to the younger, declaring them by this Edict, capable, in the fore-mentioned Case only of the Failure of all the lawful Princes of his Blood, of succeeding to the Crown of *France*, exclusively of all others; his Will being likewise, that their Descendents for ever, born in lawful Marriage, have En-

trance and Seat in his Court of Parliament, at the same Age as the Princes, though they should have no Peerages, without being obliged to take an Oath there, and that they there receive and enjoy the same Honours that are paid to the Princes of his Blood; that they be in all Places and on all Occasions looked upon and treated as Princes of his Blood, after (however) all the said Princes of his Blood, and before all the other Princes of Sovereign Houses, and all other Lords of what Dignity soever; and that this Right and these Prerogatives be stratched to their Persons and to those of their Descendents for ever, because of the Honour and Advantage which they have to be sprung from his Majesty, derogating from his Edicts of *May 1694*, and *May 1711*, in whatever they may be contrary to this present Edict. *M. de Mesmes*, first President, having explained the King's Intentions, *M. Jolins de Fleury*, Advocate-General, presented his Majesty's Edict, which was read: The Chambers assembled, the Arrest for registering it was pronounced conformably to the Conclusions of the Attorney-General, as appears by the following Extract.

*Extract from the Registers of the Parliament of Paris,
of Thursday, August the 2d, 1714.*

This Day the Chambers being assembled, the first President taking off his Cap to speak, the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse* rose and went out of the Assembly; and then the first President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,

THE King having commanded his Attorney-General and me to attend the 29th past at *Marli*, there to receive his Orders, we went thither about Noon, and after his Majesty had dined, we were introduced to him in his Closet.

The King did us then the Honour to tell us, that after much mature Reflection he had resolved to change the Rank of the Duke *du Maine* and of the Count *de Toulouse*, and of their Male-Children, born or to be born in lawful Marriage; to put them upon a Level in all Things with the Princes of the Blood; that it was his Will they should have Right to take their Seats in Parliament at the Age of fifteen Years, even though they should not have any Peerage, as is done by the Princes of the Blood; that they should not take any Oath; that they should pass through the *Parquet* of the Grand Chamber; that in taking their Suffrages,

fréget, they should not be called to by Name; in a Word, that his Will was, we should render the same Honours here to them as to the Princes of the Blood, without any Exception.

That extending his Views further, in Case God in his Displeasure should take from *France*, all that remain of the lawful Princes of the August House of *Bourbon*, his Intention was, much more for the Interest of the State, than for the particular Benefit of his legitimated Sons, that the Duke *du Maine* and his Male-Children, the Count *de Toulouse* and his Male-Children, and their Male-Descendants for ever born in lawful Marriage, should be declared capable of succeeding to the Crown, in the Case solely of no one lawful Prince of the Royal House being left: That he looked upon it as an indispensable Duty towards the innumerable Multitude of People, who compose this great Kingdom, not to leave them exposed to Troubles and to Ambition, which would infallibly tear the Bowels of the State, if the Succession to the Crown were not regulated and established.

His Majesty added, that the Precaution he had taken to cause to be repeated several Times in the Edict, *after the last of the Princes of the Blood*, had perswaded him that he did no wrong to any Person, the Princes of the Blood only having a lawful Right to this great Succession.

I judged, Messieurs, that before the Reading of the Edict which the King's Attorney-General is going to produce, it was my Duty to give you an Account of the King's Pleasure, as his Majesty allowed me to do.

The President having ended, the King's Counsel were called, and being come to the Bar as usual, *M. de Fleury*, Advocate of the said Lord the King, speaking for the rest, said,

That the Edict which the King had ordered them to bring to the Court calls to the Crown the Duke *du Maine*, the Count *de Toulouse*, and their Male-Descendants, after all the Princes of the Blood Royal: That before this Edict was deliver'd to them to present it to the Court, the King had done them the Honour to send for them to *Marly*, to acquaint them himself with his Intentions, and give them his Orders on this Subject; that they received those Orders with all due Respect, and told him that a Disposition of this Nature was of so great Consequence, that they did not doubt but he had made all the Reflections on it that his profound Wisdom could suggest to him; and that besides, if Merit gave a Right to the Crown, none could as-

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pire to it more justly, if the Princes of the Blood should fail, than those whom he had honoured with his Choice.

That the King had done them the Honour to say to them, that the Resolution he had taken was not so much the Effect of his Affection for Princes so worthy of his most tender Regards, as of his Love for his People, and of a just Foresight and Care of Futurity.

That after the Loss of so many Princes of the Blood Royal, which had taught him that the most deplorable and least likely Events were not impossible, he had judged that Prudence required he should look forward to what might happen in his Kingdom, if God should take from *France* even the last Hopes of an House, which he has preserved for so many Ages, that for preventing the Dissensions and civil Wars with which *France* would then be threatened, he thought he could do nothing better than to establish from this Time a second Order of Successors to the Crown, and to substitute them, in Failure of those whose Birth gives them a Right to ascend the Throne.

That these were the Views of his Majesty in the Edict they were to present, and his Motives which he himself had done them the Honour to explain to them, and which they held themselves obliged to impart to the Court having nothing further than to require the registering of the Edict; which they left on the Table with the King's Letter under his Royal Sign Manual.

The King's Counsel being withdrawn, the King's Edict was read as follows,

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*: To all present and to come, Greeting: The Affection we bear to our most dear and well-beloved Son, *Lewis Augustus de Bourbon*, Duke du *Maine*, and to our most dear and well-beloved Son *Lewis Alexander de Bourbon*, Count de *Toulouse*, induced us to legitimate them, and to give them the Name of *Bourbon*, by our Letters of the Month of *December* 1673, registred, in all Courts where 'twas necessary: We have observed since, with entire Satisfaction, that they have rendred themselves worthy the Name they bear: The dutiful Regard they always had to our Person, the Zeal they have shewn for the Good of the State, made us judge them capable of being put into the highest Employments, and into the Governments of the chief Provinces of the Kingdom: We likewise judged they ought to be admitted to the Prerogatives and Advantages due to their Birth, and therefore

therefore granted them, in the Month of May 1694, Letters for claiming and taking, they and their Descendents in lawful Marriage, the first Rank immediately after the Princes of the Blood Royal, in all Places, Procedures, Ceremonies, and Assemblies publick and private, even in our Court of Parliament at Paris and elsewhere, in all Acts of Peerage that may be done; and for preceding all the Princes of Houses who have Sovereignities out of our Kingdom, and all other Lords of Quality or Dignity soever; ordaining, that in all Ceremonies performed in our Presence or elsewhere, our said Sons the Duke de Maine and his Children, and the Count de Toulouse, and his Children, shall enjoy the same Honour, Ranks, and Distinctions, which the Princes of our Blood have at any Time customarily enjoyed, immediately after the said Princes of our Blood; which we confirmed to them by our Letters of the twentieth and twenty first of May 1711. But being desirous to confer on them still greater Marks of our tender Affection and Esteem, we think we ought to extend our Views yet further in their Favour, by making at the same Time such a Provision as we judge to be for the Good and Advantage of our State. And though considering the great Number of Princes of the Blood who do at present compose the Royal House, there is all Ground to hope that God continuing to dispense his Blessing on it, the Crown will remain therein a long Course of Ages; discreet Foresight does however require from our Love for the Tranquillity of our Kingdom, to prevent the Troubles and Calamities that might happen in it, should all the Princes of our Royal House come to fail, which might breed Divisions among the great Lords of the Kingdom, and make Way for Ambition to acquire the Sovereign Authority by the Fortune of Arms, or by other Means equally fatal to the State. The Apprehension of so dismal an Occurrence, which we beseech God ever to avert, moves us to secure to our Kingdom Successors, who are already strongly engaged by their Birth to maintain it, and to nominate those on whom this Crown ought to devolve in Time to come, if it should happen that not one lawful Prince of the Blood and House of Bourbon should remain, to wear the Crown of France. In such a Case, we judge that the Honour of succeeding would be due to our said legitimated Sons, and to their Male-Children and Descendants born in lawful Marriage, as long as their Races shall subsist, as being our Issue. For these Causes, and other good and great Considerations moving us thereto, with

the Advice of our Council, and of our own meer Motion certain Knowledge, full Power, and Royal Authority, we pronounce, declare, and ordain, by this present perpetual and irrevocable Edict, that if in the Course of Time, all the lawful Princes of our August House of Bourbon should come to fail, so that not one should remain to inherit our Crown, it shall, in that Case, devolve by full Right to our said legitimated Sons, and to their Male-Children and Descendents for ever, born and to be born in lawful Marriage, observing among them the Order of Succession, and always preferring the eldest Branch to the younger, declaring them by these Presents, capable, in the said Case only of the Failure of all the lawful Princes of our Blood, of succeeding to the Crown of France, all others to be excluded. 'Tis also our Will, that our said legitimated Sons, their Male-Children and Descendents for ever, shall enjoy, as well at all Ceremonies which are or shall be performed in Presence of us, or of the Kings our Successors, as on all other Occasions and in all other Places, the same Ranks, Honours, and Precedencies which are due to all the Princes of the Blood Royal, after, however, all the said Princes of our Blood. And this because of the Honour and Advantage they have to be sprung from us. *Given at Paris in the Month of July, the Year of Grace 1724, and of our Reign the 72d.*

Then the first President collected the Votes in the usual Manner, viz. from the several Ranks and Orders of Court-
 Tellors, &c. beginning from the lowest, passing up the Bench of Dukes and Peers to the Archbishop Duke de Rheims, without taking off his Cap, and calling to them by the Names of their Peerages: Then he took the Suffrages of the Prince of Conti, and of the Duke of Bourbon, without naming them, with his Cap in his Hand, and making a low Bow; and lastly of the Presidents of the Court, with his Cap in his Hand still, and with the usual Obedience. After which, the Arrest was given, and is as follows:

THE Court conformably to the Conclusion of the King's Attorney-General, orders, that the Edict aforesaid shall be read and published during the Audience, and entered into its Grosse, or Register, to be executed according to its Form and Tenor: That Duplicates of the said Edict and of this Arrest, shall be sent to the other Parliaments of the Kingdom, to be there read, published and registered; and

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and likewise that collated Copies of the said Edict shall be sent to the Bailiwicks and Stewartries of the Ressort to be there read, published and registred, requiring the *Substitues* (Deputies) of the Attorney General in those Trials, nals, to cause the same to be executed, and inform the Court thereof in a Month.

This being done, the Duke *du Maine*, and the Count *de Toulouse*, who withdrew, as it has been said, and continued all the while in the Closet of the first President, were called in, and as soon as they had taken their Seats, the first President, taking off his Cap, and putting on the same again, said:

MESSIEURS.

THE Edict which the Court has just now registred by the King's Order, is the most evident Proof that his Majesty can give, not only to France, but also to all the World, of his Esteem and Affection for you: 'Tis at the same Time, the highest Pitch of Glory for your whole Posterity.

The great Qualities the King has observ'd in you, Messieurs, almost from your Infancy, the Honour you have to be issu'd of, a Blood so glorious, your faithful Attachment and Affection to his Person, had already induc'd him to raise you in the State by a particular Distinction, in giving you by his Declaration of the Month of May 1694, and to your Children and Descendents by lawful Marriages, the Rank and Precedency on all Occasions, immediately after the lawful Princes of his Blood, over all the Princes of foreign Sovereign Houses, and all other great Lords of his Kingdom, of what Rank, Dignity, or Quality soever they be.

On this Day, that wise and judicious Prince, in order to secure the Happiness and Tranquility of his People, and maintain a Crown which he has carry'd to so high a Pitch of Glory, being more sensible than ever of your Merit and Virtues, of your Affection to his Person, of your Capacity in State Affairs, unites you entirely, and puts you upon a Level, in every Thing, with the lawful Princes of the August House of *Bourbon*; preserving to all and every one of them to the last, the lawful Right of Preference which is so justly due to them.

Through so prudent a Disposition, that illustrious Prerogative is so much the more render'd secure, because none of his Subjects being prejudic'd thereby, it cannot reasonably excite the Envy of any against you.

'Tis your Part, Messieurs, and we are perswaded that it is your Intention, to redouble, if possible, your Attention to ease his Majesty in his laborious Cares, that we may see his Days prolong'd beyond the ordinary Bounds, for the Honour of Humanity, the Glory of Religion, and the Happiness of the whole World. You are, Messieurs, to unite your selves more and more strictly with our Princes by a renewing of Affection, and we dare say, of Respect, which you owe to them more than ever, finding your selves so intimately Partakers of their Rights and Honours.

Cause, as much as it will be possible for you, the Remembrance of this great Favour, to be transmitted from Race to Race, to all your Descendents, and that the Memory of the great King, who by an extreme Goodness, put them so near the Crown, may tie them to it for ever more than their Birth and their own Interest.

The Duke *du Maine* taking off his Hat, and putting it on again, spoke as follows, directing his Discourse to the first President.

MONSIEUR,

AFTER the immense Favour wherewith the King has now been pleas'd to crown all those which he had heretofore bestowed upon us, nothing is more honourable to us than the Suffrages of this famous and August Assembly; nor can any Thing flatter us more agreeably, than what you have been pleas'd to tell us in their Name. We are really affected with all these Circumstances, none of which can escape our Regard; but give us Leave, Sir, to look upon these Praises, which we have heard from you, only as important Lessons, by which we are to regulate our selves for the future, to merit the Honour we have received this Day. We see with Uneasiness that the Engagements which those distinguishing Favours lay upon us, are of such a Nature as never to be totally discharged: However, we desire you, Sir, to believe, that being to sacrifice our Days for the Service of his Majesty, and the Good of the State, we shall esteem our selves infinitely happy, to find an Opportunity to shew this Assembly, to every one of its illustrious Members, and to you, Sir, who so worthily preside therein, particular Marks of our most perfect Veneration, and utmost Gratitude.

In the Register N^o IV. Page 538, is inserted a Petition of the lawful Princes of the Blood to the present King of France, against the above Edict of the late King Lewis XIV. and Notice taken, that the Duke *du Maine*, and the other legitimate Issue of the King, being appriz'd of the Design of the lawful Princes of the Blood to procure a Revocation of the said Edict, caus'd a Memorial to be dispers'd; alledging several Reasons why such a Petition ought not to be receiv'd; but that Memorial being too large, we were oblig'd to omit it; which Defect shall here be supply'd, by inserting not only the Memorial itself, but the Answer to it on the Part of the lawful Princes of the Blood, Paragraph by Paragraph.

MEMORIAL.

THE Duke *du Maine* is inform'd on all Sides that the Duke of *Bourbon* has presented a Petition against (a) a solemn Edict which settles his State and Condition, and secures unto him after the last of the lawful Princes of the Blood, the Succession to the Crown, and which in Consequence thereof gives him all the Prerogatives of the said Princes.

REMARKS.

(a) This Edict of 1714, which renders the legitimated Princes capable of succeeding the Crown, cannot be call'd solemn, but in a contrary Sense, as *Sacer* and *Pamofus* are taken in Latin, because 'tis contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, and the Principles whereby the Nation has govern'd itself during so many Ages. It is not on the other Hand, by an Edict, that the Condition of the legitimated could be settl'd upon a Level with the lawful Princes. Nature alone gives these Princes, and it is not fit we should owe them so the Weakness that our Sovereigns may have for their unlawful Issue.

Mem. The Duke *du Maine* maintains, that such a Petition cannot be receiv'd in any Tribunal for several Reasons, and amongst others for the following: To present a Petition to the Parliament, is (b) to require of them to derogate from the Authority of an Edict, which they themselves have solemnly register'd, without any Contradiction or Remonstrance; which consequently has been register'd in the other Parliaments of the Kingdom, and which that illustrious Body have executed on several Oc-

cations, and namely, in the Assembly, on the King's Holding his Seat of Justice, the most solemn that has been known since the Meeting of the State-General of the Kingdom. 'Tis to require of the Parliament to decide what they have already decided, contrary to the Law, *ex non judicatur in idem*. 'Tis to require them to pronounce a Judgment contrary to their former, and so retract the same in the Face of the World; and that, to satisfy the Duke, that august Body should give all the Kingdom Cause to suspect that they did not know the Consequences of what they did when they promulgated a Law issuing from the Royal Authority, and less still when they observ'd it on so many Occasions.

Remarks. (b) Whom does the Author of this Memorial imagine to impose upon, when he says, that the Parliament cannot receive any Petition against this Edict, because they did themselves solemnly register it without any Contradiction: That this is to require them to decide what they have already decided, &c. Had that August Body at the Time of the registering of the said Edict, any Means left to oppose the same? The Privileges of Remonstrances was taken from them since the Years 1667 and 1668; and therefore they had no other Way left them a formal Disobedience, which was inconsistent with their Zeal for their King, and the Character of that Prince, who would not allow of any Delay in the Execution of his Orders. It cannot therefore be insert'd, that the Parliament, the natural Guardians of our Kings, the Protectors of the Laws of the State, who on so many Occasions, have so vigorously asserted and maintain'd the wise Decision thereof; and particularly in the Year 1593, when they preserv'd that which is the chief Foundation of the other, did not know, and were not fully perswaded of the irregular Conduct, which was observ'd in Respect to the Legitimated Princes; but being convinc'd of the Weakness of its Foundation, they preserv'd a respectful Silence to an useless and unreasonable Resistance, at a Time when it was still indifferent how the Succession was regulated. To conclude, from the inserting in their Registers the Dispositions of a Prince who would be obey'd, that they acquiesc'd therein; to call their forced and involuntary Submission, a free Decision: These are Consequences which none can justly infer.

Adm. Furthermore, this Petition is odious in the Person of the Duke: It strikes at the Royal Authority the sole Arbitrator and Disposer of Rank and Dignities, it is injurious

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injunctions to the Authority of the Parliament, and of dangerous Example in the State, (c) odious in the Person of the Duke, who now opposes and contradicts what he has himself authoriz'd and executed, seeing he not only approv'd (d) the Edict, when before it was made publick, the King spoke to him about it, as well as to the Duke of Orleans, and that the Dutchess Dowager (the Duke of Bourbon's Mother) in his Presence, and of the Prince of Conti, thank'd his Majesty, and said, that she had an extreme Joy of the Favours granted to her Brothers (the legitimated Princes) but also because he gave his Vote for the registering of the Edict. He has several Times since seen the Duke du Maine, the Prince of Dombes, and the Count de Thoulous, sit by his Side, and take their Places, as Princes of the Blood; and namely, when the King came to the Parliament, and sat on his Seat of Justice, and receive the same Honours as himself. It was in the first Moments in which the King was pleas'd to reveal his Disposition, and seem'd to advise about it, with his Family, and discover'd his unwillingness to do any thing against their Mind, that Repugnance should have been shewn.

Remarks. (e) This Division of the Memorial into several Parts, begins in a very flurring Manner, in Respect to the Duke. A Petition against the Edict of 1714 would be odious in his Person, says the Author of the Memorial; but without examining whether it would not have been better to have avoided Expressions which are faultbecoming, it does not appear how it could be odious in the Duke, in a Time when Laws may take Place, to oppose an Edict, whereby the legitimated Children are declar'd Princes of the Blood, and are rais'd to the Rank and Honours which he owes only to his Birth. Let us suppose all Things to be in the same Situation as they were in under the Reign of the most absolute Prince that ever sway'd the Scepter. Had the Duke any other Party to take, than to submit to the King's Disposition? His Submission could not long continue, because that Prince was already very old. Would his Opposition have been of any Effect or Service? Would the King have alter'd his Resolution thereupon? What other Fruit could he have reap'd from his useless Remonstrances, than to see them despis'd, and have down upon him the Imputation of a Prince, whom no body will suspect to have lov'd to be contradicted? Who know'd besides, whether such Remonstrances would not have inclin'd him to use

other Precautions, for rendering his Dispositions more firm and durable, which it would be now more difficult to overthrow. It was then more prudent to suffer that Disposition to be promulgated, without observing the necessary and essential Formalities, when the regulating of the Succession of the Crown was concern'd, than to awake by ill-tim'd Remonstrances, the Attention of others on its Nullity.

(d) But, say they, the Duke has approv'd that Edict, because his Mother told the King, when he spoke to her about it, that she was extremely glad of the Favours granted to her Brothers. The Author of such an Argument might have still added, that before and after the Publication of the said Edict, the Duke always express'd himself, as it was convenient, to those who have the Honour to see him more intimately; and that he has communicated to them the Sense he had of such an extraordinary Disposition. In fine, that he did his utmost to imitate the Duke of Orleans, and avoid being present at the registering of the Edict; that they waited for him above an Hour, and he never came 'till he was sent for, and told that they waited for him. Do these known Facts plainly prove, that the Duke willingly and freely consented to that Edict? Does what has follow'd prove it better? God had scarce taken the late King to himself, when the Duke prepar'd to make Use of the Liberty, wherein the State found itself through the Death of that Prince, and would have effectually have done it, if his Zeal for the Nation had not prevail'd over him the Day that the Regency was settled, to prefer the most urgent Business to those which could admit of some Delay. Who does not know that he had a Petition ready to be presented against the Creation of Princes of the Blood, and that it was impatiently expected by the whole Assembly.

Mons. The Duke of Bourbon might have respectfully represented at that Time his Interests, and would have at the utmost but expos'd himself to be told that it was surprising he should have other Thoughts thereupon than the first Prince of the Blood; yet did he offer then any Opposition, and even in that Time, which is call'd a Time of Liberty by those who would abuse it, was he not sensible of the Impossibility of opposing the Edict, and (e) having it revok'd? What does he then pretend to now? Does the Growth of his Hatred change the Nature of Things, and can an Edict of this kind be annull'd

or alter'd by (f) any but by a King of Age, and even upon, most important Considerations?

Remarks (e) It was not upon any Consideration of an Impossibility to oppose this Edict, that the Duke has deferr'd to do it since the Regency, but only because the Good of the State itself requir'd from him that he should not do it sooner. Must the Prudence and Goodness which he has express'd on this Occasion, be imputed to him as a Fault, and do they deserve this Expression of the Author, that the Growth of his Hatred does not change the Nature of Things?

(f) What great Knowledge of the Law does this Author discover, when he says, that an Edict of this Nature cannot be annull'd or modified, but by a King who is of Age, and on very important Considerations. This Importance is not wanting in the present Case, when the Matter in Question is, whether Princes of the Blood can be created, and whether Masters can be impos'd upon the Nation, whom they are not naturally to have, and that without their own Knowledge and Consent. But let us leave this last Question to examine the former, and enquire whether there is an absolute Necessity that a King be of Age to abrogate such an Edict? *The King in what Age sever he be, says Charles VI. in his solemn Edict of the 26th of December, 1407. is to be call'd and reputed King of France, and enjoy all the Rights and Prerogatives belonging to a King of France.* The King now reigning, is therefore as much a King as if he was of Age; and if he cannot for Want of it, make Use by himself of his Authority, the same is fully and entirely deposited in the Hands of the August Prince who governs under him. Therefore his Royal Highness may, and has a Right to make new Laws, and abrogate those which are contrary to the Maxims and Good of the State, and that he may do with the same Extent of Power as the King himself, and in the same Manner as other Regents his Predecessors. The Regencies under Charles VI. and Lewis XIV. alter'd the Dispositions which the preceding Kings had made at their Deaths for the Government of the State, and substituted others in their Room, quite different from the former. *Catherine of Medici* revok'd what *Francis I. Henry II. and Francis II.* (all Kings of Age) had done and enacted against the Exercise of the new Religion (the Protestant) and permitted the same; a Matter of as nice a Nature as any, and in which the State is as much concern'd: The same Regency decided the Differences between the first Princes

of the Blood, against what had been practis'd in the preceding Reigns. Lastly, the Regency of *Mary of Medicis* had, in an Affair of the same Nature as that which is now in Question, the same Right and Power, which the Author of the Memorial will not acknowledge in the Duke of Orleans. *Cesar of Vendôme* had obtain'd from *Henry IV.* his Father, a Declaration which gave him the immediate Rank after the Princes of the Blood. That Declaration, which was register'd May 4, 1610, was observ'd for the ten following Days, that is, to the Death of *Henry IV.* but at the very Moment of the Death of that Prince, it ceas'd to be valid, and was usurp'd in the very first Act of the Regency. Every Body knows the smart Word which the Duke of *Vendôme* was told on that Occasion.

No Body can dispute, but the Regency of his Royal Highness has the same Power as the former: And besides, to abrogate an Edict which has no Foundation, 'tis doing an Act of Justice. Now this is what the Parliament thinks of a Minority as to Justice: Sir, *Altho' you were but a Day old, you would be as much of Age as to Justice, as, if you were thirty Years, seeing 'tis administer'd by the Power which God has given you, and in your Name.* The Regency, of his Royal Highness can therefore, and ought to do an Act of Justice, in abolishing a Dispensation which the whole Nation looks upon as monstrous, and that Prince may assure himself, that in this Revocation and Abolition, he will but follow the Majority of Votes, to which he has been pleas'd to debase he would conform himself.

Mem. (g) An Arrest of Parliament cannot abolish an Edict, which they have themselves acknowledg'd, and could a (h) Council of Regency without Confusion and Blushing, make a King but six Years old, speak to overthrow in a Matter, which cannot but proceed from his own Knowledge, the Work of a King, his Great Grandfather, and (i) dishonour the Person to whom the Care of his Education has been solemnly committed. But besides, if the Thing was feasible, what would the Duke be, the better for succeeding in his unjust Pretensions? Would he be a greater Prince of the Blood? No, but he would have the Satisfaction of having degraded the (k) Brother of his own Mother, the Husband of his own Aunt, the Brother of the Wife of the Prince Regent, and the Son of the most illustrious of his Grandfathers and of his Kings, who has

heap'd Favours upon him, often at the Desire of him whom he now attacks.

Remarks. (g) The Author of the Memorial will not, 'tis sup'd, deny, that an Arrest of Parliament may reverse the registering, made at a Time when they had no Liberty, of an Edict which is contrary to Law, as he cannot neither deny, that the Parliament registers every Day Revocations of Edicts which they have themselves register'd. The registering of the Letters Patent, which gave an extraordinary Rank, contrary to Custom, to the two Favourites of Henry III. (the Duke of Joyeuse and Epemon) and the registering of the Revocation of the said Letters made by Henry IV. are Precedents and Instances to conform to the Affair in Question, that every Body must be sensible of it.

(h) What does the Author mean by the Confusion he talks of? Would the Regency cast any Blemish on the Memory of the late King, in destroying a Work so unworthy of the Greatness of Soul, which he express'd on all other Occasions? Far from it: And what Eulogies would not the Regency deserve, if they took off for ever from the Eyes of the Publick that Monument of the only Weakness he ever had in his Life; a Weakness, which he has carry'd to Excess, for Children whose Birth made him weep so bitterly, at the very same Time that he overturn'd all the Laws, to raise them to a Rank altogether unlawful.

(i) Can the restoring of the Person to whom the Honour of the King's Education is committed, be call'd a dishonouring of him; and on the contrary, would it not be a Dishonour to the Princes of the Blood, if they did not endeavour to take off the Level which is now between them, and the Sons of Madame de Montespan? 'Tis however what the Memorial presumes so call the unjust Pretensions of the Duke. The Author asks whether his serene Highness will be the more a Prince of the Blood thereby? and we answer, No. He might have ask'd another Question, which would have been more reasonable; Is the Duke a Prince of the Blood, if the Legitimated are such? Ought he to value himself upon that Quality, if it belongs to them as well as to him? The Nation does see in him a possible Master, that is, one who may become such; but they have made lately a new and numerous Recruit out of the Children of the least lawful Love that ever was. The Respect and Veneration of the People are

to be divided and shar'd between him and these Fruits of a shameful Inclination.

(4) After these Natural Reflections, to what Purpose is this long Enumeration of the Degrees; in which the late King would have the Duke to be related to his legitimated Children? The Alternative is indispensable: Either the Duke must degrade those Princes so many Ways related to him, or must look upon himself as dishonour'd; so that if he be tender of their pretended Honour, he must lose his own; and furthermore abandon the Honour of the Nation, which is concern'd therein, and to whom he owes himself, preferable to all other Considerations. Her Laws are invaded in what is most sacred and inviolable: Whose Province and Business is it to defend them? Who are the Trustees thereof when the Nation is not assembled? Must the Princes of the Blood dispense themselves with their Obligation, because of a Reproach cast upon them that they have obtain'd Favours from the late King, at the Desire of the Person, whom they now attack, and because of the Title that is here given him of the Son of the most illustrious Grandfathers of the House of Bourbon.

Mem. It is an Invasion of the Royal Authority. What then must the (1) Will and Disposition of a Prince (as soon as his Eyes are clos'd) altho' supported by the most August Ceremonies, receiv'd by all the People, executed by all the Parliaments, even in those Times of Liberty so often alledg'd by the Duke, (m) approv'd at the Seat of Justice, *Nemine contradicente*, be liable and expos'd to the Caprice of the first Comer, (n) who will oppose the same, and the Work of a Regency shall be thought to have more (o) Solidity, than that of the greatest King in the World? If a Person less considerable should make such an Attempt, how would he be look'd upon by the Publick? The Quality of Prince of the Blood does not, appear to me to (p) impose a Privilege to act against Laws and Reason.

Rem. (1) The Will and Disposition of a Great King will be always respected when they are not contrary to Law: Because Charles VI. was a Prince who has deserv'd the Sir Name of Well-belov'd; because his Will and Disposition, whereby the Crown was transferr'd to a Foreigner, were executed; and that that Foreigner had accordingly taken upon him the Title of Regent and Heir of France: And lastly, because the said Disposition was corroborated by the most August of our Ceremonies, that is, the Coronation: Because of all this, I say, was the Nation oblig'd to conform to that Disposition, and does it follow,

follow, that *Charles VII.* Son and next Heir to *Charles VI.* should have been depriv'd of his Rights? The Tendency of this Principle is easily discover'd, and it was partly to remedy the same, that they establish'd this wise Maxim, that our Kings are always Minors (under Age.) They are thereby reliev'd against the Damages which the Prodigality, Errors, or Weakness of their Predecessors may have brought upon them. The Application of this Maxim to the Matter in Hand, is obvious to every Body.

(m) The Author of the Memorial repeats 2 or 3 Times, that the Will or Disposition of the late King for his legitimated Children, was approv'd in the Assembly of the Seat of Justice, the most solemn that ever was since the last Meeting of the States-General of the Kingdom; whereupon it may be observ'd, 1. That this Assembly was not more solemn than the others of the same Kind. 2. It has been already observ'd, that the Consideration and Regard the Princes of the Blood had for the publick Good of the State, was the only Motive which induc'd them to postpone and delay on that Occasion the Discussion of the Edict of 1714. The Matters that were then regulated, were so urgent and important, that it was not possible to enter into the Discussion of others in that Assembly; but it does not follow, that those which could not then be discuss'd, were not look'd upon as Affairs in which the Nation was concern'd, and which deserv'd to be examin'd at another Time.

(n) Can the Opposition form'd by the Duke against an unwarrantable Edict, be call'd the *Caprice of the First Comer*? One cannot believe that the Author of this Memorial had his Thoughts about him, when he utter'd these Expressions, and some others of the like Nature, but that he drop'd them unawares.

(o) 'Tis needless totake Notice of the Malignity of the Comparison he offers between the Solidity of a Work or Act of a Regency, and the Act of the greatest King in the World. The same is too palpable, and it will be sufficient to tell this Author, and advise him to consider of it, that the Laws and Maxims of State are the true Scales whereby to judge of the Solidity he talks of.

(p) The Quality of Prince of the Blood is so far from giving the Privilege to act against Laws and Reason, that it implies, on the contrary, an Obligation to maintain those Laws, and oppose whatever has a Tendency to strike at them, and invalidate their Authority. The Discharg-
ing

ing of this indispensable Duty cannot appear a Crime to any but the Author of the Memorial alone.

Mem. The Petition (r) is injurious to the Authority of the Parliament, because it requires that their Authority be despis'd; that what they have done should be look'd upon as not done at all; that the Bounds and Limits they have so wisely set, be transgress'd; that a Tribunal so famous and respectable, should out of meer Complaisance alter the Purity of their Oracles, an Act contrary to an Edict, only to divert and gratifie the (r) Princes of the Blood, who are no Ways aggriev'd thereby, and the first of whom, who ought to be as a Compass for the others to conduct themselves by, is too wise to make himself a Party in this Affair.

Rem (q) Let the Parliament be consulted on this Article, and then it will be seen, whether a Petition on the Part of the Duke against the Edict of 1714, would appear injurious unto them. This would be on the contrary, a favourable Opportunity for that wise Body to let all the World see, that they never consented but by Force, to the registering of a Disposition so contrary to Law and their Principles; that they had not the Liberty to give their Opinion; the Orders of the Prince requiring absolutely that no Difficulty should be offer'd against his said Disposition. This they sufficiently manifested by their Manner of voting in that Affair. Their Dean was the only Member of it who spoke; and when he gave his Opinion, he said only, that he conform'd himself to the Conclusions of the King's Council. All the other Members voted only with an Inflexion of their Head, and kept as sad and melancholy a Silence as the Edict they were forc'd to register, appear'd unto them shameful and disgraceful.

(r) Only to divert and gratifie the Princes of the Blood, who are not aggriev'd thereby. What Malice, and how many Absurdities are contain'd in these few Words? The Wrong done to the Princes of the Blood by the Edict in Question, is evident, as it has been already demonstrated.

Mem. Lastly, Such a Petition would be of (s) dangerous Example in the State, because the (t) People would learn thereby, that there is nothing firm and settled; that Edicts and Arrests may be slighted and interpreted as every one fancies. Such a Petition would be sufficient, which I cannot say without Horror, to insinuate to disaffected and (u) turbulent People, that the sacred Arrest of Regency, the daily Foundation of the publick Tranquility, may be impunibly attack'd: For that

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Very Arrest, which appointed for our Governor that *Person*, who so worthily discharges that Office; that *Arrest* pronounc'd by the King on his Seat of his Justice, is the very (x) same which conferr'd on the Duke *du Maine*, what the Duke pretends to dispute with him at this Time.

Rem (y) It is not the Example of such a Petition that is dangerous to the State, but 'tis that of that Edict; and to convince the Author of the Memorial of it, let us take a View of some Consequences, which naturally result from thence. If the most inviolable Laws, and the most constant Maxims cannot restrain the unlawful Will and Dispositions of a Monarch: If he has a Right to call to the Throne whom he shall think fit, there remains nothing fix'd and settled in the Government: The Order of Succession will be chang'd and interrupted: The sacred Birth-right will become vain and insignificant, whenever a King shall have a Mind to gratifie his Passions. He will bring near the Throne his most vile Favourites, whenever he shall think fit, and remove from it the true and necessary Heirs: He will make as many Princes of the Blood, as the late King has made Dukes and Peers, and that with as much Choice and Reason. In fine, he will give every Day new Masters to the State, who will not yield one to another in Rank, because they will have equal Pretensions to the Crown. This is the horrid Confusion that must be expected, when Principles are abandoned, and when the Laws, which have for so many Centuries preserv'd the Monarchy in so flourishing a Condition, are trampled under Foot. We may already discover the sad Effects of this Confusion in the Drift of this Memorial, and more still in a Libel lately come out, and which seems to have the same Father, I mean, *A Letter from a Spaniard to a French Man*. According to the System which they endeavour to establish in both these Works, viz. That a Prince without regarding the Laws, may make his legitimated Sons Princes of the Blood, and render them capable to succeed to the Crown, we are oblig'd to commend the Modesty of those who are call'd therunto in the Year 1714; for having contented themselves with the Rank that was given them next to the true Princes of the Blood. They were the eldest by their Right, and therefore it was out of Moderation and Goodness they yielded the Precedence to the youngest, a Goodness which they will easily throw off one Time or other, to resume the Order and Rank which the Honour of having been acknowledg'd by Lewis XIV. for his Sons, does necessarily give them. I leave any one to judge, which can be of more dangerous Consequence.

Consequence, either an Edict which authorizes such Pretensions, or a Petition which desiring the annulling of that Edict, will restore to the Nation their Laws and Maxims, which have been violated thereby.

(e) There the Publick shall not learn by the annulling and Revocation of the Edict, that there remains nothing fix'd and settled, but they will learn thereby, that an Edict contrary and directly opposit to the Laws, ought to be revok'd whenever People are at Liberty to do it. Without this, it would follow, that what has once been promulgated, tho' unjust in it self to the highest Degree, and visibly tending to the Ruin of the State, ought to subsist by this only Reason, that the Publication thereof was made in a Time when the least Opposition was not permitted.

(u) There is still less Reason to apprehend, that the annulling of the Edict of 1714 should be capable to make disaffected and turbulent People believe, that the Arrest of Regency may be impunibly attack'd. It is not that Part of the Arrest, whereby his Royal Highness is declar'd Regent, that can be attack'd; because that Declaration is conform to the Laws of the State, and the Nation had an unspeakable Joy to see the Prince, the most worthy of the Regency, and the very Person whom they wish'd to have it, put in Possession of it. There is indeed another Part of the Arrest which disaffected People might perhaps attack, that is, that Part which relates to the Superintendency of the King's Education. As it is authoriz'd by no Law, it is the meer Effect of good Pleasure, which having no Foundation, may be retracted whenever it is thought fit.

(x) It is not the Arrest of Regency which gave the legitimated Princes the Rank which is now disputed. Who can believe that they ever would have pretended to the same, if the late King had deferr'd 'till the 1st of September, 1715, to give it them?

Rem. To attack this Arrest in one Article, is to attack it in all its Parts; and this is even to begin to sap the Foundation of (y) another, to which France owes the happy Peace it enjoys.

Mem. (y) This ought to be a sufficient Warning, to use in Time suitable Precautions against the Measures, which it seems some have taken, for attacking the Renunciations. The Author of the Memorial has already intimated, that the Arrest of the Regency may be attack'd, and concludes with insinuating the same Thing as to the Arrest of Renunciation.

ation. Such Menaces are serious, and what can be of more dangerous Consequence than the slighting of them?

The Author of the Remarks on the Memorial of the Duke du Maine, had Reason to suspect that the Letter from a *Spaniard* to a *Frenchman*, and that Memorial, came from the same Pen, for they are written in the same Style, and with the same Design. Having been already very long on this Subject, I shall content my self to observe, that the *Spaniard* endeavours to prove, 1. That the Law of Nature admits Bastards to the Succession of their Fathers, and that the Law of Grace has not abolish'd the former. 2. That under the first and second Races of the Kings of *France*, their natural Children have undistinctly, and without any Difference, inherited their Fathers States, as well as their lawful Children. 3. That Bastards being not guilty of the Crime that attends their Birth, it is not just to deprive them of the Right and Title they have thereby to the Succession of the State of their Fathers. 4. That Kings may call to the Succession of the Crown any one they please, to the Exclusion of the presumptive Heir. 5. That instead of envying the Duke du Maine and the Count de Toulouse the Rank of Princes of the Blood, and the Right conferr'd to them by the late King in the memorable Edict of 1714, to be capable to succeed to the Crown in Case of Failure of the lawful Issue of the House of *Bourbon*, they ought to be thank'd for their Moderation, seeing they might have claim'd greater Advantages. 6. The *Spaniard* makes an odious and injurious Parallel between the House of *Conde* and those of the Duke du Maine and the Count de Toulouse, and maliciously insinuates, that the Parliament of *Paris* prevaricated, when they declar'd *Henry* of *Bourbon* lawful Prince of the Blood Royal.

The Sequel of this Affair, and how the Duke du Maine and the Count de Toulouse were depriv'd of all these Honours, and afterwards in a great Measure restor'd to them, the Reader will find in our subsequent *Registers*. We proceed now to some other Occurrences that happen'd in *France* during the Course of this Year 1715. One of the most remarkable was, the Embassy sent by the King of *Persia* to the most Christian King, of which the following is an Authentick Account.

An Abstract of the Historical Diary of the Journey of the Persian Ambassador to France. Printed at Paris with the Privilege of the King.

WHEN M. de Feriel was Ambassador from the King at the Ottoman Porte, the Court sent M. Fabre to *Persia*, in order to conclude there a Treaty of Commerce; but he could not execute his Commission, dying at *Erivan* in *Armenia*, the Capital City of the Province of that Name. Whereupon M. Michel, Consul of *Aleppo*, and who was at that Time at *Constantinople*, was chosen by the Court to succeed him in his Mission. He repair'd without Delay to *Erivan*, and next to *Ispahan*, where he transacted a Treaty of Commerce, whereby the King of *Persia* did confirm all the Privileges which had been granted to that Time in Favour of the Merchants and Missionaries, out of Regard to the Emperor of *France*.

Not long after that M. Michel had discharg'd his Commission; and that he was set out from *Persia*, the *Armenians* used their utmost Endeavours to break the Measures he had taken for the Security of those Privileges. They presented a Petition to the King, setting forth, That the *French* Missionaries, not satisfy'd to take away their Wives and Children, did besides pretend to compel them to change their Religion. This Petition was back'd by some great Lords of the *Persian* Court, who obtain'd of the King, by Surprise, an Order contradictory to the Principal Articles of the Treaty; by Virtue of which, the Merchants and *French* Missionaries spread in the Provinces of the Kingdom, suffer'd very much, especially at *Amadon*, *Tauris*, *Chamahee*, and *Gandia*.

In this Condition stood the Affairs of the Merchants and *French* Missionaries, when M. de Galisson, Bishop of *Agathopolis*, and Coadjutor of M. Pidou of *St. Olan*, Bishop of *Babylon*, arriv'd in *Armenia*, with a Letter from the King of *France* for the Emperor of *Persia*. He gave Notice of it to the Kan of *Erivan*, who presently acquainted the Court of it; and after three Months Stay at *Erivan*, he caused him to be honourably attended to *Ispahan*, where he was allow'd 60 Crowns per Day, tho' they knew he had no Character.

No sooner was he arriv'd at *Ispahan*, but he apply'd himself entirely to undeceive the Court, in Respect to the Calumnies which had been spread against the Missionaries and *French* Merchants: He represented, That the
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Armenians, and chiefly their Patriarch, were open Enemies of the Missionaries, and that they had combin'd with the *English* and *Dutch* against the *French* Merchants. The War was then kindled over all *Europe*, and the Enemies of *France* used all possible Means to spread the Noise of their Victories to the very Ends of the World; their Letters and Discourses produc'd at that Time such Effects, as were sensibly felt by us every where. The Bishop of *Agathopolis* had hardly begun to execute the Designs he had projected for restoring the Credit of the Missionaries and *French* Merchants, when Death took him away; and thereby all Things fell again into the same Confusion that he had found them in at his Arrival.

M. Richard, Missionary of the Foreign Missions, being at that Time at *Brivan*, receiv'd several Letters from the Bishop of *Babylon*, which made him resolve at last to go to *Ispahan*. Few Days after his Arrival, he had the good Fortune to have a Petition presented to the Sultan *Usfain*, who was so sensibly mov'd with the Particulars of the Things contain'd therein, that he order'd him 2500 Crowns; that is, 800 to pay what the Bishop of *Agathopolis* owed at his Death, and the rest for his Subsistence. He gave him afterwards an Allowance of 10 Crowns per Day, besides his Lodging, and admitted him to the Number of his Guests.

About this Time, M. des Alloues, Ambassador of the King at *Constantinople*, sent to *Ispahan* the printed Advices of the total Defeat of the Enemies at *Marchiennes* and at *Denain*, and those of the Raising of the Siege of *Landrezy*, with all the Particulars of the great Circumstances of that memorable Day. The Express charg'd with those Letters, deliver'd them into the Hands of M. Richard, who had them immediately translated into the *Persian* Language, and presented them the next Day to the Court. The Sultan had them read to him in Presence of all his Women and Eunuchs; and to acknowledge the Pleasure he had at the Recital of that great News, he order'd a Present of the Value of above 200 Crowns to be made to M. Richard.

The Affairs of the *French* took then quite another Face in *Persia*, and the King resolv'd to send forthwith an Ambassador to *France*; but it was highly important not to give any Suspicion of it to the Ottoman Porte; and the Secret of that Negotiation was of so great Consequence, that the Life of the Ambassador depended thereon, as long as he was in the *Turkish* Dominions. The Motives of that

Fear, determin'd the first Minister of *Persia* to intrust M. *Richard* with the Letters and the Treasure of that Embassy, in order to deliver them to the Kan of *Erivan*.

Upon Ascension-Day, 1713, he took his Way towards *Armenia* with a Guard of 40 Men, and after 50 Days March he arriv'd at *Erivan*, where he presently made a Visit to the Kan, and deliver'd him the Presents he had in his Charge. As soon as the Kan had receiv'd the Orders of his Master on that Affair, he left it to M. *Richard* to return into *Europe* which Way he pleas'd; which he did through *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, and 'by the Way of the Black Sea.

The Kan, who was authoriz'd to name the Ambassador, cast his Eyes upon *Mehemet Riza Beg*, Intendant of the Province of *Erivan*, and Native of *Persia*; and he intrusted an *Armenian*, the richest Merchant of the Country, with the Presents design'd for the King of *France*.

The 15th of *March*, 1714, *Mehemet Riza Beg* set out from *Erivan*, and after 40 Days March arriv'd at *Smyrna* the 28th of *April*, with all his Retinue, which was then very numerous. He presently, with great Privacy, gave Notice of his Commission to M. *de Fautou*, the French Consul, recommended to him Diligence and Secrecy for his Imbarkation, and intrusted him with his Letters, and the Presents of the King his Master.

The Consul caus'd them to be embark'd upon a French Vessel bound for *Marseilles*, and four or five Days after, the *Armenian*, in a Seaman's Habit, went on Board another Ship, and follow'd his Presents. The Ambassador divulg'd that he was a Pilgrim going to *Mecca*; but the Head Officer of the Customs of *Smyrna* suspected what he was, and had him closely observ'd by his Spies, that he might not go away either by Sea or Land, which made the Ambassador resolve, after having carry'd 27 Days at *Smyrna*, to take the Way of *Constantinople*, in Hopes of a more convenient Passage.

The Head Officer of the Customs at *Smyrna* caus'd him to be follow'd, and acquainted the Porte with his Suspicions; so that two Days after his Arrival at *Constantinople*, he was seiz'd by Order of the Grand Seigneur. He was examin'd several Times, and they would have constrain'd him to confess that he was Ambassador of the King of *Persia*, going to *France*; but he declar'd still, even upon Oath, that he was a Pilgrim going to *Mecca*. The Thing more grievous for him in the Rigour of those Inquisitions;

was to see himself oblig'd to rear and swallow a Bill of Exchange for 10000 Pistoles. M. *des Alleurs*, who then resided at *Constantinople* as Minister from the King of *France*, neglected nothing to bring him out of so dangerous a Pass. He employ'd his Cares, Presents, Gold, Silver, and his Friends, which, together with the Constancy of the *Persian* Ambassador, who was resolv'd to suffer every Thing before he would betray the Secret of the Emperor his Master, procur'd him at last his Liberty, as well as to his Men, whom the most horrible Torments could not shake off.

The *Chiaoux* Bashaw, by whose Means this Liberty was obtain'd, was oblig'd to be Security for him, 'till he should be put under the Guard of the Conductors of the Pilgrims, who were to be charg'd with the Care of conducting him to *Mesca*, and at their Return, to send him back by the Way of *Damascus* into *Persia*; besides that, the *Persian* Ambassador was oblig'd to give another Security for his Person and for his Men; but he had the Luck to find two rich *Persian* Merchants, settled of a long Time at *Constantinople*, who willingly did ingage for him.

When he was out of Prison, he went privately to M. *des Alleurs*, where they concerted together the necessary Measures for his Passage into *France*, which were, that the *Sieur Padery*, Secretary Interpreter of the King of *France*, an *Athenian* by Birth, should make Use of the same Vessel, which, at his Arrival at *Constantinople*, was to take him at *Trey*, to go and stay for him at *Payas* or *Scanderoon*; and that he the Ambassador, being arriv'd with the Caravan near the last Place, should go and embark upon the same Vessel.

The Day following, which was the 7th of *August*, 1714, the *Chiaoux* of the Port went to take the pretended Pilgrim at his House, and put him into the Hands of the Chief of the Caravan. The *Sieur Padery* having caus'd privately seven or eight Men of the Retinue of the Ambassador, whom he had left at *Constantinople*, to be embark'd, set sail the 11th of the same Month. The Caravan, after 31 Days March, arriv'd within half a League of *Scanderoon*, which is the general Rendezvous of the Pilgrims. The 18th of *September*, the Ambassador of *Persia* made Use of the Stratagem he had meditated in his Journey, for taking the necessary Measures with the *Sieur Padery*, without running any Risk: He feigned that a Slave (this was concerted with him) had stole from him a

precious Jewel, and he appear'd so terribly angry with him, that they advis'd the Slave to avoid the Presence of his Master. The Slave also plaid extreamly well his Part; he run up and down to the Sea Side as a Madman, calling to the Trees and Rocks in his Way to witness his Innocency; and being come to the Place where the *Sieur Padery* was; they concerted together whatever was necessary; after which, he return'd towards the Caravan, without discontinuing his feigned mad Fits.

When he was near the Caravan, he saw some Men coming to him, who brought him Tidings, that his Master had found again his Jewel, that he was sorry to have suspected him, and abus'd him unjustly, and that he himself desir'd him to come back again. The Slave was thus brought back, as he expected, to the Tent of his Master, to whom he gave an Account of the Measures he had taken with the *Sieur Padery*. Whereupon the Ambassador prepar'd himself to depart; and betwixt the first and second Watch of the Night, he gave Notice to all such of his Men as were ready, to follow him; he left behind him his Tents, and all his Baggage, and betook himself to the Sea Side, where the *Sieur Padery* receiv'd him in his Boat, and brought him on Board his Vessel, which presently sail'd away, viz. the 19th of September, and the 23d of October arriv'd happily at *Marseilles*.

The same Day that the *Persian* Ambassador arriv'd in the Port of *Marseilles*, which was the 23d of October, he landed at the Infirmary or Hospital, with all his Retinue, to the Number of seventeen Persons. He sent for the *Armenian Agoubehant*, who had been intrusted with the Presents at *Eriuan*, and who was come a Month before him to *Marseilles*; he treated him very ill, upon Suspicion either well or ill grounded, and order'd him afterwards to bring him five Bundles belonging to him, and which he had deliver'd to him seal'd up. The *Armenian* caus'd them to be brought immediately; but they were open'd, and many Things were wanting in them. The Ambassador ask'd him, *Whence came such Disorders, and who had unseal'd them?* The *Armenian* answer'd, *It was the Magistrates of Health*. How, said he, then in a violent Passion, *Do they open here the Trunks of Ambassadors?* And turning towards some French that were there, he told them, *When your Envoys, whosoever they be, come in Persia, loaden with all Sorts of Goods, doth any Body presume to inspect them? I have lost all my Equipage; I have expos'd my Life a hundred Times to discharge a Commission so dangerous; I have*

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but five little Bundles more remaining, which yet with much ado they bring here, and they open them: They have also, without doubt, open'd the Presents; I will see them; in a Word, I will have them brought me here. M. Arnout, Intendant of the King's Gallies, who had been acquainted with all these Things, signify'd to him, That he would cause all the Inquiries possible to be made about his Goods; and for his Presents, he did not think fit to deliver them to him before he had made his Entry into *Marseilles*. Lastly, after all the Inquiries made, the *Armenian* confess'd it was he that had unseal'd the five Bundles, lest they should be spoil'd by the Worms.

The 28th of *October* the Embassador made his Entry into *Marseilles*. The Intendant sent the Provost with his Officers and Guards a Horseback, and three Coaches, with which M. de *Beauvais*, Commissary of the Gallies, went to receive him at the Port. He had then with him but the *Sieur Padery* and two Officers, one of whom carry'd his Sword, and the other his great Pipe. The Cavalcade pass'd under the Balcony where the Queen of *Spain* was, who had the Pleasure to see a *Persian* Embassador in *France*. He was brought to his Lodgings at M. de *Cartignol's*, Inspector-General of the Gallies, where four Archers mounted the Guard every Day during the Stay he made at *Marseilles*.

The 31st the Presents were fetch'd from the House of the *Armenian* who had brought them; they were in an Iron Chest, which was lock'd up in a Cabiner, the Keys of which the *Armenian* had. The Intendant, in order to honour the Presents of the King of *Persia*, sent the same three Coaches, with a magnificent Chaise, accompany'd by the Provost, his Officers and Guards, by the two principal Officers of the Embassador, by the *Armenian*, and the *Sieur Padery*, to bring them in Pomp to the House of M. de *Cartigni*. The Embassador came to receive the Chest without the Doors; as soon as he saw it, he prostrated himself with Hands a-cross before that Chest with which he had been entrusted by the Emperor his Master: He shed Tears for Joy when he beheld it, and at last say'd out, That he was contented with his Fate; and that he did forget all the Perils he had been expos'd to, seeing that God had granted him the Favour to see again the Presents of the Emperor his Master, and to deliver them into his Hands, to carry them to the great Emperor of *France*, who shines upon Earth, as the Sun shines in the World. Moreover, said he to the Company, Know ye Gen-
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plemen,

lemen, that I owe the Obligation of this Happiness only to the Ambassador who is at Constantinople, who has refus'd me out of the Hands of the Turks, and given me all Manner of Assistance; he has procur'd me the Vessel that has brought me hither; given me the Interpreter you now see, who has so well executed his Orders, seeing he took me out of the midst of Ten Thousand Men; and has brought me hither. Then he went into his Chamber with his Presents, and caus'd 30 or 40 Pieces of Eight in Money to be thrown from the Window of his Apartment to the People.

Few Days after the Arrival of the Ambassador at *Marsailles*, Monsieur and Madam Arnot, accompany'd with all the Persons of Distinction in the Town, went to make him a Visit; and during his Stay there, Feasting, Assemblies, and other Diversions, were not spar'd.

There was then at *Marsailles* a Chiaoux of the Grand Seigneur, who was Witness of the Honours the *Persian* Ambassador receiv'd every Day, being lodg'd within four Steps of his House. The Ambassador hearing that this Chiaoux was to return in a few Days to *Constantinople*, and being desirous to see him before his Departure, he sent for him by one of his Domesticks, who brought him along with him. Dost thou know me? said he, to him, as soon as he saw him. No, my Lord, reply'd the other, but I have heard of you. Well then, continu'd he, seeing that thou knowest that I am he whom they nam'd at *Constantinople* Kadgi Mehemet, go and tell from me that Wresch, that Son of a Fisher, that Dog Mehemet Aga, Grand Officer of the Customs, that I was neither a Merchant nor a Pilgrim; that he is the Cause of my having lost a hundred Purse; (550000 Crowns) but if God grants me the Favour to return into *Persia*, I will cause 500 of your Merchants to have their Eyes nail'd up. Have we War or Peace with you?

We have Peace, my Lord, reply'd the Chiaoux trembling. This being so, said he, what Hurt was there that I should be Ambassador here? Do they send me hither to do any Harm? I come hither to renew an ancient Friendship between the Emperor of France and mine; and you stop my Passage; you confine me in your Prisons; you put to the Rack my Domesticks, and you plunder my Goods! I know you, wretched Sons of Fishermen, by these Marks of Unfaithfulness. 'Tis in my Power to cut off thy Head; but it would be unjust. Thou art not in our Dominions, and I am in the State of our Friends, in whose Country I would not violate the Right of Hospitality they grant you.

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My Lord, said the poor Chicaux, in a great Frigate, is to the Grand Officer of the Customs who is the only Cause of your Misfortunes: Do not lay it to my Charge; I am not concern'd in it.

No, no, reply'd he, neither do I lay it upon you; but tell him only what thou hast just now heard. Salute, from me, the Chicaux Bashaw, he is a very honest Man; and the Emir Chelaby, whom I much respect. I will give you Letters for them; come again to fetch them before thy Departure.

The Chicaux promis'd not to fail; but he took great Care not to do it; and he was no sooner out of his House, but he swore never to return there again.

M. de St. Olan being come to *Marseilles* from the King, to attend the Ambassador to *Paris*, he regulated the Order and the Ceremonial of the Journey; and the 23d of December, 1714, he left *Marseilles*, preceded with a Detachment of Horse, follow'd by the Guards of the Count de Grignan; the Guards and the *Steur des Marais*, their Exempt, being about the Litter, carry'd by two Mules, wherein the Presents were: The Officers, and other Men of the Retinue of the Ambassador, before and about his Person. The Marshalsey of *Provence* having advanc'd upon the Road from *Aix* to *Marseilles*, were drawn up before the Ambassador as he pass'd by, and march'd after him. He took his Way by *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Orange*, *Valence*, *Lions*, *Moulins*, *Montargis*, *Melun*, and arriv'd at *Charenton* the 26th of January, 1715.

In passing by *Aix*, *Orange*, and *Vienna*, he treated those who came to visit him, and desir'd them to dance. At *Lions* he went to see the Church of St. John, and had the great Bell rung. He desir'd also to see the Town-House; but he saw, the Day he design'd to go thither, so great a Crowd of People, that he staid at his Lodgings. At *Moulins* he gave a magnificent Treat to above 40 Persons, after the *Persian* and *French* Manner. He gave Presents of rich Stuffs, and also of Money, in all the Places where he was receiv'd according to his Liking.

Being come to *Charenton*, he lighted at the House of M. Dyonis, where they had taken great Care to prepare all the Conveniencies imaginable. A World of Persons from *Paris* came to see him at *Charenton*, and to partake of the Entertainments, Musick, and Liquors he gave every Body, during the 12 Days he stay'd in that Place. The 28th of January, the Baron de Breteuil, Introdutor of Ambassadors, went to compliment him from the King; an Honour which his Majesty seldom bestows, but upon singular Occasions.

cations. This Compliment was made in the following Speech, in which the Introducer seems to have affected the lofty Expressions of the Eastern Nations.

THE Emperor of *France*, my Master, the Greatest and most Pious of all the Christian Emperors, the most magnificent of the Kings in *Europe*, the most powerful in War both by Sea and Land, always Invincible, the Delight of his People, and the perfect Model of all Royal Virtues, has sent me, Sir, to make you a Compliment on His Part, and congratulate your safe Arrival near *Paris*, the Capital of his Empire, the richest and the most glorious of the Cities of this Part of the World we inhabit.

He knows that the Emperor, your Master, is the most magnificent and most powerful Emperor of the East, and is persuaded, that having at his Court so great a Number of illustrious Persons, he has chosen you amongst them, as one of a distinguish'd Merit, and capable of being the Bond of the Union of two so powerful Monarchs. He will give you, Sir, on all Occasions, Marks of his Esteem, and of the Consideration he has for an Ambassador who comes from so great an Emperor.

As for me, Sir, I reckon it as a good Fortune to be the first whom he has commanded to compliment you in his Name; I shall, after this Conference, give him an Account of the Execution of his Orders, and receive others for your Entry into *Paris*, and your Audience at the magnificent Court of his Imperial Majesty.

On the 7th of *February*, *Mehemet Riza Beg*, Ambassador of *Persia*, made his publick Entry into *Paris*. The Marshal de *Martignon* and the Baron de *Breteuil*, went to receive him in the King's Coach, follow'd by those of the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal Family, and brought him in that Coach to the Entry of the Suburb *St. Antony*, where they alighted, and went into the House of the *Sieur Tacon*, and then mounted all three on Horseback, and enter'd *Paris* in the following Order. The Company of Inspectors of the Policy on Horseback, habited all alike, march'd first; at the Distance of 30 or 40 Paces came the Coach of the Baron de *Breteuil*, and those of the Marshal de *Martignon*; a Brancard carry'd by two of the King's Mules, upon which were plac'd the Presents which the Ambassador brought to his Majesty from the King of *Persia*. Before and behind the Brancard march'd

8 Trumpets

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8 Trumpets of the King's Chamber on Horseback; 12 led Horses of the King's Querries, magnificently harness'd, and led by his Majesty's Grooms; four of the King's Horses, with Harness in the *Persian* Fashion, and led by *Persians*; 10 *Persians* or *Armenians* on Horseback, carrying Fusils upright, resting upon their Thigh; two *Armenians* on Horseback, who had the Charge of the King of *Persia's* Presents; two Pages of the Ambassador, his Master of Ceremonies, and his Secretary; the Interpreter; the Ambassador upon his Horse, with *Persian* Harness, the Marshal de Maignon on his Right, and the Baron de Breteuil on his Left, march'd all three in a Rank; the *Persian* and *Armenian* Footmen of the Ambassador walk'd by his Horse, the Footmen in their Liveries of the Marshal and Baron, walk'd also by the Side of their Horses; the Ambassador's Esquire on Horseback, carrying the Standard of the King of *Persia*, march'd immediately behind him, with a Page, who carry'd the Ambassador's Sabre resting on his Thigh. The March was clos'd by the King's Coach, and those of the Dutchess of Berry, Madame, and Monsieur the Duke of Orleans, those of the Princess of Conti, the Dutchesses Dowager of *Bourbon*, the two Princess Dowager of *Conti*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Princess of *Conti*, the Duke and Dutchess of *Maine*, the Dutchess of *Vendome*, the Count de *Toulouse*, and that of the Marquess de *Torcy*, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

The Publick Audience of that Ambassador was deferr'd much longer than it is usual after Publick Entry, because of the Time of the Moon, observ'd by the Mahometans, and other Reasons; but all Things being ready, and the 19th of the Month being fix'd for that Solemnity, the Marshal de Maignon and the Baron de Breteuil went in the King's Coach to take *Mehemet Riza Beg*, Ambassador Extraordinary of *Persia*, at the *Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*, to conduct him to *Versailles*. All the Retinue of the Ambassador were mounted upon the King's Horses of the great and lesser Stables, as on the Day of his Entry; the Standard of *Persia* march'd by the Coach Side; the Ambassador's 12 Fusileers on Horseback also, with their Fusils erected, going before; the Present of the King of *Persia* was carry'd in another Coach by the *Sieur Agoubehant*, an *Armenian*, with whom the Key of it had been intrusted at *Ertivan*; the King's Coach stopp'd at the Entry of *Versailles*, at the House of the *Sieur Bouteville*, first Groom of the King's Bedchamber, and Governor of the Palace of *Thouilleries*, who had prepar'd all Sorts of Refreshments for the Ambassador and

and his Train: The Horse which the Ambassador was to mount, attended him there, as also fresh Horses for all his Retinue, together with the King's Trumpets design'd to accompany him in his March, which was made in this Order to the Castle, *via*.

The Coach of the *Baron de Bretemil*, preceded by three of his Domesticks on Horseback; the two Coaches of the *Marshal de Maignon* preceded in the same Manner; 12 of the King's Saddle Horses with magnificent Furniture, led by *Persians*; 12 of the Ambassador's *Persian* Fusileers on Foot, with their Pieces advanc'd; several of the Ambassador's Servants on Horseback; the Secretary officiating at the Reception of the Ambassadors; the Ambassador's Moulā, or Doctor of the Mahometan Law; his Treasurer; a Page carrying his Pipe; the eight Trumpeters of the King's Chamber; *Ayoubekant*, the *Armenian*, on Horseback, bearing in both Hands the King of *Persia's* Present and Letter to his Majesty, wrapp'd up in a Piece of Silk flower'd with Gold; the Ambassador's Master of the Ceremonies, and the Interpreter by his Side; the Ambassador on one of the King's Horses with *Persian* Furniture, the *Marshal de Maignon* on his Right, and the *Baron de Bretemil* on his Left, all three in Front; the Ambassador's *Persian* and *Armenian* Footmen round his Horse, the *Marshal* and *Baron's* Liveries by the Side of theirs; the Ambassador's Master of the Horse on Horseback, bearing the King of *Persia's* Standard, march'd immediately behind him, and a Page who bore the Ambassador's Scymiter rested on his Thigh; the King's Coach closed the March.

The Ambassador's Fusileers left their Pieces at the Gate of the Fore Court of the Palace, and proceeded on unarm'd: In the Fore-Court, the Ambassador pass'd through the *French* and *Swiss* Guards, who, to the Number of 2000 Men, were under Arms in two Lines, the Drums beating; his Master of the Horse left the Standard of *Persia* without the Gate of the King's Court, where the Guards of the Gate stood rang'd in two Lines under Arms; that Court was fill'd with so great Multitude, that the Guards had much ado to make Way for the March round it in View of the King's Windows.

At Eleven a Clock the Ambassador with the *Marshal* and *Baron* pass'd cross that Court on Foot to go to Audience up the Steps leading to his Majesty's grand Apartment. The Ambassador, before he mov'd to his Audience, put his Sabre by his Side; he had likewise in his Sash a large
Poniard

Poniard in a Scabbard of Gold, which none but those Lords, who are Officers of the King of *Persia*, are allow'd to wear.

The Secretary led the March, and *Agoubehant*, carrying in his Hands the Present and the Letter of the King of *Persia* uncover'd, preceded by eight of the King's Trumpets, march'd just before the Ambassador, who was receiv'd at the Foot of the Stair-case by the Great Master, and the Master of the Ceremonies, the hundred *Swiss* standing on the Stairs in their Habits of Ceremony, with Halbard in Hand; within the Door of the Guard Hall he was receiv'd by the Duke de *Noailles*, Captain of the first Troop of Life-Guards, who stood in two Lines under Arms; there the Ambassador took the Letter from *Agoubehant*, and carry'd it from thence to the King's Throne; the Letter was in a Bag of Gold Brocade of about a Foot and half in Length.

His Majesty's Throne rais'd on eight Steps, was at the upper End of the Gallery of his grand Appartment; so that the Ambassador entering at the Door which opens at the other End of the Gallery, saw his Majesty sitting on his Throne, with his Cloaths cover'd over with the Jewels of the Crown, having by him the Dauphin, and all the Princes of the Blood; there the Ambassador made his first Bow, at the same Time his Majesty stood up, and took off his Hat. The Crowd of Courtiers was so great, that notwithstanding that Gallery is so very spacious, the Ambassador was a long Time before he could get to the Throne; at the Foot of it he made his last Bow, and ascended to the Top, as did the Marshal de *Matignon*, the Duke de *Noailles*, and the Baron de *Bretemil*. The Ambassador approaching the King, put the King of *Persia*'s Letter into his Majesty's Hands, who immediately gave it to the Marquess de *Torcy*, Minister and Secretary of State.

The Ambassador's Compliment to the King, interpreted and pronounc'd by the *Sieur Padery*, is as follows:

S I R,
THE Emperor, my Master, who is in the Service of God, and Keeper of the Law of the Great Prophet, has sent me on Purpose, I who am his Slave, in the Service of your Majesty, to beg of God the Continuation of your Health, and at the same Time to encrease and renew the ancient Friendship. He has order'd me to strengthen the Foundation of that Alliance in such a Manner as your Majesty shall think fit: More-

over, I have Orders to give Satisfaction in whatever your Majesty can desire; and to execute it, in respect to some other Affairs which your Majesty has desir'd. Your Slave, Sir, has Orders from his Emperor, to give you all the Satisfaction a Son ought to give to his Father, seeing he looks upon your Majesty as his own Father. Moreover, Sir, your Majesty may be assur'd, that he will never break off on his Side the Treaty, nor his noble Sign Manual, unless it proceeds from the Part of your Majesty.

I hope also, that God will grant me the Favour to execute the Orders your Majesty will give me here. Now that I have the Happiness to see your Majesty in your Throne of Glory, I am sensible it is no great Matter to have suffer'd so much for the Service of two so great Emperors.

May God preserve for ever your Majesty upon his bright Throne; may he always confound your Enemies, make them feel the Heaviness of your formidable Arm; and may it please him to give to your Majesty and to my Emperor a profound Peace. God grant it.

His Majesty was cover'd while the Ambassador made his Speech; and after the Interpreter had explain'd it, his Majesty took off his Hat, and the Ambassador descended from the Throne. When he was on the lowest Step, he took the Present from Agoubehant, put into the Hands of the Marquess de Tarcy, and made a Bow to the King. The same Crowd through which he pass'd to the Throne, hinder'd him from making any more Bows; and 'twas very difficult to make Way for him to get back to the End of the Gallery, one Side of which had Rows of Benches fill'd with Ladies of the Court.

He had his Audience of the Dauphin, and made him the following Compliment.

My Lord,

I Pray unto the Divine Majesty that he may be pleas'd to preserve you; that he will increase your Days and your Years; that you may attain to a great Age; that you may imitate your Grandfather, that great Emperor, to whom God is pleas'd to give a long Life, that he may be able to give you the necessary Education to govern his Empire. God grants it.

If I could presume to take the Liberty, my Lord, to prostrate myself to kiss your Hand, I would do it with much Veneration; but the Respect I have for your sacred Person, is
so

so great, that I dare not come so near it: This is the only Motive that hinders me from it. May God encrease your Days to an old Age.

He was however admitted to kiss the Hand of that Prince; and after he and all his Retinue had been treated by the King's Officers, he departed, and was re-conducted to the *Hotel des Ambassadeurs* in the King's Coach, without making on Horseback the same March as in going, because it rain'd.

This is the Account the Government of France gave the World of this Embassy: But they thought fit to omit the following remarkable Incident.

When M. de Breteuil, Introducer of Embassadors, and the Marshal de Matignon went to receive him at Charenton, in order to his making his publick Entry into Paris, M. de Breteuil told him, That the Marshal de Matignon, who was to accompany him in his Entry, as representing the King's Person, must be receiv'd by him standing, and not sitting on his Carpet spread upon the Ground. And when the Marshal came, M. de Breteuil said to the Embassador, This is the Marshal de Matignon, who comes hither to conduct you, in his Majesty's Name, and represents his Person; besides, he is a Lord of Distinction, whom the King employs only on such extraordinary Occasions as this; whereby his Majesty wou'd signify how much he is pleas'd to see a Person of your Character come from so remote a Country to compliment him.

To this the Persian answer'd, I represent the Person of my Prince, as well as he does his, so in that Respect we are equal; besides, the Laws of Mahomet oblige us not to rise to any Lord or Prince, who is not an actual Sovereign.

Upon this M. de Breteuil reply'd, If you will not do the Marshal this Honour, you must not make your publick Entry, for never any Embassador scrupled this Ceremony before; and if you will not listen to Reason, we will find a Way to force you to it, and send you to Prison if you continue obstinate, and refuse to pay that Honour which is due to so great a King.

The Persian immediately call'd for his arm'd Domesticks, order'd them to oppose the first Aggressor, went out of the Room, and sent Word to the Marshal de Matignon and M. de Breteuil, That he would make his Entry in Spite of them. Accordingly he mounted his Horse; upon which M. de Breteuil ran and catch'd hold of his Bridle, saying, That he

he should not make his Entry, if he did not pay the Honour due to the Person who represented the King.

The *Persian*, instead of complying, drew his Dagger, and offer'd to stab M. Breteuil, but was hinder'd by the Attendants. The Monsieur, unwilling to expose himself any more, suffer'd the Ambassador to make his Entry without farther Dispute about the Ceremonial, and the Marshal attended the Ambassador into the Court of the Palace appointed for the Reception of Ambassadors, where he took Leave of him on Horseback.

Next Morning the Marshal gave an Account of what had pass'd to the King, who, instead of approving what M. Breteuil had done, immediately order'd the Marquess de Torcy, Secretary and Minister of State, to go and pacify the *Persian* Ambassador, and acquaint him, That his Majesty did by no Means approve M. de Breteuil's Conduct and Rudeness towards him, but was very much displeas'd with it, and was ready to continue all those Marks of Esteem for him, and of the Satisfaction he had to see a Person of his Rank at his Court.

This *Persian* Ambassador, *Mehemet Riza Beg*, was about 50 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, a tawny Face, a broad Forehead, quick Eyes, a hook'd Nose, flat Cheeks, a handsome Mouth, and a black Beard, but usually painted about the Cheeks with a yellow Colour; he made Use of the same Colour to paint his Hands, and of Carmin to make his Nails red.

He was a very witty Man; but brisk and high spirited, passionate and inclin'd to Anger, but soon appeas'd; a scrupulous and a superstitious Observer of his Religion: In a Word, he was, if we may believe all those who served him and conversed with him, a very honest Man.

Another remarkable Occurrence of this Time was the Marriage of *Philip V.* King of *Spain* with the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Parma*. Upon the first Notice of this intended Marriage, the Court of *Rome* affected to appear very much surpriz'd at it, but the Imperialists were too clear-sighted to be thus impos'd upon by the Grimaces of the Pontiff, and the Imperial Ministers express'd every where their Dissatisfaction both against the Duke of *Parma* and the Court of *Rome*, which was suspected by them to have manag'd that Match. Those Suspicions grew to a plain Discovery of that Intrigue, by several Steps which

which left no Room to doubt that the Court of *Rome*, being jealous of the Designs of the Emperor, resolv'd to introduce a new Power in *Italy*, to balance the Authority of the House of *Austria*. It was plain, that this Match was likely to bring to the King of *Spain*, *Philip*, or his Posterity; not only the States of the Duke of *Parma*; but also those of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, to which the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Parma* had the nearest Claim, after the Death of the Great Duke, the Hereditary Prince his Son, and his Daughter the Electress Dowager Palatine; neither of whom had any Children. The Solemnity of the Marriage was perform'd as follows: The Pope made Choice of Cardinal *Gozzadini* to compliment the young Queen of *Spain*, and gave him the Character of his Legate a *Latere*. On the 15th of *September*, this Cardinal made his Publick Entry into *Parma* with the following Ceremony. First came four Coaches of the Duke of *Parma*, follow'd by an Officer, and a Detachment of Guards: Then the Harbinger of the Legate, his Trumpets, 24 Mules with his Baggage, his Litter, his Gentleman of the Horse, his Chaise, the Master of his Wardrobe, and a Valet de Chamber. Next came the Servants of the Prelates, Chaplains, and Gentlemen of his Eminence, and 60 others, who accompany'd him, and a great many belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, in rich Apparel: The Clergy and Chapter, the Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces; the Master of the Ceremonies; the Cross of the Legation; 12 Pages; 16 Footmen of the Legate, and those of the Prelates and Gentlemen of his Retinue, being 300 in Number: He made his Entry into the Town under a Canopy carry'd by the Elders of the People, attended by Cardinal *Acquaviva*; and the Duke of *Parma* in Person; after him came 120 Servants in his Livery, and his Officers; follow'd by the Queen's Coach, that of the Legate, and those of the Duke of *Parma* and the Prince; besides 25 belonging to the Nobility of *Bologna*, who came with his Eminence, 14 of the Cardinal *Acquaviva*, 48 of the Court of *Parma*, and 30 others.

The 16th the Legate perform'd the Ceremony of the Marriage in the Cathedral Church, the Outside of which was hung with rich Tapestries, and the Inside with Damask and Velvet, with Gold and Silver Lace. At the Offertory, the Duke, as Proxy of the King of *Spain*, was marry'd to the Princess, and plac'd himself by her on a Throne which had been erected in the Middle of the

Chair, and the Legate gave them apostolical Benediction, and then his Blessing to the People.

How it will not be foreign to our Purposes, to give some Account of the Power of the Duke of Parma, and of the Dominions he was possess'd of at the Time of this Marriage.

The Duke of Parma was then in the actual Possession of four Duchies in Lombardy, viz. *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Buffara*, and the *Fal de Taro*, bounded on the North and West by the Duchy of *Milan*, on the East by the Duchy of *Modena*, on the South by the *Apennine Mountains*, which separate them from the Territories of *Genoa* and *Tuscany*. He possess'd also the Duchies of *Castro* and *Castiglione* in the Territories of the Church, and the Duchy of *Civita di Ruma* in the *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. True, he was not Sovereign thereof; but the Revenues he then had on the Territories of the Church and *Naples*, being very considerable, they render'd him more powerful in *Italy*, where he had besides a considerable Interest by the Situation of his Country.

The Territories of *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Buffara*, and the *Fal de Taro*, are very fruitful, and produce Abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, Rice, and other Necessaries for Life, and being cut off by a World of little Rivers, there is no Country in those Parts which can nourish such a Number of Cattle; and the Cheese, known by the Name of *Parmesan* is valud throughout *Europe*. Those Countreies have undergone several Revolutions since the Declension of the Western Empire; but at last the Church being in Possession of the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, Pope *Paul III.* who before his Election was nam'd *Alexander Farnese*, gave those Duchies to his Son *Peter Louis* in the Year 1545, who enjoy'd the same till the 10th of December 1547, when he was kill'd in *Ravenna* by the Conspiracy of the *Balvicini* and others, solicited thereunto by the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, who could not bear patiently that he should enjoy *Placentia*, pretending that it was a Dependency of the Duchy of *Milan*, and therefore immediately took Possession thereof. *Othavio*, Son to *Peter Louis*, second Duke of *Parma*, maintain'd himself therein in Spight of the Emperor; and the Spaniards, in the Year 1553, restor'd to that Family the Castle of *Ravenna*, which was still in their Hands, in Consideration of that famous Captain *Alexander Farnese*, who was General of the Spanish Forces in the Netherlands.

The Reader will not expect here a further Account of that Family, for that is not our Business; but thus far we thought ourselves oblig'd to take Notice of it, so show how those Dutchies came into the House of *Farnese*; which made little Noise in the World before it was thus illustrated, and what Pretensions the Emperor has upon *Placentia*.

This Duke of *Parma* is a Feudatory of the Holy See, and pay'd yearly to the Pope a Tribute of 10000 Crowns; and being thus a Vassal of the Pontiff, he thought it necessary to obtain from him a Brief, whereby he was empower'd to have his States so his Female Line in Case of Failure of the Male. This Step was complain'd of by the Ministers of the Emperor and *Savoy*; but those of his Holiness answer'd, That the Pope had no ill Intention against any Pretences in granting this Brief; and that he knew nothing of the Marriage of the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Parma* with King *Philip*, till it was too late to prevent it; but this was so highly improbable that no Body could believe it, altho' there were no undeniable Proofs to evidence the contrary. Meanwhile, the *Italian* Princes were afraid of new Troubles upon that Account; for the Emperor was so highly displeas'd with the Duke of *Parma*, that he order'd the Fiefs he held of the Empire and the Kingdom of *Naples* to be sequester'd.

This Princess *Elizabeth*, now Queen of *Spain*, was Daughter to Prince *Odonardo Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, who in the Year 1690 marry'd Dorothy Sophia of *Newburgh*, Sister to of the present Elector Palatine, of the Empress Mother, and the Queen Dowager of *Spain*. Prince *Odonardo* dy'd in the Year 1693, having had by that Princess a Son nam'd *Alexander*, who dy'd shortly after his Birth, and a Daughter, christen'd by the Name of *Elizabeth*, now Queen of *Spain*. The Princess Dorothy Sophia, Mother to this new Queen, marry'd some time after the Prince *Franco Farnese*, Brother to her late Husband, who is the present Duke of *Parma*. The World was astonish'd at the Project of that Marriage, because of their great Proximity; Prince *Odonardo*, his eldest Brother, having had Children by her; but the Pope remov'd all Scruples of Conscience, and gave his Blessing to that Marriage. The present Duke having no Children, the Queen of *Spain*, who is his Niece and Daughter-in-Law, is the next Heir to his Dominions, and it was stipulated in the Contract of Marriage, that the first Prince who shall be born of this Marriage, shall be declar'd Duke of *Parma*, inasmuch

that as the Children of the King of Spain by this second Marriage, cannot pretend to the Crown of Spain, till the three Princes of the first Venter, and their Posterity, are extinct, so the latter shall have no Manner of Claim to the Dutchies of Parma, and other Dominions of that House, if the present Duke and his Brother die without Issue.



The War in Pomerania.

IN the Register N^o I, the Reader will find an Account of a War that broke out in the North between Prussia and Sweden; and we there took Notice, that the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, had declar'd himself a Party in that War, and taken Part with the Prussians against the Swedes: We here will insert some farther Particulars relating to that Affair, which deserve to be transmitted to Posterity, and will render our former Account the more perfect.

The French King sent the Count de Croissy, one of the ablest Ministers of France, with the Character of his Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, with Orders to mediate Matters, and endeavour to prevent farther Hostilities between that Court and the Swedes. The Count de Croissy arriv'd at Berlin, but not till after his Prussian Majesty was gone from thence to his Army, which was assembling in the Neighbourhood of Stetin: Upon which that Minister, after having continu'd a few Days at Berlin, set out for the Prussian Camp, and the Day after his Arrival had publick Audience of the King of Prussia in his Tent; where, after having deliver'd his Credentials to that Prince, He made him the following Speech.

SIR,

THE King my Master has commanded me to assure your Majesty of his Esteem and Affection, and it is to give an essential Proof thereof, that he employs his Care for procuring a perfect good Correspondence between your Majesty and the King of Sweden. He is of Opinion, Sir, that that Union is equally advantageous for the one and the other, believing that it cannot agree with the Prudence and Interest of the King of Sweden, to draw so powerful an Enemy as your Majesty upon him; but at the same Time he believes that it agrees with your Majesty's

Majesty's Prudence and Interest, not to alienate from you such a Prince as the King of *Sweden*, and to stifle and suppress all the Seeds of War, which sooner or later cannot but prove prejudicial.

All the World knows the enterprizing Temper of the King of *Sweden*; Attempts which would appear rash to others, do not astonish him. Such Enterprizes may succeed one Time or other; and if the Success is answerable to his Courage, your Majesty's Subjects will be the first expos'd to his Vengeance. Sound Politicks, Sir, require from a wise Prince, such as your Majesty, not to expose your ancient Hereditary Dominions, to the Danger of being entirely ruin'd, only for keeping Possession of a Place of which you cannot obtain the Property; therefore the King, my Master, is of Opinion, that your Majesty will do a prudent and generous Thing in restoring *Stetin* on the Conditions propos'd by the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and that nothing will be more conducive for procuring the Re-establishment of the Peace in the North. The King hopes also, that his good Offices will contribute to an Accommodation between the King of *Sweden* and *Poland*, and the King my Master persists in his former Declaration to be Guarantee of the Peace that shall be made.

I have Orders to declare these Sentiments to your Majesty in the most strong and effectual Manner, to shew your Majesty the Interest and Concern the King my Master takes in the Tranquillity of *Europe* and *Germany*. I am also order'd to treat about whatever may concern the personal Honour and Advantage of your Majesty, and 'tis this last Order that I shall execute with the greatest Joy and Application. Monsieur de *Kniphausen* (the *Prussian* Envoy at *Paris*) is Witness how hearty I have been therein; but in the mean Time I desire your Majesty seriously to consider the Weight and Importance which the Treaties of *Westphalia* have in *Europe*, and if it is convenient for your Majesty to break them, seeing these very Treaties concern and secure the Frontiers of your Dominions. I conclude, with assuring your Majesty with my sincere and respectful Affection, &c.

In the Answer return'd by his *Prussian* Majesty to the Proposals made by the Count de *Crossy*, he declar'd, That he was ready to enter into a solid Agreement with the King of *Sweden* upon reasonable Conditions; namely, if he would engage himself to observe on his Part the Treaty

of *Sweden* in all its Parts, as the Allies of the North have done on their Part: And for an Assurance of his Intention not to trouble the North Part of the Empire, that he would transport his Troops from *Pomerania* to *Sweden*, and leave on this Side the necessary Garrisons, concerning himself with re-entring at the Peace into the Possession of *Stetin*, and the other Places depending on it, which he by Treaty was oblig'd to keep till that Time.

This is the Substance of the Declaration made to *M. de Croissy*. What he obtain'd of the King of *Sweden* in Answer, is contain'd in the following Letter; to which is added the Reply of the King of *Prussia* to this Count, whereby a Judgment may be made of the Disposition of the King of *Sweden* for an Accommodation, and of this Mediator to bring it about.

The Letter of the Count de Croissy to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

AFTER the Objection made at *Stetin*, that I explain'd the Sentiments of the King of *Sweden* before I had seen him, I think it my Duty, and suitable to the respectful Inclinations I have to your Majesty, to give your Majesty an Account of the Disposition I found Things in at my Arrival.

The King of *Sweden*, full of Justice and Moderation, desires nothing so much as to live in Peace with his Neighbours, and has all the Deference he ought to have for a Mediator, such as the King my Master. But on the other Side, his Firmness is not at all shaken by the Storm which roars about him: He has foreseen the Blows that may fall upon him; and his wise Precautions has settled in all Minds here, a Security, which is not only founded upon the Love and Confidence of his Troops, but upon certain Reality.

The Isle of *Rügen*, whose Importance your Majesty knows better than I, is in so good a State, as to be out of Fear of any Forces that can attack it; and without being Master of that Island, all the World knows there is no thinking of getting Possession of *Stralsund*; which Place is moreover secur'd, not only by a good Garrison, but also by an intrench'd Camp, the Situation whereof is wonderful; for it is on one Side secur'd by the Sea, and on the other by an impracticable Morass, which extends itself along the Intrenchments, and fills with

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Water the Ditches, which a fine Parapet has render'd wide and deep.

Besides these Dispositions, Sir, there is yet another in the Heads of the Officers and Soldiers, which is beyond what can be imagin'd, and which I cannot but very imperfectly give you an Idea of; but is more worth than all the Fortifications in the World. I can then protest to your Majesty, with all the Sincerity of a Man who would not disgrace himself, and who has an Experience of 25 Years in War, that if there be an Enterprize of insuperable Difficulty, 'tis that of *Stralsund*. Do not delay, Sir, (as your Majesty has done me the Honour to tell me) till the Moment comes that Monsieur *Bisshop* writes to me to do Justice to my Reasons: Prevent it, if you please, while it is yet Time. I conjure you to it by the true Interest I take in all that concerns your Majesty, from which I shall never swerve, and by the Desire I have to merit your Majesty's Esteem. I am, &c.

Stralsund, May 22, 1715.

The King of Prussia's Answer.

I Have receiv'd, Sir, your Letter of the 22d Instant, and am much oblig'd to you, that you have been willing to give so ample an Information of the Dispositions the King of Sweden has made for the Defence of *Rügen* and *Stralsund*. As that is the only Subject of your Letter, and that you talk to me of nothing else, it fully confirms me in the Opinion I have long ago had of the Intentions of that Prince, which you also, without doubt, found, when you arriv'd at his Court; namely, That he is averse to Peace, and that all his Thoughts are wholly fix'd to War. You will acknowledge, that this indispensably obliges me to follow the same Course. And although you have taken Pleasure to make in your Letter so formidable a Picture of the State the King of Sweden finds himself in; I hope nevertheless, that you will not pretend that I should in the least distrust the Justice of my Cause, nor what I may promise myself from my Arms, which having known how to overcome other Difficulties in former Wars, may also, as I hope, conquer, by the Assistance of God, those that are at present in Question.

From the Camp of Stetin, May 24.

By this Answer of his *Prussian Majesty*, the Count de *Croissy* easily perceiv'd by the Style of it, that some free Expressions he had us'd therein, was not acceptable to that Prince. As it is not likely that his Design was to give any Affront to his *Prussian Majesty*, he wrote a Letter to the Baron d'*Ilgen*, a Minister of that Court for Foreign Affairs, who return'd him an Answer. Those Letters are as follows:

A Letter from the Count de Croissy to the Baron d'Ilgen,

S I R,

THE Letter I have had the Honour to write to his *Prussian Majesty*, has had an Effect quite different from what I propos'd to myself. I was willing to give him a Testimony of my Zeal for his Service, of my respectful Adherence to his Majesty, and my Desire of contributing to a perfect good Understanding between him and the King of Sweden. But all that I have said has receiv'd a disadvantageous Interpretation, and the King of *Prussia* looks upon me as a vain Boaster, that has no other Design in the Account I gave of the Situation of Affairs, than to brave him; So that a Character is imputed to me, which far from being excusable in a Mediator, would be despicable in an Enemy. I beseech you, Sir, to be pleas'd to efface those ill Impressions, which I never intended to give Room for. The Intention of his *Swedish Majesty* was and is to live in perfect good Intelligence with the King of *Prussia*. He has explain'd to me his Sentiments thereupon in the clearest and plainest Manner in the World, and the most conformable to the publick Good, whereof I shall be very glad to give you Proofs whenever your Excellency desires it. I shall conclude with telling you, that I shall esteem nothing so honourable and agreeable to me, as to contribute to a Peace between so great Princes. I shall never think much of my Care and Pains to that Purpose, and his *Prussian Majesty* will see that it is not a Compliment when I say that no Body is more in his Interest than I am. Do me the Favour to assure him of it, to make my Court to him, and to look upon me as the Man who is the most truly

Yours, &c.

Brussels, May 29, 1715.

The Count de CROISSY.

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Baron d' Ilgen's Answer to the Count de Croissy's Letter.

S I R,

THE King having seen the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me on the 29th of May, has order'd me to testify to you, that he is entirely perswaded, that what he lately receiv'd from your Excellency, was not written in any other Sense, nor with any other Intention, than that your Excellency has pleas'd to remark. His Majesty does you entire Justice upon it, and cannot comprehend how there can be found People so ill-advis'd as to interpret it otherwise. With regard to the rest, Sir, it must be acknowledg'd, that it is unhappy that the King of Sweden did not sooner declare his Mind, if his Majesty has Sentiments so conformable to the publick Good, and to a perfect Intelligence with the King my Master, as your Excellency assures me, and not have let Things to be carry'd to the Extremity they are now in. He protests to your Excellency, that That, however, does not at all diminish the Merit you have gain'd with him, by the Good-Will and the Care you have taken to accommodate Things upon reasonable Conditions, altho' it have had no Effect. The King has expressly commanded me to assure your Excellency of this, as also of the Esteem and particular Affection he shall always preserve for you. And I make use of this Opportunity to tell you with Respect that I am,

Yours, &c.

Stettin, June 1, 1715.

D' ILGEN.

The Minister of France continu'd to act as Mediator, but seeing the Court of Prussia insisted still on a Declaration of the King of Sweden on the Proposals that had been made to him, he thought fit to write another Letter to M. d' Ilgen, which is as follows:

A Letter of the Count de Croissy, Minister of France, to the Baron d' Ilgen, Minister of State to his Prussian Majesty, from Sigsæliund, June 9, 1715.

S I R,

I Am extremely concern'd. to send to your Excellency for my Secretary back again; and I should much rather have come myself to Stettin, and employ'd him there in writing a Treaty of Alliance and Friendship, than to have

have him come hither. It had been a great Advantage to their *Prussia* and *Swedish* Majesties; for all the Northern Allies, as well as for their Subjects, and a great deal of Honour to me, to have contributed to a Peace which would have avoided as bad Consequences as those I suffer. The Confidence the King of *Sweden* honours me with, permits me not to doubt of the Rectitude of his Instructions; this is to say, of the Desire he has to live in perfect Understanding with his Neighbours. It is a Truth, Sir, which I have already had the Honour to assure your Excellency of, and which I cannot enough repeat, that I may not be reproach'd with having neglected any Thing that might concur in a Work so important, and I dare say is useful, even to those who think the least of it.

In the Letter which you did me the Honour to write on me the 1st of *June*, you observe to me, that if the King of *Sweden* had Sentiments so conformable to the publick Good, and so a perfect Understanding with the King of *Prussia*, it is very unhappy that his *Swedish* Majesty had not been pleas'd to specify them sooner, but his Things proceed to the Point, and to the Extremities they are now in. I must answer to that, that the King of *Sweden* did not expect these Extremities, seeing that as soon as he knew of the Mediation, and the Conditions which his *Prussian* Majesty propos'd, he accepted them.

You demand of him *agocbie* Customs for the Expenses upon *Stettin*, and his Passage not to enter into *Saxony* or *Poland*. All which has been agreed to; and upon the Guarantee of the King my Master, which you were contented with, it has been offer'd to join against all the Powers that would enter there.

What could the King of *Sweden* do more? You have objected to me, that he has made himself Master of the Isle of *Usedom*; which is a Mark that he rejects all Sort of Accommodation, and that there is no Security with him.

His *Swedish* Majesty answers, that the Convention made between the King of *Prussia* and the House of *Habsburg*, gives no Right to the King of *Prussia* to put his Troops into the open Country, but two Battalions only into the City of *Stettin*, for the Security of that Place: That these Troops ought to keep it conjointly with an equal Number of those of *Gatow*; and that the Commanders of those two Corps should command alternately in the Town, and do nothing but in Concert. In the mean time a third Battalion of *Prussians* was immediately ordered; and notwithstanding

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notwithstanding the Opposition of the Commander of the Holstein Troops, they forc'd the Arsenal, took the Cannon that was there, and sent it to *Ulfena*, where Russian Troops were alio plac'd.

His Swedish Majesty says, that this Contravention to the Treaty of Sequestration, has oblig'd him, after Ineffectual Representations at the Court of *Brusse*, to take Possession of the Island of *Ulfena*, where his Troops are not receiv'd as Enemies, seeing they sent back the *Brusses* with their Goods, Arms, and Equipages. Who then, Sir, with Justice, can blame the King of *Sweden*?

But although he had waited too long Time (which is true) I dare say you will be not much more just and generous, to a Prince so great as the King of *Brusse*, and to a Minister so understanding as your Excellency, to divert an Evil, than to facilitate the Escape of it, and let it enlarge to its highest Point. It is still Time, and his *Brussian* Majesty will thereby make appear to the World, that he has no other Design, than to restore Peace and publish Tranquillity. I submit, Sir, my Reflections to you, and I assure your Excellency, that no Man is more,

Yours, &c.

Than the Count de *CRÖSSBY*.

To M. *SILGEN*.

Count *Croissy* wrote at the same Time to Count *Fleming*, as Minister of the King of *Poland*, the following Letter:

A Letter from his Excellency M. the Count de *Croissy*, Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the King of *Sweden*, to his Excellency M. the Count de *Flemming*, Field-Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*. Dated at *Stratibund*, June 9, 1715.

A Drives from other Parts, and what I have receiv'd from *Poland*, assure me, that that Court is actually in favourable Dispositions to Peace, which obliges me to repeat the same Things to your Excellency, which I had the Honour to discourse to you at *Stratibund*. That is to say, that I could not think of any more expeditious and easy Way to induce the King of *Brusse* to Peace, and to succeed in the Commission I was charg'd with, than to follow blindly your Advice, because I was as well inform'd of the Uprightness of your Intentions for the publick Repose,

as

as of your Penetration for bringing about so great a Good. But the Conjectures not being favourable at that Time, your Excellency told me, That there could be no Security with the King of Sweden; and although I acknowledg'd the same Securities which their Majesties of Poland and Prussia had propos'd; that is to say, the Restoration of the 400000 Crowns for the Sequestration, and the King of Sweden's Word that he would not enter into either Suijv or Poland, to which was added the Guarantee of my Master, and all the Potentates that would enter into it, they were rejected; and M. Hgen told me in your Presence, That I knew not the Intentions of the King of Sweden, by Reason I had not yet seen him; and in one Word, that there was no Security with him; so that the Words of his Embassador in France were of no Weight in my Mouth. 'Tis this that engag'd me, Sir, soon after my Arrival at Stralsund, to give an Account to his Prussian Majesty of the Sentiments of the King of Sweden, who had himself confirm'd to me all that I had advanc'd on his Part at Scutuin. My Letter made too much Noise to need my telling you the Contents of it. Your Excellency knows very well, that they immediately made a bad Construction of it. The Truths I set down were treated as Fictions; and my Zeal, that appear'd injurious, brought on me only an Answer which I had no Cause to have expected. Notwithstanding that, Sir, I was not repuls'd; I wrote since to M. Hgen, and am writing again this Day, to endeavour, by his Prudence and Wisdom, to divert the Evils which are going to fall upon the North, and may perhaps be felt by all Europe. But 'tis to you principally that I address myself; considering you as the Minister of a Prince less interested in this War than any other, and consequently more capable of bringing the Spirit of Peace and Union. If your Excellency knows any Expedients, I shall do myself a sensible Pleasure in conforming to your Advice: And assure you, that upon all Occasions none can be with more Esteem and Sincerity than I am,

Yours, &c.

To this Letter Count Flemming return'd the following Answer:

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The Answer of his Excellency M. the Count de Flemming, Field-Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, to his Excellency the Count de Croissy, Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the King of Sweden. Dated at Warsaw, July 23, 1715.

S I R,

I Have receiv'd the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to Write to me on the 9th Instant. The Advices which your Excellency receiv'd from Poland, concerning the good Dispositions to a Peace, are most true, but it is for a general Peace, certain and reasonable. All the Northern League has wish'd for it a long Time, particularly the King my Master; but no Body undert his Command more desires it than myself, I assure you, although it has seem'd to me that you were of a contrary Opinion, when I had the Honour to see you at *Stettin*, and that you suspected that I more than any push'd the Court of *Prussia* on to the War. If your Excellency really had that Opinion of me, you did me as much Injury as those that have accus'd me of insinuating at the same Court Thoughts too pacifick. It concern'd me as little to do this one as the other, and both were equally useless. Why should I inspire Thoughts of Peace to a Court which I saw was of itself entirely dispos'd to it, and clearly demonstrat'd that they prefer'd the Way of a Treaty to that of a Decision by Arms? Accordingly, the Treaty of Execution I made there, was form'd upon that Principle. Why should I on the other Side excite to War? Which I could not have done without going beyond the Bounds of the Treaty, and exposing myself at the same Time to Reproaches, and perhaps something worse. But it was besides very superfluous for me to give myself that Trouble, seeing the King of *Sweden* labour'd enough himself to kindle the Fire. So, Sir, I can assure you, that neither I by my Negotiation, nor any Minister of the Northern Allies, by all the Pains they could take, nor any Person in the World, can assume the Glory of having contributed so much to embark the King of *Prussia* in the War, as the King of *Sweden* himself: And it is Fact, that those who desir'd most to see his *Prussian* Majesty take that Step, were amaz'd to see the King of *Sweden* and his Friends labour so effectually to bring upon him so formidable an Enemy. I remember very well, Sir, all that you did me the Ho-

nour

hour to say to me at *Scettis*; and it was for the more surely preserving it in my Mind, that I desir'd you to give it me precisely in Writing, to which I answer'd immediately in the same Manner. As to the Conjectures which you believe, Sir, in your Letter, were not then favourable; I can at least assure you that they were not desperate. But I do not remember that *M. the Baron d'Ugen*, or I, ever said that there was no Security with the King of *Sweden*, but only that it was necessary to have Security from him, and use as much Precaution as possible; and as upon that Occasion you talk'd of Guarantees, I answer'd you, that the two Parties pretending equally to Guarantees, the Effect, of it is not ordinarily seen, till after a Blow, and so an Engagement of 30 or 40000 Men with Arms in their Hands, gave us more Security than all the Guarantees. It may be your Excellency may have talk'd to some Body of the Court of *Prussia* of the Ambassador of *Sweden* in *France*, but I can assure you that I never heard one Word spoken of it; so that I cannot comprehend that Place of your Letter, *That the Words which the Ambassador of Sweden had given to the King of France were of no Weight in your Mouth*. Neither did I perceive, Sir, that you propos'd any Thing to us on the Part of the King of *Sweden*; and had so much the less Cause to think so, since you said yourself you were going to that Prince to inform yourself of his true Intentions; and the Propositions which your Excellency gave me in Writing, shew also that you did not speak on the Part of his *Swedish Majesty*. With respect to what your Excellency said to me then, and repeat now in your Letter concerning the Propositions that should have been made in *France* on the Part of the King my Master, I have had Time to inform myself from the Court where I am at present, and have been fully confirm'd in what I then answer'd to your Excellency, that there had never been any Proposition made on our Part, but that we only answer'd to those that *M. the Baron de Senval* made to us; which Answer consisted in this, That we desir'd a Peace General, Reasonable, and Secure on both Sides, and that in the mean time the Treaty of *Sweden* might subsist entire.

For the rest, Sir, you may make Account that the Court of *Prussia*, as you believe, has not look'd upon as Fictions the Truths that you wrote to his *Prussian Majesty*; They have so well taken them for Truths, that instead of hesitating in any Manner upon the Measures which were to be taken, they determin'd thereupon at that Court more than

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than ever to secure themselves against the King of Sweden, as you have been without doubt already inform'd.

In the mean time, Sir, we cannot enough applaud the constant Zeal which you have made appear, for preventing the Evils the North is threaten'd with, and the Earnestness wherewith you invite others to do the same Thing.

I can assure you on the Part of our Court, that it is in all the Dispositions that can be desir'd for a Peace, but such as I have describ'd, General, Secure, and Reasonable. The other Allies of the North have in like Manner for a long Time manifest'd their good Will to that Purpose; and those who have newly come into the Alliance, make War for no other Reason than to preserve themselves in Peace; The little Disposition that has hitherto been shewn on the other Side, makes all the World attentive to the Propositions they believe they ought to expect at this Time, to know what they will tend to. For me, in particular, your Excellency may be perswaded, that as remote as I am from being willing to be the Instrument of a particular Peace, subject to so many Inconveniencies, I am as much at Hand to labour with all the Ardour and Sincerity that is possible, in seeking the Means to obtain one that is General and Secure; and I should not believe myself so happy in any Thing in the World, as by being able to contribute to it. I have the Honour to be, with all possible Esteem and Consideration,

S I R,

Yours, &c.

Baron d'Hagen's Answer to Count Croissy's last Letter was as follows:

Baron d'Hagen Answer to M. de Croissy from Steettin, June 13, 1715.

S I R,

I Do not at all doubt, that it would be a great Pleasure to your Excellency to bring Things between the King my Master and his Swedish Majesty to an Accommodation, as you do me the Honour to remark in your Letter of the 9th Instant. I protest to your Excellency, that on our Side we have always sought the same Thing; and that it is with the greatest Repugnance in the World, that we have been oblig'd to enter into the Measures wherein we find ourselves at present.

I am

I am willing to believe also, as your Excellency says, That the King of *Sweden* desires to live in good Understanding with his Neighbours; but that will be, perhaps, (if I may be permitted to speak it, with all the Respect due to so great a Prince) under the Laws and Conditions which his Neighbours will not be very easy to let him impose, and which their Glory and Interest would not permit them to accept.

For the rest, I acknowledge to your Excellency, that I never knew till now, that his *Swedish* Majesty was willing to pay us 400000 Crowns, and promise not to march into either *Poland* or *Saxony*. I remember, indeed, a Declaration of his Highness Monsignor the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who offer'd, in the Conferences at *Oranienburg*, to give Security for the 400000 Crowns in Question; but that was upon Condition, that the City of *Stettin* should be put into his Hands; and as that Condition could not take Place, it is certain that the Landgrave has never thought of that Security since.

With Regard to the March into *Poland* and *Saxony*, I assure your Excellency, that your Letter is the first Information I have ever had, that the King of *Sweden* renounces that March; for when your Excellency was here, all that you did us the Honour to tell us upon it, was, That you would undertake to dispose his *Swedish* Majesty to it; but have never notify'd since whether you had succeeded in it, or not.

But if even entire Satisfaction were given us upon these two Points, your Excellency may please to remember, that the most important, and what his most Christian Majesty gave us formerly Hopes to bring the King of *Sweden* to, has been always refus'd; namely, That of the keeping *Stettin* till the Peace; and that whatever Respect we otherwise have for the Guarantee of *France*, we have always just Reason to believe, that to tender that Guarantee more ready, it should be absolutely necessary to join to it some other Precautions for our Security; upon which we made more particular Overtures to your Excellency, when we had the Honour to see you here.

For what concerns the Affair of *Usedom*, I beseech your Excellency to be perswaded, and at all Times, when you would be inform'd, we shall shew you as clear as the Day, that that Island, and the Town of *Wolgast* also, is compriz'd in that Sequestration, with the Approbation and full Consent of the House of *Holstein* itself; inasmuch,

that

that when his *Swedish* Majesty thought fit to dislodge us from that Island, he not only acted in direct Contravention to what had been agreed between us and the House of *Holstein*, who were authoris'd for it by Powers given by his *Swedish* Majesty to Count *Welling*, but began to make War upon us in all its Forms.

All that your Excellency has been pleas'd to alledge in your Letter concerning a larger Number of Troops that we should have introduc'd into *Stein*, and concerning the Cannon drawn from the Arsenal of that City, could not be look'd upon as a Contravention made to the Sequestration; whilst that his *Swedish* Majesty would not accept all the Conditions of it; among which, the principal is, that we should keep *Stein* till the Peace. Your Excellency is too just to approve, that this Sequestration should be plead-ed, and the Benefit claim'd in some Conditions, without acknowledg'ing it in others; which *Sweden* has been so far from doing hitherto, that it has even begun a War against us on that Account.

For the rest, Sir, your Excellency will give me Leave to say; That although his *Swedish* Majesty sent us back our Troops that he dislodg'd from *Wolgaß* and *Ufedom*, with their Cloaths, Arms, and Equipage, that hinders not but they were treated as Enemies; unless *Sweden* will take it for a Friendship, when we dislodg'd them from the Posts on the other Side of the *Rens*, and sent back the Soldiers which we found there.

In the mean Time, I agree entirely with your Excellency, that it is upon all Accounts much wiser and more prudent to make Peace, altho' late, than to let War have its free Course: But your Excellency will also agree with me, that a War, be it as it will, is rather to be chosen than an unsafe Peace, which throws us from a Fever to an Ague; and certainly there is no Security for us in an Accommodation, unless it be made upon a sure Foot, and such as I had the Honour to explain myself upon by Word of Mouth with your Excellency.

I ask you a thousand Pardons for having troubled you with so long a Letter; but as I perceiv'd, that in the Court where you are, we have no Advocates, and every one endeavours to put sinister Impressions upon all our Actions, I could not avoid disabusing you. Assuring you,

That I am, &c.

To Monsieur the
Count de Croissy;

ILGEN.

The French Minister was nettled at the Declaration made by Monsieur Hgen, That they had never heard before of the Propositions mention'd by his Excellency, and so he writ to him the following Reply :

Count Croissy's Answer to Monsieur Hgen's Letter, dated at Stralsund, June 19, 1715.

S I R,

A Minister charg'd with so many Affairs of State as your Excellency, may have forgot the Propositions made to you by the Landgrave of Hesse, as well as by Count Rotenbourg, before my Arrival; and which I have had the Honour to repeat to you in our several Conversations, either alone, or jointly with the Marshal Count Hemming and Count Rotenbourg. As for my Part, having no more than three Words to say, viz. The Reimbursement of 400,000 Crowns, the King of Sweden's Promise not to enter into *Saxony* or *Poland*, and the Guarantee of the King my Master.

I remember very well, Sir, that you answer'd me to the Article concerning the 400,000 Crowns, That the King of *Prussia* would not now content himself with that Sum, seeing the Expences he has been at have been very much increas'd since that Time; and when I told you, That this, however, was the Sum you had ask'd, you told me, That then the King of *Sweden* had not attack'd *Ussedom*.

When I assur'd you, That the King of *Sweden* promis'd not to enter into *Saxony* or *Poland*, you said, There was no depending on the Parole of the King of *Sweden*. I answer'd you, That that Prince never yet had broke it; and besides, That the King my Master's Guarantee was a Security. To which you reply'd, That Guarantees were not secure, and that the King my Master was too far off.

I desire, therefore, your Excellency to believe, that I have neglected nothing that might contribute towards a Peace. I assure you also, that I have taken no sinister Impressions, as you suspect me. He that throws himself into Dangers he can avoid, has, in all Appearance, the Desire of gaining Esteem and Consideration; and this you will be convinc'd of, when you see me remain at *Stralsund* during the Siege, and that I don't intend to stir from thence, unless I can be serviceable to the King of *Prussia*, and your Excellency.

You

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You will one Day find, that I have acquitted myself of my Commission, according to Justice, and without Partiality; and I hope his *Prussian* Majesty will own the same. I repeat, that no Body can be with more Esteem and Consideration, &c.

Baron d'Ygen's Answer to this Letter was as follows;

S I R,

THERE is not the least Reason, methinks, to doubt of the Offer made by the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, to reimburse the 400,000 Rixdollars in Question, seeing that Proposition was made to us in Writing by his Highness; and I can assure your Excellency, That after having over again examin'd the Papers which the Landgrave gave us concerning that Affair, I find nothing therein contrary to what I had the Honour to write to your Excellency in my last. It would be altogether useless to enter into a strict Examination of what pass'd there between your Excellence and us, as long as you will not deny, (as I am firmly perswaded you will not) that you did not leave us the least Hopes, that we should remain in Possession of the Sequestration of *Stetin* 'till the Conclusion of the Peace, which is, however, an essential Condition of the said Treaty; not that the King, my Master, had any private Advantage for himself in View therein, but only because of the Treaties made with the Northern Allies, for preserving the Tranquility within the Empire, and securing the Possession of *Pomerania* to his *Swedish* Majesty. As for the rest, 'tis true, that we always believ'd, and believe still, that since the King of *Sweden* has been pleas'd to make War upon us by the attack and taking of *Wesedom*, the Affair has quite taken another Turn, chiefly because that Enterprize was made at the very same Time that the Count *de Kottenburg* and the *Swedish* Minister at *Berlin*, gave us the fairest Assurances on the Part of *Sweden*.

But your Excellency will give me Leave to say, That there is nothing in this but what is very natural; and that seeing that neither the considerable Service the King my Master has done to his *Swedish* Majesty, in preserving his Country, and the Word of his Minister which he gave by express Order of the King his Master, nor the Esteem and Regard which the King of *Sweden* should have had for the Mediation of *France*, have not been able to hinder the violent Proceedings of that Prince against us, there is a

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Necessity

Necessity to provide more effectual Means than Promises and Guarantees, for the establishing a solid Peace, and preventing the like Surprises for the future. Mean time, we do your Excellency the Justice you deserve, and own, that you have neglected nothing for preserving Peace.

It were to be wish'd, that Sweden would have sincerely concurr'd therein, and acted in a Manner answerable to the good Offices your Excellence has used in this Affair, and to which you have doubtless contributed on your Part. Moreover, I rejoice, Sir, at the Assurance your Excellence gives me, that you have not taken at *Straelsund* any ill Impressions against us; which being so, I am perswaded you are fully convinc'd of the Justice of our Cause, of the earnest and strong Desires we ever had to avoid a War, and of the Design we propos'd to ourselves, after having been forc'd to have recourse to Arms, which we shall put in Execution, with no other View, than in order to come the sooner to a good and safe Peace. I am, &c.

Sign'd,

Stetin, June 21, 1715.

M. G. N.

After the Isle of *Rugen* was taken, and while *Straelsund* was besieg'd, the Marquess de Croissy writ another Letter to the Baron d'Ilgen, which the latter answer'd. Those two Letters are as follow :

A Copy of a Letter from the Count de Croissy to M. d'Ilgen Minister and Secretary of State to his Majesty the King of Prussia, dated at Straelsund, Nov. 22.

I Sent a Secretary Yesterday to the Isle of *Rugen*, to know of your Excellency, if I might have the Honour to speak to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*; but they having answer'd that you were not there, and that the Kings were departed thence, I address this Letter to the Camp before *Straelsund*, to tell you, that if I might come to the Army, I could make some Propositions that would be agreeable to the King of *Prussia* and the King of *Denmark*. I desire you to be perswaded that none can be with greater Consideration than I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient Servant,
The Count de Croissy.

A Copy

*A Copy of the Answer of the Baron d'Ilgen, dated from the
Camp before Straelsund, Nov. 23.*

THE King my Master has order'd me to tell your Excellency in Answer to that I receiv'd Yesterday from you, that if you, Sir, have any Propositions to make to us for a good Capitulation, or for a General Peace, you may come to his Majesty to Day or to Morrow by the Tribsees Gate. But I must also tell your Excellency, that we will not be amus'd; and if by the Visit your Excellency would make us, there be no more intended than that, you had better, Sir, not give yourself the Trouble. We cannot in such Case even permit you to return to the City, or have afterwards any Correspondence with you. I am perfectly, &c. Sign'd,

ILGEN.

The Count *de Creissy* having return'd no Reply to the *Prussian* Minister, nor any Ways signify'd what his pretended agreeable Message was, 'tis plain that it did not come up to the Expectation of the Allies, even in the Opinion of that Minister. These Letters are very remarkable, and will be of Use to those that shall hereafter compose the History of these Northern Troubles, and therefore well deserve a Place in this Collection.

Thus ended this Paper War between these two great Ministers: Which of them got the better is left to the Judgment of the Reader, who will find the Success of the real War in the subsequent Registers.

We proceed now to an Alliance which was concluded this Year (1715) between *France* and the *Romish* Cantons of *Switzerland*; which it is necessary to insert at large in this Collection, that the Reader may upon Occasion have Recourse to it, and be the better able to Judge of the Reasonableness of the Oppositions made to it by the Protestant Cantons, and by the Imperialists, who charge the *Romish* Cantons to have thereby subverted the Constitution of the *Helvetic* Body, and to have given up the Sovereignty of their Country to a Foreign Prince.

The Renewal of the Alliance or League between the most Christian King of France and Navarre, on the one Part; and the laudable Catholick Cantons of Switzerland, and the laudable Republick of Valais, on the other Part. Done at Solothurn the 9th of May, 1715.

In the Name of the most holy Trinity.

WHereas during the Diet held at *Lucern* in the Month of *December*, 1713, by the laudable Catholick Cantons, and the laudable Republick of *Valais*, the Deputies had maturely deliberated upon the present State of *Europe*, on that of the laudable *Helvetick* Body in general, and upon the great Misfortune that beset *France* by the Death of the Dauphin: And in Regard that by this Loss, the Alliance concluded in 1663, between the most excellent and most potent Prince and Lord *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of God most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*, Duke of *Milan*, Count of *Ass*, Lord of *Gennes*, &c. gloriously reigning, was limited to his Life, (which God long continue) and to eight Years beyond his Demise. After having seriously consider'd the great Usefulness and Importance of this League, as well with Respect to the Crown, as for all the Members that make up the laudable *Helvetick* Body, and at the same Time acknowledg'd the Benefit that would redound from its being prolong'd as far as is possible, they judg'd themselves oblig'd, for the Glory of God, and the common Advantage, to communicate their Thoughts to his Excellency the Count *du Luc*, the King's Ambassador in *Switzerland*, who having approv'd of them, agreed that he should give an Account thereof to his Majesty, and they to their Superiors.

The Matter has been since executed, and God of his Mercy has thought fit that his Majesty, the Cantons, and the Republick of *Valais*, should equally agree upon the same Sentiments; so that the King on the one Part, and the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Schwitz*, upper and lower *Underwald*, *Zug*, with the exterior Offices, *Catholick Glarus*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn*, *Catholick Appenzel*; the Republick and Country of *Valais* on the other Part, having given their reciprocal Powers, they were communicated and found in due Form: After having invocated the Holy Name of God, agreed upon the following Articles, for the Safety, Defence, and Preservation of our Persons, Honours, Kingdoms, Duchies, Principalities, Towns, Countries, Lordships, Rights, Territories, and Subjects, such as they are,

are, as we have and possess, shall have or be possess'd of, as well on the hither Side of the Mountains, as beyond them.

I. It is expressly declar'd, That tho' all the Cantons and States that compose the *Helvetic* Body, are not comprehended and nam'd in the present Treaty; yet the Intention is to invite them (as far as is convenient) to accept of the same Treaty, having no Grounds to doubt, but that finding their Advantages therein, they'll voluntarily give their Consent, since it is equally glorious to all, and absolutely necessary for the Support of the Republick in general.

II. That the Treaties of perpetual Peace and Alliance formerly concluded, shall be look'd upon as the Foundation of this present, and as a certain Proof of the ancient Union between the two Nations: But forasmuch as Time makes a Change in all Things, and it may happen, that by unavoidable Variations, or by different Explanations, the old Treaties are not so strictly observ'd in all their Articles, we have thought fit to ratify a-new by the present Alliance all the Treaties heretofore made, and particularly, the perpetual Peace, the Alliances of the Years 1521 and 1663, and all the annex'd Letters.

III. Since Experience suffers none to doubt of the Advantages that are to be met with, in the Continuation of a perfect good Correspondence between both Nations; the most Christian King, for the better expressing of his great Affection to the *Helvetic* Body, has condescended to renew the present Alliance, to be continu'd with the most Serene Dauphin the presumptive Heir of the Crown, and with all the Kings his Majesty's Successors; upon Condition, that after the Demise of the first King, Successor of his said Majesty, the other most Christian Kings who succeed him, as well as the Cantons, Republicks, and States, do confirm by Oath and ratify the exact Observation of the present Alliance in all its Articles, and remedy the Defects that have not been foreseen in this Treaty, or in which Process of Time has made any Alteration: This is to be done upon every Change of a Reign, by the Embassadors furnish'd with necessary full Powers, and by the Deputies that have a full Power from every Canton of *Switzerland*, Republick and State that are comprehended in the present Alliance; the Design of this Precaution being to cause Matters to subsist in the same Force and Energy as they are at this Instant.

IV. The Alliances have no other View, than the reciprocal Benefit and Advantage of the contracting Parties; and since the King on the one Part, and the laudable Cantons, the Republick of *Valais*, and other Allies comprehended in the *Helvetic* Body, on the other Part, have found, by a long Experience, that nothing is more advantageous on either Side, than an intimate Union, and that the mutual Inclination of the People subject to his Majesty, and to the *Helvetic* Body, affords a fair Prospect of the Benefit which must needs result from thence, and leaves no Room to doubt of the reciprocal Fidelity with which it is design'd to observe every Thing herein after contain'd or specify'd; 'tis agreed, as is express'd in the Alliance of 1663.

That if (which God forbid) the Kingdom be attack'd internally, either by foreign Forces, or by intestine Division, the *Helvetic* Body in both those Cases, shall grant without any Delay, ten Days after it shall have been demanded, an extraordinary Levy of Troops, which Levy shall not amount to above 16000 Men; and the *Swiss* Troops shall only be employ'd by Land, and not on the Sea, conformably to the 7th Article of the Alliance of 1663. This Levy shall be made at the Expence of the King then reigning, who is to chuse and nominate the Colonels and Captains of all the Cantons, Republick, and States, out of whose Territories the Soldiers are taken; And when his Majesty has obtain'd the desir'd Services of the said Troops, he shall send them Home thro' certain Routes, after having given them all the Pay that may be due, till their Arrival in their own Houses.

V. If by Way of Exchange, the *Helvetic* Body, or any Canton or State in particular, be attack'd by any foreign Power, or disturb'd by internal Commotions: In the first Case, his Majesty shall assist them with his Forces, accordingly as Necessity may require, and as the Cantons entreat his Majesty: And, in the second Case, as a common Friend and Ally, his Majesty, or the Kings his Successors, shall perform (upon the Request of the Party molested and aggriev'd) all Sorts of amicable Offices, in order to induce the Parties to do Justice reciprocally one to another; and if this Means have not all the Effect desir'd, then his Majesty, as well as the Kings his Successors, without doing any Thing that destroys the present Alliance, and on the contrary, with an Intention to execute it in its real Sense, shall employ at his own proper Cost, the Forces that God has put into his Hands, to oblige the Aggressor to observe

again, the Rules prescrib'd by the Leagues which the Cantons and Allies have made one with another, And farther, his Majesty, and the Kings his Successors, shall declare themselves Guarantees of the Treaties that may be made between the laudable Cantons, in Case God should permit any Division to happen among them.

VI. The Officers, Soldiers, and others, retain'd in the King's Military Service and Pay, shall be free from all Taxes laid or to be laid, either Capitations, Tenths, or other Imposts, what Name soever may be given them, upon Account of their Stipends, Maintenance, or Pay.

If the above-mention'd Persons have purchas'd, or are possess'd of Fee-farms in France, without examining whether they hold them of themselves or in Right of their Wives, or otherwise, they shall enjoy them during their Life, as well as their Widows during their Widowhood, after the same Manner as the Officers of the King's Household or the Noblemen may have the Enjoyment thereof; so that the above-nam'd *Swiss* are only to bear the Taxes or Charges annex'd to the Nature of the Estate they are possess'd of.

But if the said Soldiers, tho' actually in Service, undertake by themselves, or by their Wives, to carry on any Traffick, or a Trade, which Trade has not a direct Relation to the particular Service of the *Swiss* Companies in his Majesty's Pay; in that Case they shall have no Mark of Distinction, neither can they lay Claim to other Prerogatives, different from those that are enjoy'd by the King's Subjects.

VII. The *Swiss* Troops that are in Garrison in the Heart of the Kingdom, or in the Frontier Places, shall enjoy all the Privileges, but without committing any Abuse; and to prevent Disorders, it is agreed to regulate, according to the ancient Treaties and Customs, every Thing that the Sutlers may bring into the Towns, with Respect to the Number of Troops that are quarter'd therein, viz. Wine, Provisions, Tobacco, Brandy, and other Commodities necessary for their Subsistence; and if the said *Swiss* Sutlers use sinister Practices, and are convicted of going beyond what is prescrib'd, they shall be liable to the Confiscation of their Provisions, and to the Justice of the *Swiss* Nation, in order to be brought to condign Punishment.

VIII. The Pay, either for War or Peace, shall subsist on the Foot that is now establish'd; that is to say, in Time of War, when the Regiments are appointed to serve in the Armies, and march into the Field, 17 Livres 8 Sols a

Man

Man every Month, and 1960 Livres likewise *per* Month for the *Etat-major*, or Field-Officers; and in Time of Peace, or when they are order'd to abide during the whole Campaign in Garrisons remote from the Frontiers, where War is carry'd on, 16 Livres a Man *per* Month, and 1000 Livres in like Manner *per* Month for the *Etat-major*, except the Regiment of *Swiss* Guards: But if the *Swiss* Troops, that were not commanded to serve in the Field, or in Places near the Seat of War, receive Orders to march thither, they shall be paid as if they had been commission'd for that Purpose in the Beginning of the Campaign.

IX. The Captains who have 175 effective Men under their Command, shall be reputed to have their Companies complete, and enjoy a Gratification of 27 Men, as is settled by the Treaty of 1671, with Reference to the Augmentation of the Number of Officers that the King has thought fit to constitute.

X. When the *Swiss* Company does not come up to the Number of 175 Men, the Captain shall lose his Gratification, according to the Custom observ'd in the Troops of that Nation, that are actually in his Majesty's Service.

XI. When the Captains in the Field have the Misfortune to sustain considerable Losses by Sieges, or the Defence of Places, and by Battels, his Majesty shall allow them a reasonable Time of four or five Months, accordingly as he judges expedient, to repair their Losses; during which Time their Pay shall be appointed, and a Discount settled for them, upon the Foot of the first Review that is to be made after the said Term of four or five Months is expir'd.

XII. The Captains shall be paid regularly every Month in ready Money, and for the 12 Months of the Year; provided, nevertheless, that they be oblig'd to keep a good Company, with able Officers and Soldiers, and make the extraordinary Payments for the Company; as for the Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Ensign, and all the other inferior Officers.

XIII. If the King at any Time makes new Levies, 6000 Livres of current Money of France shall be allow'd for every Company of 200 Men; and that Sum deducted out of the Pay in the six last Months of the first Year of their Service.

XIV. The

XIV. The King shall cause to be given to the new Levies, and to the Recruits, daily Allowances of Provisions upon their marching out of the Frontiers of *Switzerland*, to the Places where they are to be in Garrisons; and in Case any Troops are disbanded, the King shall likewise cause such Allowances to be given them, till they come to the Frontiers of *Switzerland*.

XV. When any Companies so rais'd, are vacant, with Consent of the Canton to which the Captain belongs, the King shall appoint them Officers, who are Natives of that Country; and if the deceas'd Captain has any Relations that are able Officers, his Majesty is to prefer them before others, and the Recommendation of the Canton shall be accepted of, if it be in Favour of Subjects capable of performing the vacant Functions; provided that the said Canton always permit and continue to permit Recruits to be made for the vacant Company.

XVI. When the Offices of Subalterns are vacant, the Captains are to propose Subjects that are proper and duly qualify'd to fill them up.

XVII. Such Soldiers as are sick, Prisoners, or absent in the King's Service, for whom the Captain is to produce good Certificates, shall be justify'd in the Review.

XVIII. When any Captain, whose Company continues in his Majesty's Service, is discharg'd or cashier'd, his Soldiers of the *Swiss* Nation cannot be compell'd to serve under any other Captains but those of their Canton; and if a Captain be dismiss'd or cashier'd with his Company, his said Soldiers that are *Switzers*, cannot be forc'd to serve under any Person whatsoever.

XIX. Forasmuch as it frequently happens, that Officers or Serjeants leading Recruits, are oblig'd to pass into different Cantons of *Switzerland*, and that most commonly the People, or subaltern Officers, for Reasons expressly contrary to the Justice and Alliances of the Nation, entice away the Soldiers, so that none, or very few of the said Recruits are left, to the great Detriment of the Service, and at the same Time of the Captains; it is agreed, That an Officer, who conducts a Recruit, shall take, upon his setting out from his Canton, a Certificate sign'd by the Lords of the said Canton, and shew it in the Places of a different Canton, thro' which he is to pass, to the End he may obtain convenient Protection; and if notwithstanding this Precaution, the People do not forbear to use Violence, and draw away the said Recruits, then the Canton where the Fact is committed, shall render the Bailiff or the

the Subaltern Officers responsible for the Offence, without making any Distinction upon Account of Religion in the like Case.

XX. Conformably to the 8th Article of the perpetual Peace, the King shall not permit any of his Subjects to serve any Power, nor any Prince against the *Helvetic* Body, their Allies, Subjects, Territories, Countries, and Lordships; and if his Majesty's Subjects contravene this Article, they shall be diligently sought for, recall'd, and punish'd according to their Demerits.

After the very same Manner the Cantons or their Subjects cannot serve any Power or any Prince against the King, his Kingdom, States, Duchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Lordships, Rights, Territories, and Subjects: that he now possesses, or shall be possess'd of hereafter; and if the Subjects of the said Cantons contravene this Article, they shall be diligently sought after, recall'd, and punish'd according to their Demerits.

XXI. When his Majesty, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors command the Armies in Person, the *Swiss* Troops in their Pay shall follow them, according to the Example of their Ancestors, and conformably to the 6th Article of the Alliance of 1663, which imports, ' That ' if it happens that during the War wherein his most ' Christian Majesty or his Successor is personally engag'd, ' or is dispos'd to appear in Person in any Place or Part ' whatsoever, in order to meet and attack his Enemies; ' he or his said Successor may raise, at his own Expence, ' as many Captains and Soldiers as he pleases, and judges ' expedient.

XXII. In Conformity to the 22d Article of the Alliance of 1663, deliver'd in these Terms, ' And forasmuch ' as the said Territories and Lordships possess'd by our ' great Uncle in the Year 1521, are not in our Possession; ' nevertheless, we who are engag'd in the Leagues, shall ' refuse all Manner of Succours, Favour, Assistance, and ' Aid, without Respect to any Person whatsoever, and of ' what Quality and Dignity soever they may be, who ' would demand it.

It is expressly agreed, That if the King, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors, are minded to re-enter upon the Possession of the Countries, States, Duchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Lordships, Rights, and Territories stipulated in the Alliance of King *François I.* of glorious Memory, in 1521; the *Helvetic* Body shall refuse all Manner of Succour, Favour, Assistance, and Aid, without Respect

to any Person whatsoever, and of what Quality and Dignity soever they may be who would require the said Succours and Assistance.

XXIII. If it so falls out, that the King, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors, and the *Helvetic Body*, should judge it necessary, for the Benefit of the Parties, to engage in a War unanimously against other Powers, an Agreement is to be made about the Manner after which it is requisite to act against the common Enemy; and when the War is once begun, they are reciprocally oblig'd to hearken to no Proposal of Peace, Truce, or Suspension of Arms, but by concert; so that no Treaty be made, that is not equally agreed upon by the King then reigning, and by the *Helvetic Body*.

XXIV. The *Swissers* shall be reputed Inhabitants of the Kingdom, and as such, free from the Duty of Escheatage in the Kingdoms and States under the King's Obedience, upon making Proof of their Birth, and that they left their Country with the Consent of their Superiors: They may purchase Estates as the Natives, and if they have any Trade or Profession, they may follow or practice it with all Liberty, provided they submit to the Rules establish'd in the Places where they chuse to fix their Abode: They shall also enjoy an Exemption from the Impost or Duty call'd *Foreign Traite*, for the Effects of the Successions of the People of their Nation deceas'd in *France*, provided an Inventory be made of them by the Judges of the Places, according to the usual Regulations and Customs, and they shall be treated in all Respects as his Majesty's proper and natural Subjects.

As for those *Swissers* who actually serve in the King's Troops for his Wages and Pay, they shall be free from all Taxes, and bear none but those that are annex'd to the Nature of the Estates they may purchase, as the Natives in the Kingdoms and States under his Majesty's Obedience, enjoying besides all the Privileges and Immunities that have been granted to them by the Kings the Predecessors of his Majesty, and by his said Majesty, by Virtue of the Treaties of Peace and Alliance. The same Privileges and Immunities are granted to those of the *Swiss* Nation, that have serv'd in his Majesty's Troops for his Wages and Pay, provided they have continu'd therein during three Years successively, and quitted the Service with the Consent and by a Licence from their Superiors drawn up in due Form.

XXV. The

XXV. The King's Subjects may in like Manner succeed in *Switzerland*, by Parentages, Testaments, Donations, or all other usual Acts, and are to be protected by the establish'd Magistrates and Judges, so as never to be liable to any Duties of Escheatage, Foreign Treire, or others, for their proper Estates. But as for the Estates of *Swissers* that may devolve to them by Marriages, Successions, Testaments, Donations, or other Acts in use in the Country, they shall be maintain'd in the Possession of them, as well as the Natives, reserving nevertheless the *Regalia*, and some other usual Rights.

Merchants, Dealers, Messengers, Pilgrims, and others, may traffick and negotiate safely, and without any Molestation, either in Body or Goods; they may also freely and at their Pleasure, go, come, sojourn, and abide in *Switzerland*, without Fraud or Deception, as is expressly mention'd in the Alliance of 1663, Article 20.

XXVI. The People of the *Swiss* Nation shall enjoy, in Point of their Commerce in the Kingdom, all the Privileges that have been granted them by the Kings his Majesty's Predecessors, and by his Majesty himself, as they are set forth in the Treaties of Peace and Alliance, and that they ought to enjoy by Virtue of the said Treaties; in which Privileges his Majesty confirms them anew, and would have them confirm'd and maintain'd without any Trouble or Molestation. The Merchants and Dealers on both Sides may transport Gold and Silver coin'd, which they receiv'd as the Price of their Merchandizes, provided they make their Declarations about that Affair, and take the necessary Passports, in order to prevent Abuses.

XXVII. Forasmuch as one of the principal Advantages of an Alliance, is to watch reciprocally for the Benefit, Glory, and Tranquillity of an Ally, it is agreed upon anew between the contracting Parties, (as is express'd in the 8th Article of the perpetual Peace, and in the 14th of the Alliance of 1663) that each Party shall not suffer the Enemies of their respective Ally, nor allow them any Passage, either in Arms or without Arms, nor afford them any Assistance directly or indirectly: And if it happen that any State-Criminals, Assassins, and Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity, declar'd such by the King with Respect to his Subjects, or by the Cantons with Regard to theirs, fly for Shelter to the Kingdom, or to *Switzerland*, each Party bind themselves, and promise to seize on, or to send them back *bona fide*, upon the first Demand, without

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out allowing the Person demand'd to examine whether the Demandant has commenc'd a due Process or otherwise; a Pretence which it is here design'd to cut off, on the End that this Article may never be misinterpreted and eluded.

XXVIII. If it also happen, that Robbers fly for Shelter to Princes or to Switzerland, with the Goods taken, they shall be apprehended, in order to obtain a full Restitution; and if these Robbers be Domesticks, their Persons are to be deliver'd up to undergo Punishment in the Places where the Robberies were committed.

XXIX. Obligations are enter'd into on both Sides conformably to the 14th Article of the Alliance of 1663, to grant and leave a free Passage for the Troops, Officers, Soldiers, Arms, and Equipages that are to go for the Defence of the States, Countries, Places, Towns, Castles, and Lordships belonging to one of the said Parties, and even for the Succour and Assistance of the Allies and Friends of one of the said Parties, that may be molested, and stand in Need of Relief and Help from their said Ally and Friend; upon Condition, that in those Passages Care be taken to pay regularly, and to do no Damage to the People and Places thro' which they pass: And for the Maintenance of good Government and Correspondence, Commissaries shall be appointed in the said Places, who are to regulate the Price of Commodities, and take proper Measures as well for the Safety of Passengers, as for that of the Country and People; where the Road is mark'd out; always supposing that the Parties are agreed about the Quantity and Quality of the Troops, as well as the Route they are to take.

XXX. Forasmuch as it comes to pass that private Persons of the two Nations contract Partnerships, Obligations, and Alliances, by Marriages, Purchases, or otherwise, and, in Process of Time, Contests, Trials, and vexatious Suits of Law may arise; it is agreed, that as often as two Parties of a different Nation meet with any Difficulties which cannot be determin'd in an amicable Manner, the Demandant or Plaintiff shall be oblig'd to summon the Party before his proper natural Judges; at least if the two contending Parties are not presented in the same Place, or when by their Agreements, Partnerships, or Contracts, they have not pitch'd upon Judges, before whom they would be constrain'd to decide the Differences that may happen in their Partnerships or Societies.

The

The King and the *Helvetic* Bodies oblige themselves reciprocally to cause Justice to be done duly and expeditiously to that single Person, or to a greater Number of both Nations, who have Recourse to his Majesty, or to the *Helvetic* Body.

XXXI. And further, his Majesty on the one Part, and the *Helvetic* Body on the other Part, require that the Decrees pass'd without further Appeal by the Judges of the Superior Courts, or those that are invested with supreme Authority, be executed in the States depending upon his Majesty, or on the *Helvetic* Body, as if they were given in the Country where the Person that is cast resides after the definitive Sentence is pronounc'd: So that if a *Frenchman*, with an Intent to defraud his Creditors, flies for Shelter to *Switzerland*, he shall be prosecuted and arrested; in order to compel him *bona fide* to submit to the Sentence pass'd against him. The same Thing is to be done in *France*, with Respect to a *Switzer*.

To prevent all Interpretations that may weaken the Tenor of the present Article, it is promis'd on both Sides, to acquiesce in the simple Declaration that shall be made on the Part of the Sovereign, who is to explain the Quality of the Decree pass'd, and upon which a Process is to be issu'd out against the Defaulter.

XXXII. All the Pensions, Contracts, and Obligations agreed upon in the Treaties, particular Acts, and annexed Letters, shall be continu'd, and paid regularly every Year, according to Custom, in the Town of *Soleurre*, and in Species that are current in *Switzerland*.

XXXIII. In this Alliance, on the Part of the King, the Dauphin, and the Kings their Successors, are reserv'd —

On the Part of us, the Cantons, and the Republick and Country of *Valais*, are reserv'd, the Pope, the Holy Apostolick See, the Sacred College, the Holy Empire, the House of *Austria*, the Signiory of *Florence*, and the House of *Medici*, as well as all our Franchises and Liberties, all Rights of Citizens and Fellow-Citizens among us the Cantons, all our Allies and Co-Allies, and all the ancient Letters and Seals, Contracts, Correspondences, and Confederations that we have among us, and which were reserv'd in the Alliance of 1663, and relate only to us; and the said Reserve is to be understood, in Case any one among us the said two Parties should attempt to indamage, invade, or molest the said reserved Persons or Powers by War.

XXXIV. And

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XXXIV. And if any of the Reserv'd of the said two Parties go about to invade, molest, indamage by War or otherwise, directly or indirectly, either Party in the Kingdoms, States, Countries, Duchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Seigniories, Rights, Territories, and Subjects that each Party holds, possesses, and of Right shall hold, be possess'd of, and have Right to; then the other Party without Regard, and without Consideration, shall aid and succour the Party so invaded, molested, or assaulted, against the Aggressors, Molesters, or Assailants, whoever they be, as is above express'd.

XXXV. And in Regard the present Alliance is the most ancient, the said Cantons declare, that it is, and always shall be, purely and expressly reserv'd and prefer'd before all other Alliances of the other Princes and Potentates that are posterior to the Year 1521, since which Time that of France has ever been continu'd, whoever the said Princes and Potentates are, and what Ordinance soever there may be to the contrary.

And upon this Foundation, the most excellent and most potent Prince and Lord Lewis XIV. the most Christian King of France and Navarre, Duke of Milan, Count of Als, Lord of Genoa, &c. And the Cantons and Republick and Country of Valais above-mention'd, have accepted of, concluded, and agreed to this aforesaid Alliance, Confederation, Obligation, and auxiliary Correspondence; have sworn and promis'd, do swear and promise by these Presents, for themselves, and for their said Successors, to observe, and execute in Word and Deed, firmly and inviolably, in all its Points and Articles, as they are above-written.

In Witness whereof, we, the Embassador of the King, and the Deputies of the Cantons and Republick above-mention'd, have sign'd the present Treaty made double, in French and in High Dutch, and have thereto set the Seals of our Arms, after having promis'd that the Ratifications of his Majesty, and those of the said Cantons and Republick shall be furnish'd in good and due Form, and exchange'd respectively within the Space of two Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the signing of the aforesaid Treaty, and after having agreed, that the King may in 5 or 6 Months, or sooner at his Pleasure, declare those whom he thinks fit to reserve on his Part, to be afterwards insert-ed in the 33d Article.

Sign'd;

Done at Solothurn the 9th
Day of May, 1715.

By the Count du Luc,
And by 30 Deputies.

Thus

Thus we have ended our Account of the Publick Occurrences during the first 17 Months of the Reign of King George, and supply'd the Omissions in the subsequent Registers: Now because the Transactions of the Year 1715 are very material, a short Review of them cannot but be useful and acceptable; besides that, it may serve as an Introduction to the Accounts we have given in the Register N^o I. for the Year 1716, where we began this History.

The War between the *Turks* and *Venetians* is the first remarkable Event we shall take Notice of. The *Turks* fairly declar'd in the Beginning of the Year 1715, their Design to attack *Morea*, and proclaim'd War against the Republick, pretending, That as the *Venetians* had broke the Truce with them while they were engag'd in a War with the Emperor, and conquer'd that Country in the Years 1686 and 1687, the Port had just Grounds to insist, that the *Venetians* should restore that Province or Kingdom as they call it, to the Port, notwithstanding the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, which they offer'd to renew with the *Venetians* upon the Restitution of *Morea*, and observe strictly the Peace with them and their other Christian Neighbours. The *Venetians* having refus'd to comply'd with the Demands of the Infidels, and having so far a Warning, it was expected that they would provide *Morea* with all Necessaries for a vigorous Defence, and put themselves in a Condition to make Head against that formidable Enemy; but notwithstanding the repeated Advices from *Venice*, of the numerous Forces that were sent from Time to Time for *Morea*, and the List that was publish'd of their Fleet, which, in Conjunction with the *Maltese*, and the Pope's Gallies, was to attack the *Ottoman* Fleet, the whole Country of *Morea* was conquer'd by the *Turks* in less than three Months; and those famous Places of *Napoli di Romania*, *Napoli di Malvasia*, and some others, which were said to be in a Condition to stop, for several Months, the Forces of the Infidels, surrender'd without making any Defence. *Corinth* alone, the worst of all, held out 10 or 12 Days, and the Governor deserv'd that the publick Accounts should mention his Name and his Bravery. The *Venetian* Fleet made a pretty Shew, but the Captain General thought he had done enough to secure *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, and other Islands on that Side, without venturing further in Quest of the *Ottomans*. The *Venetians* lost not only *Morea*, but also

also *Suda* and *Spinalonga*; two Fortresses on the Coast of *Candia*, which they had so long defended in late Wars.

The Reader will perhaps expect that we should endeavour to unfold this Conduct of the *Venetians*, in not complying with the Demands of the *Turks*, and neglecting, on the other Hand, the Defence of *Morea*; but we do not think fit to enter upon this Subject any farther than to observe, that this must either proceed from a real want of Power to make larger Preparations, or of some other hidden Motive; for they could not flatter themselves, that the Emperor, who was scarce come out of a bloody and expensive War, would immediately declare against the *Turks* in their Behalf.

This Progress of the *Turks*, alarm'd the Pope, who was so much taken up with his Projects of forming a great League against the Protestants, that he was deaf to all the Instances that were made by the Ministers of the Republick, to obtain from him some Assistance. The Danger the Territories of the Church, as well as other States of *Italy* were expos'd to, ought to have inspir'd the Pope with other Thoughts, and oblig'd him to think of the Preservation of his own Dominions, instead of carrying on his Intrigues to deprive another Prince of his.

We mean, a certain Project which the Court of *Pienna* pretended to have been form'd by the Pope, and some other Princes, for driving the Imperialists out of *Italy*, as soon as the Emperor was engag'd in a War with the *Turks*. What Truth there was in the Reports of a League form'd for that Purpose, we cannot tell, but it seems altogether improbable that the *Venetians* should have enter'd therein, as was reported, tho' it appear'd undeniably from several Steps of the Imperial Court, that they were persuaded, that the League we speak of, was a real Project, and that *France* and *Spain*, and the new King of *Sicily*, were the chief Authors of this Design.

This may serve to understand the Reasons which induc'd the Imperialists not to declare hitherto against the *Ottomans*; for it cannot be imagin'd that the ill Condition of their Finances, almost exhausted by the late War, could be the only Motive that hinder'd them from performing the Articles of the perpetual League they had with the Republick.

Notwithstanding the Emperor did not at first declare War, he made great Preparations for it. The Places in *Hungary* and *Transylvania* were repair'd and great Magazines were provided for the Subsistence of the Imperial Forces,

which being recruited, were so numerous, that they pretend to bring into the Field 100,000 Men, without including Garrisons.

The whole Empire, except the Northern Parts, having enjoy'd Peace and Tranquility, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Baden*, affords no Matter for our Epitome; but the North furnishes Abundance of Matters of Fact, by Reason of the War, which the Return of the King of *Sweden* kindled again therein.

The Interposition of several Princes to procure a Peace in the North, or at least prevent all Troubles in the Empire, prov'd ineffectual. The *Swedes* would not hear of the Treaty of *Schwertz*, whereby the Sequestration of *Stetin* was given to the King of *Prussia*, to be kept by him during the War, and upon Condition that the *Swedes* should not march from *Pomerania*, into the Territories of the King of *Poland*, nor into *Saxony*. The *Swedes* pretended, that the *Prussians* should restore *Stetin* to them, upon paying them the 400,000 Crowns they had given upon that Account to the Northern Allies, and would not enter into the Engagements that were demanded by the Court of *Prussia*, in Relation to the Security of *Poland* and *Saxony*.

Our Design is not to repeat the Course of this Negotiation, which we have given a full Account of by the Manifesto of the Court of *Prussia*, and the Letters between the Count de *Croissy*, Embassador of *France*, who acted as Mediator between the two Courts, and the Baron d'*Ilgen*, Minister of the King of *Prussia*. We shall content our selves to observe, that their Negotiation being come to nothing, and the Congress of *Brunswick* in a Manner dissolv'd, the *Swedes* having not sent any Minister thither, the King of *Prussia* enter'd into new Measures with the Northern Allies, and join'd his Forces with those of *Denmark* and *Saxony*, which form'd the Siege of *Stralsund*. That Enterprize was very difficult; for there was no Probability of reducing that Place, as long as the *Swedes* remain'd Masters of *Rugen*, and the dislodging of them appear'd a hard Task. However, all these Obstacles which seem'd almost insuperable, being surmounted, *Rugen* was taken without any great Resistance from the *Swedes*, and the Siege of *Stralsund* carry'd on with so much Vigour, that notwithstanding the King of *Sweden* defended the Place in Person, that Prince was oblig'd to retire from thence the 21st of *December*, on board a Ship, and landed the 26th in *Schonen*; whereupon his Generals surrender'd *Stralsund* the 23d to the Northern Allies, whose Troops took Possession

of that Place the 24th. We shall not mention here the many remarkable Actions that happen'd both by Sea and Land, during the Siege of *Stralsund*, which lasted so long, that it was expected that some Means would be found to procure a general Peace in the North. All the Parties, according to Custom, declar'd, that they were heartily dispos'd for it, and laid the Blame of the Continuation of the War upon each other : We shall observe only, that the common Danger to which all the Princes of the Lower *Saxony* were expos'd to have their Country become the Seat of the War, engag'd the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, to take joint Measures with the Kings of *Denmark* and *Prussia* for the Security of the Peace of the Empire, and act against *Sweden*. This produc'd an Agreement between that Prince and the *Danes*, by Virtue of which the latter made over to his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, of which the *Hanoverians* took Possession. The King of *Prussia* remain'd in Possession of *Stetin*, and the Territories that were mention'd in the Treaty of Sequestration, being that Part of *Pomerania*, that lies between *Stetin* and the *Pene*, and between that River and the *Oder*, wherein *Wolgast* and *Uvedum* are included. The King of *Denmark* took Possession of *Stralsund* and *Rugen*, where the Government was administer'd in his Name; so that that Part of *Pomerania*, from the *Pene* to the Sea, remain'd to that Prince.

Thus the *Swedes* lost all their Dominions in the Empire, except *Wismar*, which was block'd up, and were reduc'd within their ancient Limits on the other Side of the *Baltick*. What Influence this had on the Affairs of the Empire, may be seen in the following Registers; but the Northern Allies pretended, that *Sweden* having been all along in the Interest of *France*, and on all Occasions given a Diversion to the Forces of the Empire, in Favour of that Crown, the *Germans* would be hereby enabl'd, in Case of a new Rupture with the *French*, to join all their Forces against them, and consequently pretended, that the dislodging of the *Swedes* out of *Pomerania* and *Bremen*, would actually render the Empire more formidable to their Enemies. The *Swedes* on the other Hand alledg'd, that the Treaty of *Munster* being the Basis of the Peace of *Germany*, and as the *Magna Charta* of the Empire, the Foundations of the publick Tranquillity were broke and shaken, and that there could be no solid Peace, 'till all Things were restor'd, as they were settl'd by the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

The Czar of *Muscovy* left it to his Allies to act offensively the last Campaign against *Sweden*, for he contented himself to alarm the *Swedes*, and hinder them thereby from sending their Forces into *Pomerania*, which was very favourable to the *Danes*, *Prussians*, and *Saxons*. That Court was under an unspeakable Grief by the Death of the Princess of *Wolfenbuttel*, the Hereditary Prince of *Muscovy's* Consort, and Sister to the present Empress; a Princess of great Merit, and by whose Care the Reformation began to make a considerable Progress in that vast Country. She was newly brought to Bed of a Prince, and the *Czarina*, the Czar's Consort being shortly after brought to Bed likewise of a Prince, their Births moderated the Grief of the Czar, who had a most particular Esteem for the Hereditary Princess.

Poland continu'd in the same Condition as it had been in almost ever since the Election of this King. Nothing was able to cure the Poles of their Umbrages and Jealousies; and they continu'd to insist, that all the *Saxon* Troops should be dismiss'd out of their Country, notwithstanding they were never more necessary there than the last Campaign; the Army of the Crown being very weak, and the *Turks* having a great Army ready on the Frontiers to march into *Poland*, waiting only for Advice, that the *Swedes* were actually march'd into the same Country on the Side of *Pomerania*. King *Augustus* being convinc'd of the Necessity of leaving some Forces in *Poland* to oppose his Enemies in Case of an Invasion, and suspecting that those repeated Instances were the Effect of the Intrigues of the Partisans of the *Swedes* and *Stanislaus*, would not dismiss his *Saxon* Forces, but promis'd to do it as soon as the Danger of an Invasion was over. The Poles not being satisfy'd therewith, confederated themselves against the *Saxons*, and drew Part of the Army of the Crown to their Party; but they were not able to make Head against the *Saxons*, who pursu'd them from Place to Place, and oblig'd them to demand a Cessation of Arms for some Months; during which, all Occasions of Uneasiness and Mistrust were endeavour'd to be remov'd, and the Peace of the Kingdom restor'd.

Charles Joseph of Lorraine, Elector of *Triers* and Bishop of *Osnaburgh*, being dead at *Vienna* the 6th of December, the King of Great Britain, as Elector of *Hanover*, caus'd the Bishoprick of *Osnaburgh* to be secur'd by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, whereby it is stipulated, that that See shall be alternatively possess'd by a Roman Catholic

tholick and a Protestant Prince, and that when it comes to be possess'd by a Protestant, it shall be given to one of the younger Sons of the Family of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, so that it fell in Course to Duke *Ernest*, Brother to his *Britannick Majesty*. This strengthen'd the Protestant Interest in those Parts, and preserv'd the Exercise thereof in that Bishoprick, where it would have been in great Danger of being lost in Time, under a Prince who was a meer Bigot, and consequently an implacable Enemy to the Protestants. The Vacancy of the Electorate of *Triers* occasion'd great Intrigues: The Candidates were, the Cardinal of *Sax Zeitz*, and the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, Brother to the Elector Palatine, but the last of them was elected.

The Conclusion of the Barrier Treaty between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General, is one of the most remarkable Transactions of the preceding Year; for this Agreement was oppos'd with all possible Industry, by those, who knew how much the Re-establishment of a good Harmony between those Powers might disappoint their Designs. That Treaty was sign'd at *Antwerp* the 15th of *November*; and after the Exchange of the Ratifications, the Government of the *Austrian* Provinces was resign'd by the Maritime Powers to Count *Carnegie*, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor.

We proceed now to the Affairs of *France*, which receiv'd a very great Alteration by the Death of King *Lewis XIV.* who paid the common Tribute of Nature on the 1st of *September*. That Prince had been so long us'd to War, that he could scarce bear any Time with the bare Name of Peace, and therefore he was hardly got out of a War, which in all Probability was to be so fatal to him, and disarm'd his Enemies, by a Peace, than he went upon two great Designs for ruining the Protestant Interest, the Extirpation of which he had been all along aiming at. One of these Designs was to ruin the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, *Geneva*, and *Monschatel*, a Project of which the Particulars were made publick by the Canton of *Bern*. 'Tis very probable, that there was a horrid Conspiracy set on Foot against the Protestant Cantons and *Geneva*, in concert with the late King of *France* and the King of *Sicily*; but Time has not yet reveal'd that: But if the Regency of *Bern* had not Proof thereof, amounting to a Demonstration, they would never have brought it before the Diet of the Protestant Cantons, nor made so much Noise about it.

The second Project the Grand Monarch was engag'd in, admits of no Manner of Doubt, for who can question his having been concern'd in the Design of the Pretender against his Majesty King *George*? But of this more when we come to speak of the Affairs of *England*.

It was in the midst of these Projects that Death snatch'd *Lewis* the XIV. out of this World.

As to *France*, the great Changes which happen'd towards the End of *Lewis* the XIVth's Reign, and at last by his Death deliver'd that Kingdom from a very doubtful State, with Respect to Affairs both abroad and at Home, as to which, it is best to be silent, 'tis so difficult to judge what the Issue would have been. In short, when they least expected the End of so long and ruinous a War, it happen'd all on a Sudden, by one of the most surprizing Events, which made *Lewis* XIV. Master of the Peace; and he found out the Secret to cut the *Gordian* Knot, which appear'd to be indissoluble any other Way. But scarce was that Nation deliver'd from its Fears abroad, 'till greater Dangers within did shew themselves to be almost insurmountable. The prodigious Expence of the War had so confounded the publick Affairs, that there was no Hopes of extricating themselves, but by a long Peace, which they had little Reason to expect, considering the advanc'd Age of their Monarch, which threaten'd them with an approaching Minority, and gave them Reason to dread many troublesome Incidents, because of so many different Dispositions, which *Lewis* XIV. had made, with Respect to his Succession. However, after the Death of that Monarch, which happen'd sooner than was expected, they were agreeably surpriz'd to see all their Fears happily dispell'd; to see a Minority, which began without Disturbance, tho' it had not so happen'd in those of *Lewis* XIII. and XIV; to see a new Form of Government establish'd, with Consent of Parliament, under a Regency universally applauded, directed by a Prince endow'd with a superior Genius, and Talents necessary to support so heavy a Charge; to see Councils compos'd of excellent Subjects, whose wise Decisions procur'd them double Respect; and, in fine, to see Plans ready form'd to redress the Affairs of the Kingdom, and to ease the Subject.

The better to judge in what Condition the Regency found Affairs at the late King's Death, we need only cast our Eye upon some Parts of the young King's Declaration of December the 7th, as follows.

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‘ Had it been possible for us at our Accession to the Crown, to discharge the immense Debts which were brought upon the State by the two last Wars, and at the same Time, to take off all the extraordinary Imposts with which our People are overcharg’d, it would have been more satisfactory to us, than it could even have been to our Subjects; but there was not the least Fund either in the Royal Treasury, or in the Hands of the Receivers of our Revenue, to answer the most pressing Debts. We found the Domain of our Crown alienated, the Revenues of the State almost brought to nothing by an infinite Number of Offices and Assignations, the ordinary Taxes pre-engag’d, Arrears of all Sorts increas’d for many Years, the Course of our Receipts perverted, a multitude of Bills, Ordinances, and Assignations, anticipated by so many different Ways, and which amounted to such considerable Sums, as could scarce be computed.

And that we may judge of the wise Measures of the Regency, we need only read what follows.

‘ Tho’ our Affairs were in such a desperate State, we did nevertheless reject a Proposal made us, not to discharge those Engagements which we ourselves had not contracted. We also avoided the dangerous Examples of borrowing upon excessive Usury, and refus’d Offers advantageous to ourself, because they carry’d with them this hateful Condition, viz. to abandon our People to new Vexations. Those pernicious Expedients which the Obligation of prosecuting the War, in Order to attain to a glorious Peace, might have made necessary, would soon have precipitated the State into utter Ruin, and made us lose the Hopes of being ever able to recover it, &c. The rest of the Declaration is of the same Spirit.

From hence we may observe, that the Reign of the late King (tho’ very long) was nevertheless too short for all his grand Designs, or to put himself and the Kingdom in any Prospect of enjoying Tranquillity. The whole was spent in continual Wars, most of which were carry’d on merely to aggrandize his Household and Royal Family, which became more and more numerous. Nevertheless, those Wars, prosecuted with the greatest Preparations that ever were known, were at length determin’d, by placing one of his Grandsons on the Throne of Spain, by Virtue of a Renunciation, and leaving only to France, his great Grandson, a Minor, who were the Remains of his numerous Posterity. But the principal Point, which related to the

the easing of his People, was always delay'd, and Death surpris'd that Monarch before he could put that Design in Execution, and oblig'd him to leave the Care of it to his Successors. This is what he own'd himself, in his last Instructions to the young Dauphin, when he made his Confession, which deserves to be transmitted to Posterity.

'I have often, said he, undertaken War upon too slight Occasion, and maintain'd it out of Vanity; don't follow any Example; but be a peaceable Prince, and let your chief Application be to ease your Subjects.

Words which will do more Honour to that great Prince, in History, than all the fulsome Panegyrics that ever were made to him.

As to the rest, we have seen, that this Monarch, so powerful and absolute while he liv'd, had no greater Respect shew'd him after his Death, than his Predecessors, whose last Dispositions have been often alter'd by Parliaments, according to what they thought necessary for the publick Welfare. Among other Instances, we find one in his Father, Lewis XIII, who a little before his Death sent to the Parliament his Declaration of April 21, 1643, to settle the Form of the Regency during the Minority of his Son; but after his Death, Lewis XIV. went to his Throne of Justice, to confirm the Regency of the Queen his Mother, and the Parliament, without any Regard to certain Clauses in the Declaration, permitted the Queen to govern the Kingdom absolutely, with the Advice of the Duke of Orleans and the Prince, and to call to her Council, and use for Ministers, such Persons as she thought good, without having any Respect to the Majority of Voices. This was contrary to Lewis XIIIth's Declaration; and the present Parliament acted almost in the same Manner, with Respect to Lewis XIVth's last Will.

There's another very important Affair, in which the last Will and Intentions of the late King have not been follow'd, viz. the famous Constitution *Unigenitus*, which had made so great a Noise in the Kingdom, and was ready to have been attended with very dangerous Consequences. The Pope, seconded by a powerful Party, would have his Bull accepted just as it was, and the King agreed to it, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Cardinal de Noailles, and several Bishops, who demanded Explications of it, and without Regard to the Restrictions which the Parliament had wisely added to the Enrollment of it, for preserving the Laws and Maxims of the Kingdom, the Rights of the Bishops,

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Bishops, and the Liberties of the Gallikan Church. It appear'd, even that the Bishops who accepted it, did own by their Instructions added at the Time they accepted it, that the Bull needed Explications; notwithstanding which, a new Declaration was ready to be sent to the Parliament, for taking off all those Obstacles. Many of those who refus'd it, were already proscrib'd and banish'd, but the King dying in the mean Time, and the Government falling into the Hands of a Regency, the Face of Affairs was quite chang'd: The ancient Maxims recover'd the Ascendant, the Parliament and Bishops had their Liberties restor'd, the Exiles were recall'd, the Cardinal Archbishop was set at the Head of a new Council of Conscience, and Things were settl'd on such a Foot, as gave Ground to hope, that thenceforward Right would prevail over Constraint and Violence. The Duke Regent declar'd that he would govern by the Advice of his Councils and Parliament, and make Use of no Authority but what might tend to ease the People, to preserve Peace at Home and abroad, and above all, to restore the Union and Tranquility of the Church. This was a sudden and great Change, and gave Reason to hope for happy Consequences, provided that the Pope did concur to it on his Part, by not extending his Demands beyond the Bounds prescrib'd in France. 'Tis certain, that this was one of the nicest Affairs that had been a long Time in Dispute with the holy See, or rather the Court of Rome, whose political Views engag'd her on this Occasion to advance her Authority so far, that it seem'd very difficult to find Expedients capable of satisfying both Courts alike; and there were no less Difficulties in the fundamental Affair, viz, the 101 condemn'd Propositions, especially if the Pope absolutely persisted to declare, *That no Man may think otherwise than himself, of what his Holiness has decided*; for this would be to own the *Infallibility* of his Authority, which is actually contested in France.

As the Reign of that Prince was very long, and cry'd up, even to Impiety, by his Flatterers, for the pretended Glory that had attended it, we think fit to observe in a few Words, that *Louis XIV.* after having long disturb'd all his Neighbours without Exception, persecuted his Protestant Subjects, occasion'd the Death of several Millions of Men, seen his numerous Family reduc'd to very few, with such particular Strokes and Circumstances as ought to have brought him to reflect upon his Actions; seen the Ruin of all his Subjects, there being few Merchants and

and Bankers in his Kingdom who did not break, an Instance unparallel'd in all the Records of Time; was forc'd to dye insolvent of the greatest Sum that ever was heard of, being above three hundred Millions Sterling, and even more; for we have the new King's Word, That the Debts left upon him, are so immense, that they cannot be computed. This is, without exaggerating, a short but true Picture of the Kingdom of *France*, after the long Reign of that immortal Man, which sheweth the Imperinence of the fulsome Panegyricks that were made of that Prince during his Life. The Bishop of *Nismes*, in his Speech to the Duke of *Orleans*, has these Expressions, which ought to put to the Blush the Admirers of the late glorious Reign, if they had retain'd any Sense of Modesty. *The Glory of the State, says the Prelate, is too dearly bought by the Head, when it costs the Indigence of all the Members: A King is the Father and Shepherd of his People; and those precious Titles, by Virtue of which he is entrusted with their Estates as well as their Lives, cannot allow him to dispose of either of them, but for their Security and Repose.*

The Condition, in which the late King left his Kingdom, was attended with so many Difficulties, that the Regent with all his Ability, found no Means to extricate the Government out of it, but by new Injustices, that is, by paying off the publick Debts with a Sponge, raising again the publick Coin, whereby he got at one Stroke, one full fifth Part of all the Species in the Kingdom, and continuing all the Taxes that were in Being; which Severities made the People less sensible of the Hardships of the late Reign, altho' they prove only that it was a very terrible Administration, since it is out of the Power of the succeeding Regency to remedy those Inconveniencies, and ease the People.

This will suffice for the Affairs of *France*, and we shall be very short on those of *Spain*, having only to observe in that Article, that the *Spaniards* being convinc'd that *Great Britain* had Reason to complain of three Articles that were tack'd to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in Relation to Commerce; King *Philip* at last made a new Treaty with King *George*, whereby those Articles are revok'd, and all other Grievances in Trade remov'd. This is one of the most material Occurrences of the Year 1715, which sheweth the tender Concern of his *Britannick* Majesty for his Subjects, and at the same Time his Interest amongst his Neighbours, in obtaining what was represented in a late Reign as altogether impossible.

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Portugal afforded nothing very material but the Conclusion of their Treaty of Peace with *Spain*, and the Retreat of *Don Manuel*, Brother to the King of *Portugal*. That young Prince who was scarce 17 Years old, having an insuperable Aversion to an Ecclesiastical Life, and knowing that he was to be made a Cardinal and Archbishop of *Evora*, resolv'd to withdraw from *Lisbon*, and imparted his Secret to no Body but to a young Nobleman of his Age, Son to the Count de *Tarouca*, and yet they concerted so well their Measures, that they privately embark'd on board an *English* Ship, who brought them to *Holland*, where they landed, and immediately went to the House of Count *Tarouca*, Ambassador of *Portugal* at the *Hague*, where he continu'd some Time, expecting that the King his Brother would give him Leave to go to *Vienna*, and accept an Employment in the Emperor's Service. This Occurrence had no Influence on the publick Affairs of *Europe*; but yet we thought it deserv'd to be remark'd amongst the remarkable Events of this Year; for, in short, there are few Instances of this Nature.

Having dispatch'd all the Affairs abroad, we shall conclude with an Account of our own.

The Accession of his Majesty King *George* to the Throne, having remov'd the Jealousies which had disturb'd the Nation, we promis'd ourselves nothing but Halcyon Days, and a perfect Tranquillity, during which we might recover the Losses we had sustain'd in the late War: And indeed, we could have but a charming Prospect before us, under the best of Princes. But the Enemies of our Religion and Liberties, which they were endeavouring to sacrifice to a popish Prince, and in which they had made so great a Progress, stirr'd up a rebellious Faction, and under the specious Pretence of Religion, laid the Foundation of one of the most dangerous Conspiracies that ever was set on Foot, in Order to dethrone his Majesty, and set a popish Prince on the Throne. They endeavour'd, in the first Place, by impudent Libels, to alarm the Nation with imaginary Dangers of the Church, in Order to disturb the Election of Members of Parliament; and this Artifice having not succeeded, they stirr'd up Tumults in most Parts of the Kingdom, where the Mob was so insolent, as to pull down the Meeting-Houses of Dissenters with so much Audaciousness, that the like can hardly be instanc'd in any History.

The Government, with a Parience that was likely to be fatal to the Kingdom, gave Time to the Rioters to repent,

of a pretended Commerce in a new World, saw the Nation's most advantageous Branches of her Trade in *Europe* given up and lost.

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleas'd the Divine Providence to call your Majesty to the Throne of your Ancestors. And to the End that nothing may be wanting on the Part of your Commons, to establish your Majesty's Throne on solid and lasting Foundations, they apply'd themselves with indefatigable Diligence to restore the Honour of the *British* Nation to its Lustre, and to re-establish the mutual Confidence between this Kingdom and its ancient and faithful Allies, by tracing out the Authors of those pernicious Counsels, and the Actors of those perfidious Designs, that they may be brought to Justice, &c.

It was natural to expect that the Enemies of the Nation's Peace, would make their utmost Efforts to stop the Proceedings of the Commons, but despairing of Success therein, in the representative Body of the Kingdom, they fomented Tumults at Home among the Dregs of the People, and encourag'd the Pretender in a Design to invade us from Abroad, &c.

'Tis certain, that as the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, did fill the Nation with Joy, by dispelling their Fears and securing their Peace, so it was a Thunder-Stroke upon those who design'd to disturb it, and saw all their Measures broken. It was then believ'd that they would have made Use of the Respite allow'd them for returning to their Duty, and having Recourse to the Clemency of so good and so generous a Prince: But the false Views of their Interest did harden and blind them, their Rebellion had this good Effect, that it discover'd all that old Leaven which had been fermenting so long, and gave the Government a Handle to rid themselves of it by Force, since all other Measures had prov'd ineffectual, so that now they knew what they had to do.

Division is certainly a great Misfortune to a Nation: *Great Britain* has so often found it by Experience, that it may be justly said, that 'tis her most formidable Enemy; but this Misfortune is only to be charg'd on those who are the Cause of it, and would overturn all; and not upon those who stand up in Defence of their Religion and Laws, and would make themselves highly culpable, if they did not bravely oppose those perfidious Designs.

In doubtful and troublesome Times, when factious Men govern solely by Passion, make no Scruple to call Evil
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GOOD, and *Good* EVIL, it is an Advantage to the Publick that such Offences happen, by rousing up a *true* Zeal, when a *false* one is ready to get the Ascendant and destroy all in such Times of Trial, the Nation may be said to be thrown into the Refiner's Fire; but 'tis to separate the good Metal from the base Allay.

Thus we have given an Account of the most material Transactions and Events that happen'd in *Europe*, during the first seventeen Months of the Reign of King *George*; excepting only such as have been taken Notice of by us in the *Historical Registers* N^o I. and N^o II. among which are the Death of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, the Rebellions that broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, the War between the *Turks* and the Emperor and Republick of *Venice*, the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*, together with some other Events of less Importance, that happen'd in the Year 1715, and consequently ought to have been related in these Volumes, had they not been already accounted for in our first *Historical Registers*, to which we refer our Readers.

The End of the Second Volume.



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A

Chronological Diary

O F

The most Remarkable TRANSACTIONS
and Publick OCCURRENCES, both
Civil and Military, Domestick and
Foreign,

V I Z.

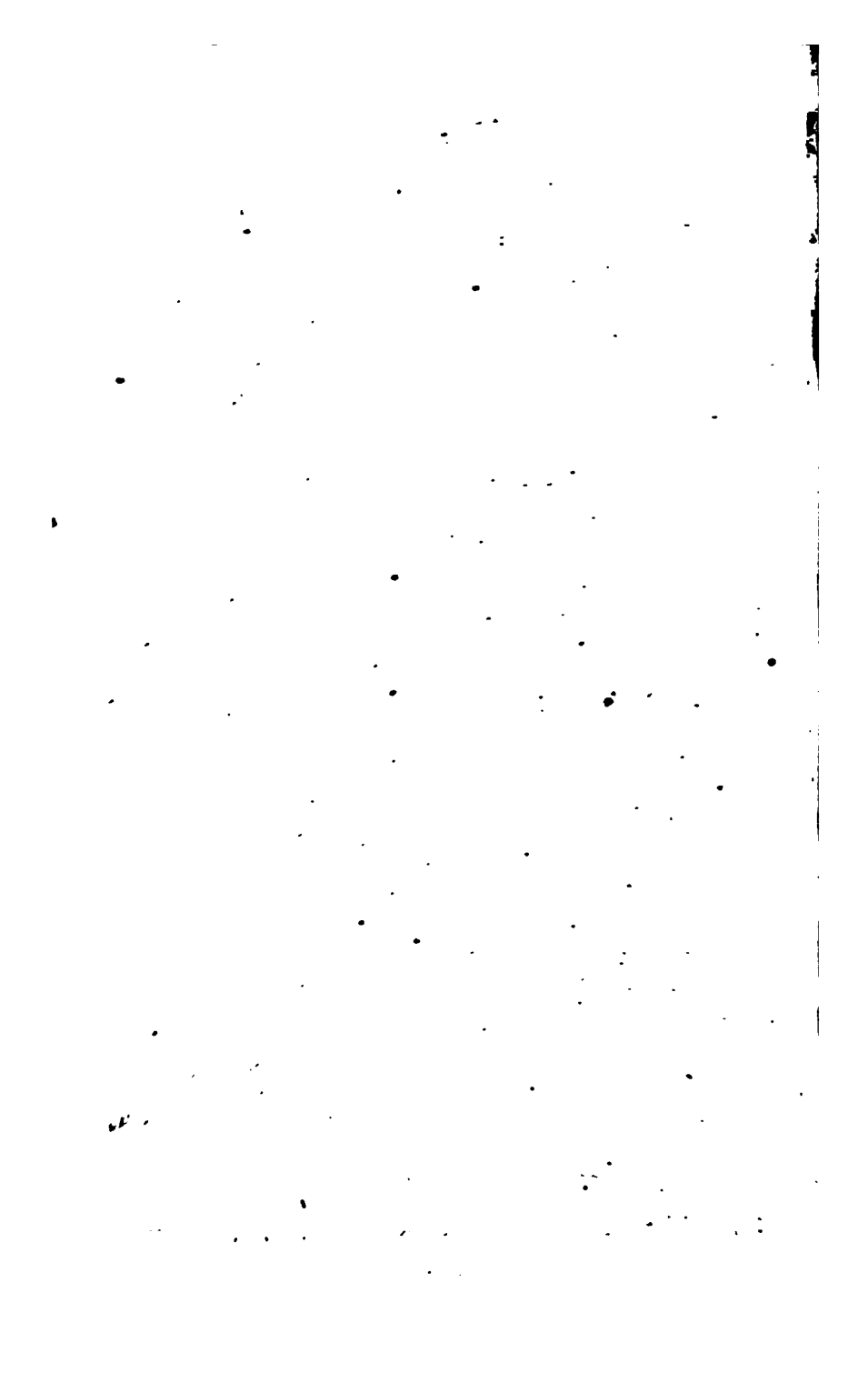
Affairs of the feveral Nations of
EUROPE, Births, Marriages, Deaths,
Removals, Promotions, &c. that hap-
pen'd from the last Day of *July 1714*,
to the first Day of *January 1716*,
being the first Seventeen Months of
the Reign of King *George*.

Together with,

The Characters and Parentage of
of Persons of eminent Rank, who
departed this Life during that Time,

L O N D O N,

Printed by C. MEERS in the *Old-Baily*, 1724.



T H E

Chronological Diary, &c.

August 1st. 1714.

DY'D Queen ANNE of Blessed Memory, one of the best of Queens that ever sat upon the *British*, or any other Throne; whether we consider her exemplary Piety towards God, her extensive Liberality to the Church, or her unparallel'd Conduct in the State; who, after She had procur'd for her Subjects, in these her Temporal Dominions, those two invaluable Blessings of UNION and PEACE, retir'd to those more united, more peaceful, and consequently more desirable Regions of everlasting Bliss. See an Account of her Illness and Death, in the Introduction to the 1st Volume, Page 14, &c.

The Privy Council, in Pursuance of the Act 6 *Anna*, Cap. 7. issued a Proclamation for proclaiming George, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. who was accordingly proclaim'd in London and Westminster at the usual Places, and with the usual Ceremonies.

The Parliament of Great Britain assembled at Westminster, in Pursuance of the Act 4 *Anna*, cap. 8. and 6 *Anna*, cap. 7.

About this Time dy'd Dr. John Moor, Bishop of Ely.

Dy'd likewise Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth: And, Sir Edward Ward, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

— 2. Evelyn Pierrepont, Marquess of Dorchester, marry'd to the Lady Isabella Bentinck, Sister of Henry Bentinck, Earl of Portland.

Barrutona surrender'd after a long Siege, to the Duke of Berwick.

— 3. The Lords Justices of Great Britain, appointed Joseph Addison, Esq; to be their Secretary.

— 4. The Lords of the Admiralty, by Direction of the Regency, issued out Orders for the taking off the Embargo that had been laid on all Shipping during the Queen's Illness.

— 5. King George proclaim'd in Edinburgh.

The Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor *Haward*, in the Name of the Lords Justices, made a Speech to both Houses.

The Lords Justices in Council sign'd a Proclamation, requiring all Persons, being in any Office of Authority or Government, at the Demand of the late Queen, to personal in the Execution of their respective Offices, and so take the Oaths mention'd in the Act of 6 June, cap. 7.

— 6. King George publish'd in Dublin, in Pursuance of a Proclamation publish'd by the Lords Justices of Ireland.

— 9. *Charles Fowler*, Duke of Arden, appointed by the Lords Justices, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, in the Room of *Henry Somerset*, Duke of Beaufort, deceas'd.

James Stanley, Earl of Derby, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, in the Room of *James Hamilton*, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, deceas'd.

— 12. The Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made a Speech to both Houses.

— 16. Dy'd *Humfrey Griffith*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt.

— 17. Dy'd at his House of *Torbarr* in Scotland, *George Mackenzie*, Earl of Cromarty, in the 64th Year of his Age.

— 21. The Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, after which the Parliament adjourn'd to the 25th.

Mrs. Stanhope, Wife of Lieutenant-General *James Stanhope*, brought to Bed of Twins, viz. a Boy and a Girl.

— 24. The Body of the late Queen *Anne* was privately interr'd in King *Henry VII's* Chapel, in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*.

— 25. The Lords Justices prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of September.

— 26. Died Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Bishop of *Gloucester*.

— 31. *Henry St. John*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, remov'd from the Office of Secretary of State; three of the Lords of the Regency, viz. the Dukes of *Shrovetbury* and *Somerset*, and the Lord *Cooper*, taking the Seal from him, and locking and sealing up the Doors of his Office in the Cockpit.

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716.

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The King and the Prince Royal set out from *Hershausen* for *England*, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the 4th of *September*.

September 1714.

— 1. The Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kildare*, appointed Lords Justices of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate, and of Sir *Constance Phipps*, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.

— 15. The Lords Justices sign'd a Proclamation, ordering the Payment of 100,000*l.* to any Person who shall seize and secure the Pretender, in Case he shall land or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

— 16. The King and Prince embark'd for *England* at *Orange-Felder* in *Holland*.

— 17. *Charles Townshend*, Viscount *Townshend*, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *Henry St. John*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*.

William Cadogan, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Congress of *Antwerp*, to regulate the Barrier of the States-General, and his Envoy Extraordinary in the *Netherlands*.

— 18. The King and Prince landed at *Greenwich*.

His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Saundersen*, Esq; Captain of the *Peregrine* Yacht, which brought his Majesty over.

Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Earl of *Dorset*, and *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, appointed Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Horatio Walpole and *George Tilson*, Esqrs. appointed Secretaries to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— 19. *Simon Harcourt*, Lord *Harcourt*, remov'd from his Post of Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*, appointed Groom of the Stole to the Prince Royal.

Colonel *William Kerr*, and Colonel *Tyrrel*, appointed Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Algernon Seymour, Earl of *Hertford*, *Daniel Lord Finch*, *Richard Lord Lumley*, and Colonel *Pughton*, appointed Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.

The Lord *Dunkelton*, eldest Son of *Richard Bourke*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to *Mrs. Parker*.

— 20. The

— 20. The King made his Entry through the City of *London* to the Royal Palace of St. *James's*.

— 21. *Charles Aldworth* of *Windsor*, in the County of *Berks*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the said Borough, kill'd in a Duel by Colonel *Chudleigh*.

— 22. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to the last Prorogation, and was by Commission farther prorog'd to the 21st of *October*.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen attended the King with an Address; and his Majesty was pleas'd on that Occasion, to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Joseph Lawrence*, *Robert Child*, *John Ward*, *Gerard Conyers*, *Thomas Scawen*, and *Peter Delme*, Esqrs. and Aldermen of *London*.

Joseph Addison, Esq; appointed chief Secretary to *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, as Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. And

Charles Desfaye, Esq; appointed his Lordship's Private Secretary.

— 24. *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of *John Poulet*, Earl *Poulet*.

John Churchill, Duke of *Marlborough*, appointed Captain-General of his Majesty's Land Forces, in the Room of *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*.

James Stanhope, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *William Bromley*, Esq;

James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *John Ereskine*, Earl of *Marr*.

— 25. Dy'd *Francis Bridges*, Esq; youngest Son of *James Bridges*, Lord *Chandos*, and Receiver-General of the Duties upon Salt.

About this Time the King dissolv'd the Privy-Council of *Ireland*, and nominated another, consisting of the following Persons.

Henry Boyle, Lord Treasurer.
Dr. *William King*, Archbishop
of *Dublin*.

Dr. *John Vesey*, Archbishop of
Tuam.

James Butler, Duke of *Ormond*.

Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl of
Kildare.

Henry O'Brian, Earl of *Thomond*.

Edward Barbanan, Earl of
Meath.

William O-Bryan, Earl of *Inchiquin*.

James Barry, Earl of *Barrimore*.

Charles Coote, Earl of *Montcash*.

Arthur Annesly, Earl of *Anglesey*.

Henry

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716.

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Henry Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander.	Sir William St. Quintin.
Ruvigni, Earl of Galloway	Sir Gustavus Hume.
James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.	Sir Ralph Gore.
Lord Viscount Merions	Sir Edward Crofton.
Marough Boyle, Lord Viscount Bessington.	Sir Henry Tichbourn.
William Stewart, Lord Viscount Montjoy.	Alan Brodrick, Esq;
Christopher Wadesford, Lord Viscount Castlecomer.	William Wisbed, Esq;
Dr. John Evans, Bishop of Meath.	John Forster, Esq;
Sir George Arb, Bishop of Cloghen.	Joseph Deane, Esq;
Dr. John Sterne, Bishop of Down.	Thomas Keighly, Esq;
Henry Barry, Lord Santry.	Thomas Erle, Esq;
Thomas Coningsby, Lord Coningsby.	Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.	Robert Moleworth, Esq;
Henry Lord Shelburne.	Edward Southwell, Esq;
Charles O'Hara, Lord Tyranny.	Francis Gwyn, Esq;
Francis Roberts, Esq;	George Doddington, Esq;
Sir John Percival.	Joseph Addison, Esq;
Sir Thomas Southwell.	Major-General Gustavus Hamilton.
Sir John Stanley.	William Conolly, Esq;
	Theophilus Butler, Esq;
	Oliver St. George, Esq;
	Lieutenant-General Thomas Meredith.
	Major-General Frederick Hamilton.
	John Allen, Esq;
	Benjamin Barry, Esq;
	Charles Fant, Esq;

Alan Brodrick, Esq; appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the Room of Sir Constantine Phipps.

William Whistled, Esq; appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, in the Room of Sir Richard Cox.

John Forster, Esq; Recorder of Dublin, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, in the Room of Robert Dayne, Esq;

Joseph Deane, Esq; appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the Room of Richard Rochfort, Esq;

James Mackartney, Esq; appointed one of the Justices of the King's Bench in that Kingdom, in the Room of Richard Nutley, Esq;

— 27. Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Alban's, appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the Room of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, deceased. John

John Churchill, Duke of *Marlborough*, appointed Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, and Master General of the Ordnance.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*, appointed General of Foot, and General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*.

James Berkeley, Earl of *Berkeley*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*, Constable of the Castle of *St. Briens* in the Forest of *Dean*, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the said Forest.

William Pulteney, Esq; appointed Secretary at War, in the Room of *Francis Gwyn*, Esq;

Thomas Erle, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Governor and Captain of the Town and Isle of *Jersey*, and *St. Sae Castle*.

Robert Walpole, Esq; appointed Receiver and Paymaster General of all the Guards and Garrisons, and of all other his Majesty's Land Forces of Great Britain, and Paymaster of the Royal Hospital at *Chesles*, in the Room of *John How* and *Arthur Moor*, Esqrs.

His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Sedling Thomas*, Esq;

— 29. The King in Council, declared his Royal Pleasure to dissolve the Privy-Council, and to appoint another to attend him at *St. James's*, on the 1st of *October*, whose Names Names see in the *Hist. Reg. p. 53*.

The Prince Royal declar'd Prince of *Wales*, and by his Majesty's Command introduc'd into the Privy-Council, where his Royal Highness took his Place at the upper End of the Board, on his Majesty's Right Hand.

Sir *William Davies* Lord Archbishop of *York*, *Daniel Finch* Earl of *Nottingham*, and *Charles Marmaduke* Lord *Halifax*, sworn Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took their Seats at the Board accordingly.

William Cowper, Lord *Cowper*, appointed Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, in the Room of *Simon Harcourt*, Lord *Harcourt*.

Daniel Finch, Earl of *Nottingham*, appointed Lord President of the Council, in the Room of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Thomas Wharton, Earl of *Wharton*, appointed Lord Privy-Seal, in the Room of *William Legg*, Earl of *Dermouth*.

Charles Spencer, Earl of *Sunderland*, declar'd Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

James

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James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*, and *James Stanhope*, Esq; sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council. *Sir William Humphreys* and *Sir Charles Fiers*, Aldermen of *London*, being unanimously return'd by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen made Choice of *Sir William Humphreys*, to be Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

James Taylor, Esq; made chief Secretary to *William Pitteney*, Esq; as Secretary at War, in the Room of *Samuel Lynne*, Esq;

William Sloper, Esq; appointed Deputy Paymaster under *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Paymaster General of the Guards and Garrisons, in the Room of *John Merryl*, Esq;

— 30. *Sirrop Egerton*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, appointed Lord Chamberlain to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

The Countesses of *Dorset* and *Berkeley*, made Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess of *Wales*.

October, 1714.

About the Beginning of this Month, *Sir Peter King*, Kt. Recorder of *London*, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the Room of *Thomas Lord Trevor*.

Samuel Dodd, Esq; was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the Room of *Sir Edward Ward*, deceas'd.

Sir James Mountague, Kt. made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the Room of *Mr. Baron Banister*.

Sir John Pratt made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Powys*.

Sir Edward Northey confirm'd in the Office of Attorney-General to his Majesty.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; appointed Solicitor General to his Majesty, in the Room of *Sir Robert Raymond*.

John Cockburn of *Ormistoun*, Esq; made Lord Justice Clerk in *Scotland*, which Post he enjoy'd in the Reign of King *William*.

Sir James Stewart of *Gooderees*, made his Majesty's Solicitor in *Scotland*, which Place he likewise formerly enjoy'd.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *James Dollife*, *Harcourt Master*, and *William Chapman*, Esqrs. when they with others, presented to his Majesty an Address of the *South Sea Company*.

As also on *David Heckstetor*, Esq; one of the Members of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of *England*, upon presenting likewise an Address of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the said Company.

— 4. The King in Council sign'd a Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure, touching his Royal Coronation,

nation and the Solemnity thereof. Which see in the *Hist. Reg.* Vol. 1. p. 56.

The same Day the King sign'd another Proclamation, requiring all Ships and Vessels, trading from the Plantations in the Way of the *Algerines*, to furnish themselves with Passes.

— 7. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Philip Jackson*, Esq; High Sheriff for the County of *Hereford*.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, appointed Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*.

Henry Pagett, Lord *Pagett* and *Burton*, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body.

William Cadogan, Esq; appointed Master of the Robes, and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces, and Plenipotentiary in the *Netherlands*.

Samuel Hill, Esq; appointed Secretary of the *Latin Tongue*.

— 9. *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bedford*.

Charles Beauclair, Duke of *St. Albans*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Berks*.

Stroop Egerton, Earl of *Bridgewater*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bucks*.

Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Chester*.

Charles-Bodville Roberts, Earl of *Radnor*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cornwal*.

Charles Howard, Earl of *Carlisle*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cumberland*.

William Cavendish, Duke of *Devonshire*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*.

John Poulet, Earl *Roulet*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Devon*.

Charles Paulet, Duke of *Bolton*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Dorset*.

Richard Lumley, Earl of *Scarborough*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Durham*.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*.

James Berkely, Earl of *Berkeley*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*.

Henry de Grey, Duke of *Kent*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hereford*.

Charles

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716. 11

Charles Mountague, Earl of Manchester, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon

Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

James Stanhope, Earl of Derby, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster.

Robert Bertie, Marquess of Lindsey, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, Lord Pelham, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

Charles Townshend, Lord Viscount Townshend, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, Lord Pelham, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Mountague-Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxon.

Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Henry Paget, Lord Paget and Burton, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

Algernon Seymour, Earl of Hertford, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

George Compton, Earl of Northampton, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Peregrine Osborne, Marquess of Caermarthen, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Henry Boyle, Esq; appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

Robert

Robert Dury, Earl of Holderness, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of *South-Wales*.

Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of *North-Wales*.

George Compton, Earl of Northampton, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the *Tower-Hamlets*.

James Barlow, Alderman of Dublin, Sworn Lord-Mayer of that City by the Privy-Council, in the Room of *Sir Samuel Cock*, and the Honour of Knighthood was conferr'd on the new Lord-Mayer. At the same Time *Mr. Aldrich* and *Mr. Verdon*, were appointed Sheriffs of *Dublin*.

Charles Montague Lord Halifax, *Sir Richard Onslow*, and *Sir William St. Quintin*, Barons; *Edward Wortley Montague*, and *Paul Methuen*, Esqs. appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, *Sir George Byng, Kt.* *George Dodington, Esq;* *Sir John Jennings*, and *Sir Charles Turner, Knt.* *Abraham Stanyas*, and *George Baillie, Esqs.* appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain.

John Aislaby, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq; appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

Edmund Dunch, Esq; appointed Master of his Majesty's Household.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Samuel Garth, M. D.*

Lieutenant General *Thomas Meredith*, made Colonel of the Regiment lately commanded by Major General *William Newton*, deceas'd.

— 11. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Samuel Dodd, Esq;* nominated Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

— 12. *William Johnston*, Marquess of *Annandale*, Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal of Scotland; *Montague Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*; *Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley*, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household; *Hugh Boscawen, Esq;* Controller of his Majesty's Household; and *Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.* Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer,

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obsequy, Sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The Princess of Wales and the two young Princesses Anne and Amelia, her Daughters, arriv'd at St. James's. The two young Princesses set out from Hanover the 28th of September, as did her Royal Highness the Princess on the first of October, and arriv'd at the Hague on the 6th of that Month, continu'd there till the 9th, and that Evening embark'd at Rotterdam on Board the *Mary* Yacht, sail'd the next Morning, and landed at Margate on the 11th at Night, and the next Evening arriv'd at Rochester being met beyond that Place by his Royal Highness the Prince her Consort, who the next Day accompany'd her to St. James's.

The Lord Mayor Elect, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs of London, went to St. James's, to desire the Honour of his Majesty's Presence in the City on the Lord Mayor's Day. The King was pleas'd to accept the Invitation, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Robert Bredon, Esq; one of the Sheriffs.

Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey, Sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, took likewise the Oath of that Office.

Lieutenant-General William Cadogan, appointed Colonel of the second Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Charles Churchill, Esq;

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Peter Meyer, Esq; a Turkey Merchant.

James Graham, Duke of Montrose, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

William Johnston, Marquess of Annandale, appointed Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, a new Office created there, by Virtue of the Union-Treaty, instead of that of Lord Chancellor.

Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay, appointed Lord Register in Scotland.

Spencer Comper, Esq; appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

John Fortescue Aland, Esq; appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales.

Dr. John Evans, Bishop of Bangor, made Almoner to his Royal Highness.

James Bridges, Lord Chandos, created a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Style and Title of Viscount Wilton, in the County of Hereford, and Earl of Carnarvon.

Lewis Watson, Lord *Rockingham*, created an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Baron of *Thornley*, in the County of *Kent*, Viscount *Sands of Lee-Court* in the County of *Northampton*, and Earl of *Rockingham* in the said County.

Charles Bennet, Lord *Offulston*, created an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Earl of *Tankerville*, in the County of *York*.

Charles Mountague, Lord *Halifax*, created a Viscount and Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Viscount *Sunbury*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Earl of *Halifax*, in the County of *York*.

Heneage Finch, Lord *Guernsey*, created an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Earl of *Aylesford*, in the County of *Kent*.

John Harvey, Lord *Harvey*, created an Earl of *Great Britain*, viz. Earl of the City of *Bristol*.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, created a Viscount and Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Viscount *Haughton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, and Earl of *Clare*.

Henry O Bryan, Earl of *Thomond*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Viscount *Tadeaster*, in the County of *York*.

James Saunderson, Viscount *Gastleton* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Saunderson* of *Sanby*, in the County of *Lincoln*.

Bennet Sherrard, Lord *Sherrard* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Baron of *Harborough* in the County of *Leicester*.

Gervase Pierrepont, Lord *Pierrepont*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Pierrepont* of *Hanslop* in the County of *Bucks*.

Henry Boyle, Esq; created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of *Carlton*, in the County of *York*.

Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Baron and Viscount *Cobham* in the County of *Kent*.

John Shadwell, M. D. Sworn Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

— 16. A Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter was held at *St. James's*, and *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, *Lionel-Cranfield Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, and *Charles Mountague*,

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716. 15

ragne, Earl of Halifax, were elected Knights Companions of the said Order.

Richard Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

Henry Killigrew, Esq; made Master of the Robes to the Prince of Wales.

— 18. Henry Paget, Lord Paget and Burton, created an Earl of Great Britain, by the Style and Title of Earl of Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Chancellor of Great Britain, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford.

Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, appointed Governor of Chester.

William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant-General, appointed Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Charles Mountague, Earl of Manchester, James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk, John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and John Carteret, Lord Carteret, appointed Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Howard, Esq; Brigadier Dormer, Brigadier
Bretton, Colonel Kerr, Colonel
Tyrrel, Colonel Fielding, and Colonel Cornwall,
appointed Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to the King.

John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, appointed to go his Majesty's Minister to the Court of France.

Died at Lisbon, the Prince of Brazil, eldest Son to the King of Portugal, in the 2d Year of his Age.

— 20. King George crown'd at Westminster-Abbey [See the Ceremony of this Solemnity, in the Hist. Reg. Vol. I. Pag. 59.]

His Majesty at the Coronation was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Charles Newton and Thomas Saunders, Esqs. two of the Gentlemen of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

— 21. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was by Commission farther prorogued to the 12th of January following.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, appointed Constable, Governor and Captain of Windsor Castle, Keeper of the Parks, Forests, and Warrens there, and Lieutenant of the said

Castle and Forest, in the Room of *George Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Northumberland*.

George Compton, Earl of *Northampton*, continued in the the Post of Constable of the *Tower of London*, and *Hastan Compton*, Esq; in that of Lieutenant of the said *Tower*.

— 23. The University of *Oxford*, in full Convocation, conferr'd the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Sir *Constantine Phipps*, late Chancellor of *Ireland*.

— 26. A private Call of Serjeants at Law, for Sir *Peter King*, Sir *Samuel Dodd*, and Sir *James Mountague*.

About this Time the Dutcheses of *St. Albans*, *Bolton*, and *Mountague*; the Countesses of *Dorset* and *Berkeley*, and the Lady *Cowper*, Wife of the Lord Chancellor, were appointed Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to the Princess of *Wales*. And *Mrs. Selwyn*, *Mrs. Pollaxsen*, *Mrs. Howard* and *Mrs. Clapp*, Bed-Chamber Women to her Royal Highness.

— 28. *Charles Royle*, Earl of *Errary*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*, in the Room of *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*.

Charles Tybott, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, appointed Chamberlain of the Household to his Majesty.

Paul Methuen, Esq; appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *Spain*.

The Duke of *Ormonde*, as Lord High Steward of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, remov'd *Thomas Medlicot*, Esq; from being Deputy Steward, and nominated *Richard Nusley*, Esq; late one of the Judges in *Ireland*, to that Office: But the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* did not think proper to approve the Choice.

George Hamilton, Earl of *Orkney*, sworn Gentleman in Extraordinary of his Majesty's Bed Chamber.

— 29. *John Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, and *Paul Methuen*, Esq; sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

This being the Lord Mayor's Day, the King, with the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, did the City the Honour to dine at *Guild-Hall*, where Sir *William Humphrys*, Kt. Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, had the Honour to present the first Glass of Wine to his Majesty, who was pleas'd to give Orders for the passing a Patent for creating the said Sir *William Humphreys* a Baronet of *Great-Britain*.

— 30. Died *Bridget*, Esq; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

November

November 1714.

— 1. Dy'd John Ratcliffe, M. D. Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*, accounted the most eminent Physician that *England* ever produc'd. He was a Man of good Sense, sound Judgment, and admirable Skill in his Art, chiefly founded on the best Mistress, *Experience*. He left by his Will to the University of *Oxford* 40,000 *l.* for the publick Library; to the Library-Keeper 150 *l.* per Annum; to University College 3000 *l.* in Money, to rebuild the Master's Lodge, and two Apartments for two Physick-Fellows; and 600 *l.* per Annum for two Fellowships of two Travelling Physicians: He left also 600 *l.* per Annum to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, and the rest of his Estate he disposed of, in Annuities for Life to his Relations; and upon the Death of the Annuitants to go to charitable Uses, at the Discretion of his Executors, *William Bromley, Esq;* *Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Kech,* and *Mr. Slaughtier*, to all of whom he gave likewise 2000 *l.*

About this Time *John Taylor, Esq;* First Clerk of the Treasury, was made Assistant-Secretary with *William Lowndes, Esq;* in the Room of *Thomas Harley, Esq;*

Henry Kelsall, Esq; succeeded *Mr. Taylor* as first Clerk to the Treasury.

William Glanville, Esq; Controller of the Class-Lottery, 1711, made Clerk of the Petitions to the Treasury, in the Room of *Mr. William Thomas*, who succeeded *Mr. Glanville* as Controller of the Lottery.

— 2. A Proclamation publish'd for the suppressing of Riots, of which there had been many in several Parts of the Kingdom.

— 3. About this Time *Thomas Lord Coningsby*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hereford*, in the Room of *Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent*, who resign'd.

David Collier, Earl of Portmore, made Governor of *Gibraltar*.

George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, appointed Master of his Majesty's Buck-Hounds.

Brigadier General Honeywood, appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; appointed Admiral and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Fleet, also Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, and Housekeeper of his Majesty's Royal Palace in *Greenwich Park*, and Keeper of the said Park.

Henry Newton, L. L. D. appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, in the Room of Dr. *Hendeman*.

Dr. *Prince*, made Advocate-General of the High Court of Admiralty, in the Room Dr. *Newton*.

The following Persons appointed to be Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, viz. Sir *Richard Haddock*, Kt. Controller, *Daniel Farnes*, Esq; Surveyor; *Charles Sergison*, Esq; Clerk of the Acts; *Dennis Lyddell*, Esq; Controller of the Treasurer's Accounts; *Charles Cornwall*, Esq; Controller of the Stores; *John Fowler*, Esq; Commissioner at large; *Richard Buxton*, Esq; Controller of the Victualling Accounts. And in the Out-Parts, *Isaac Townsend*, Esq; *James Littleton*, Esq; and Sir *William Jumper*, Kt.

— 6. Dy'd *Charles D'Avenant*, L. L. D. Inspector General of the Exports and Imports of the Customs. He was Author of several Essays and Tracts on Trade and Politics, written with great Mystery of Style and sound Judgment.

— 7 The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Heath*, Esq; and on *William Perkins*, Esq;

About this Time the Lord *Lumley*, eldest Son of *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, was made Master of the Horses to the Prince of *Wales*, And

The Lord *Harvey*, eldest Son of *John Harvey*, Earl of *Brissol*, made one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of the Lord *Lumley*.

The Marquess of *Winchester*, eldest Son of *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*; the Lord *Herbert*, eldest Son of *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; and *John Hamilton*, Lord *Balliarven*, were appointed Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.

Colonel *Baget*, made one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.

— 8. Dy'd at *Rome* Prince *Alexander Sobieski*, second Son of *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, in the 37th Year of his Age, being born at *Dantzick*, in 1677. He was made a Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, in the Year 1700, having receiv'd the Collar of that Order at *Rome*, by the Hands of the Prince of *Monaco*, Ambassador of *France*.

— 9. *Edward Ingram*, Viscount *Innis*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of the County of *York*, in the Room of *Peregrine Osborne*, Marquess of *Carmarthen*.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of *Clare*, appointed Steward, Keeper and Guardian of the Forest of *Sherwood*, and Park of *Falewood* in the County of *Nottingham*. *Charles*

Charles O'Hara, Lord *Tyrawley*, appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces in the Kingdom of Ireland, (in the Absence of *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Lieutenant General and Governor General of that Kingdom) in the Room of General *Stewart*.

The King gave Directions for Letters Patents to pass the Seals, for granting the Dignity of Baronet of Great Britain to *Sir William Humphreys*, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and to *John Austin*, Esq; *Francis Eyles*, Esq; and *Joshua Beck*, Esq;

Sir Walter Tenge, *Sir Matthew Dudley*, and *Sir John Stanley*, Baronets, *John Bridges*, *Robert Williamson*, *John Pulteney* and *Thomas Walker*, Esqs. appointed Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs.

Hugh Howard, Esq; appointed Keeper and Register of the Papers and Records of State.

About this Time *Nathaniel Green*, Esq; was sworn his Majesty's Jeweller in Ordinary.

Hill, Esq; made Judge of the Court of Delegates.

— 10. The *Duchess of St. Albans*, appointed Groom of the Stole to the Princess of Wales.

Colonel *Molesworth*, made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance in Ireland, in the Room of *Richard Bourk*, Esq;

Sir Samuel Lennard, Colonel *Carthcart*, Colonel *Campbel*, and Colonel *Montgomery*, made Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

— 11. *Basil Hilding*, Earl of *Danby*, *John West*, Lord *Delamere*, and *John Smith* of *Tydworth*, in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; appointed Tellers of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Major-General *Joseph Sabine*, appointed Colonel of the Prince of Wales's own Royal Regiment of Welch Fusiliers.

George Townsend and *Philip Ryke*, Esqs. *Sir Marmaduke Wyvel*, Bart. *Christopher Mountague*, *Whitlocke Buffords*, *James Henson*, and *John Whetson*, Esqs. *Sir William Ashurst*, Kt. and *William Carr*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for the Management of the Receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise in England.

— 12. *Henry Martin*, Esq; made Inspector General of the Exports and Imports of the Customs, in the Room of Dr. *Charles D'Arcy*, deceased.

William Conyers, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence, made one of the Searchers of the Cu-

stons in the Port of *London*, in the Room of *Thomas Walker, Esq;* who was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Henry Smith, Esq; continu'd in the Office of Receiver of the Duties for building fifty new Churches.

— 16. M. *d'Aberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from the most Christian King, and *Des Braciade*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had respectively private Audiences of the King, to congratulate his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; being both introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*; Master of the Ceremonies.

His Majesty present in Council, the Justices of Peace of *Middlesex* and *Westminster* attending according to Order, were acquainted with the Licentiousness of the Press, and the evil Consequences thereof; and his Majesty was thereupon pleas'd to Order, That the Justices of Peace and other Officers whom it may concern, do for the Future put in Execution the Laws in Force against Printers, Publishers, and Spreaders of false and scandalous Libels.

This Day Patents pass'd the Great Seal for constituting *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Albans*, *Comtes Ratoleurum* for the County of *Berks*; as also *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, for the County of *Derby*, *Richard Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, for the County of *Salop*, and *Thomas-Halles Pelham*, Earl of *Clare*, for the County of *Middlesex*, and Liberty of *Westminster*.

M. d'Elorne, Resident from the King of *Poland*, had Audience of the King, in which he deliver'd his Letters of Credence to his Majesty; and afterwards delivering his Letter of Revocation, took his Leave.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Marquess of *Dorchester*, *Lionel-Cranford Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, *George Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, *Charles Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*, *Hugh Campbell*, Earl of *London*, *Archibald Campbell*, Earl of *Argyll*, *Henry Raper*, Earl of *Uxbridge*, *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orerry*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Lord *Coningsby*, were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

The King having appointed *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Albans*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Berks*, *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Chester*, and of *North-Wales*; *Thomas-Halles Pelham*, Earl of *Clare*, Lord Lieutenant of

of the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Nottingham*, and of the Town of *Nottingham* and County of the same; and *Charles Townshend*, Viscount *Townshend*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*; their Lordships took the Oaths, appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Count *Gazola*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, had Audience of the King, with the usual Ceremonies, to congratulate his Majesty's happy Accession.

— 17. The Marquess *de Monteleon*, Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majesty, Prince *Kourakin*, Plenipotentiary from the Czar of *Muscovy*, and Count *Nobitz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Poland*, had severally Audience of his Majesty, to congratulate his Accession.

— 18. *Siginior Tren*, Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, and *M. Van Borfelo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the united Provinces, had also Audiences of his Majesty on the like Occasion.

Dy'd at *Paris* of an Apoplexy, *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Stafford*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Nephew *William Howard*, Esq;

— 19. Dr. *William Fleetwood*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, translated to the See of *Ely*, that became vacant by the Death of Dr. *John Moore*, which happen'd July 31. And

Dr. *John Wynne*, Principal of *Jesús College* in *Oxford*, made Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in the Room of Dr. *William Fleetwood*.

Dr. *Richard Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, made Bishop of *Gloucester*, in the Room of Dr. *Edward Fowler*, who dy'd on the 26th of *August*.

John Manners, Duke of *Rutland*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Leicester*.

Sir *William Courtenay*, Bart. appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *John Poulet*, Earl *Poulet*.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Marquess of *Dorchester*, appointed Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens, beyond *Trent*.

Charles O'Hara, Lord *Tyrawley*, appointed General of the Foot.

George Wade, Esq; made Major-General of his Majesty's Forces.

Brigadier General *Michael Richards*, made Master-Surveyor of the Ordnance, and Assistant and Deputy to the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Edward Ashe, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Ordnance.

Dixey

Diary Windsor, Esq; made Keeper of the Stores of the Ordnance.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq; made Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

Colonel John Armstrong, made chief Engineer of Great Britain, and one of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant-General Harry Mordaunt, appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance.

Charles Bodville Roberts, Earl of Radnor, appointed Treasurer of the Chamber; and also Constable of Carnarvon Castle.

Thomas Coke, Esq; appointed Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

James Smyth of Isheld in the County of Sussex, Esq; *Gregory Page of Greenwich in the County of Kent, Esq;* *William Lowther of Spillington in the County of York, Esq;* and *John Foyar, of London, Esq;* created Barons of Great Britain.

Dr. Timothy Goodwin, made Bishop of *Bilmore in Ireland,* in the Room of *Dr. Edward Watenhall,* deceased.

Dr. Edward Synge, made Bishop of *Kapho in Ireland,* in the Room of *Dr. John Breley,* deceased.

Dr. Nicholas Forster, made Bishop of *Kilaloe in Ireland,* which became vacant by the Translation of *Dr. Thomas Faby* to the See of *Osory,*

Sir Richard Loringe, Kt. and Bart. and Jeffrey Gilbert, Esq; made Justices of the Court of King's-Bench in *Ireland.*

Sir Gilbert Dolben, and James Mackartney, Esq; made Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in *Ireland.*

John Packlington, Esq; and *Sir John St. Ledger,* made Barons of the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland.*

George Gore, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Attorney General in *Ireland.*

John Rogersen, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General in *Ireland.*

Matthew Pennifether, Esq; appointed Master-Master General, and Clerk of the Cheque of all his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in *Ireland.*

Lieutenant General Palmes, made Governor of the Royal Hospital near *Dublin,* in the Room of *Sir Charles Fielding.*

— 20. *Mr. Water,* Chaplain of *Christ Church, Oxen,* appointed Sub-Preceptor to the young Princes of Great Britain.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, appointed *Chief Justiciary* for the County of *Bedford.*

Hugh Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, appointed Cister Rotulorum for the County of Chester.

Charles-Bodville Roberts, Earl of Radnor, appointed Cister Rotulorum for the County of Cornwall.

John Morgan of Tredegar, Esq; appointed Cister Rotulorum for the County of Monmouth.

— 22. The King in Council, a Proclamation was order'd to be forthwith publish'd, *Declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for continuing the Officers in his Majesty's Plantations, till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be farther declar'd.*

Brigadier-General Richard Munden, appointed Governor and Captain of the Castle and Garrison of Pendennis in the County of Cornwall.

The *Baron de Severen, Envoy from the Elector of Trier,* had Audience of his Majesty with the usual Ceremonies, to congratulate his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, and Henry Boyle, Lord Carlson, were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly. And

The *Earl of Bradford, having been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Salop, his Lordship thereupon took the Oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. And*

Thomas Lord Coningsby, was likewise sworn Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Hereford.

— 23. *Thomas Lord Coningsby, appointed Steward of Melmoth, and all other his Majesty's Lordships in the County of Radnor, in the Room of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.*

— 24. *Dy'd Walter Aston, Lord Aston of Forfar.*

— 25. *Dy'd Constable, Viscount Dunbar, and was succeeded by his Brother William Constable, Esq;*

Charles Mountague, Earl of Halifax, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, in the Room of George Fitz-Reg, Duke of Northumberland.

Henry Fultoney, and Henry Berkeley, Esqs. made Equerries to his Majesty.

John Leslie, Earl of Rethes, made Vice-Admiral of Scotland, in the Room of the Earl of Weems.

— 26. *Baron Schlenthal, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark, had Audience of the King with the usual Ceremonies, and complimented his Majesty on his Accession to the Throne.*

John Dairymple, Earl of *Seair*, appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *Scotland*, in the Absence of *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Rindon*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Essex*.

Samuel Egerton, Earl of *Bridgewater*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Bucks*.

Sir William Courtney, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Devon*.

— 27. *Thomas Lord Coningsby*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Hertford*.

As a General Meeting this Day of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors of the University of *Oxford*, at the *Apodysterium* of the Convocation House, for the more solemn Performance of the Funeral Rites of Dr. *John Batchiffe*, our most munificent Benefactor [See Nov. 1.] it was agreed and order'd.

I. That upon the ringing of *St. Mary's* great Bell, on the first of *December* next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, all Members of Convocation do repair to the publick Schools in their common wearing Gowns and Caps; there together with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, to receive the Corpse at the great Gate, and to attend the same to the Divinity-School, where it is to be deposited, and to lie for publick View till eleven of the Clock, on Friday *Dec. 3.* in the Morning.

II. That on Friday at twelve of the Clock, upon tolling *St. Mary's* great Bell, all Members of Convocation aforesaid, (as also the Noblemen) do meet in the Convocation-House, in such their several Habits and Hoods as are usually worn at the holding a Convocation: There to abide in their proper Seats, whilst the publick Orator makes a *Latin* Oration over the Body, which, on that Occasion, is to be remov'd thither, and whilst other proper Ceremonies are performing.

III. That from thence all the Company do attend the Body by *Brazen-Nose*, *Lincoln*, *Exeter*, and *Jesus* Colleges to *North-Gate*, and so by *Corsfax* to *St. Mary's* Church, where all Persons being seated in their proper Places, and the Burial Service being begun by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, after the Lesson, a Funeral Anthem is to be sung by the Choir; and when that is ended, and the Corpse brought to the Grave, the Orator is to make another short Speech; after which the remaining Part of the Burial-Office being perform'd, every one is quietly to depart Home.

IV. That

IV. That a Convocation be held, in which the Benefactions of Dr. *Ratcliffe* being first declar'd, a Proposal shall be made to the House, for a Decree to enroll the Doctor's Name in the Registry of the publick Benefactors of the University, for conferring honorary Degrees, and for giving all other possible Testimonies of our grateful Regard to the Memory of the Deceased.

V. All Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduates are hereby strictly commanded to behave themselves in a Manner suitable to so solemn an Occasion; and all Persons whatsoever are enjoined, upon the severest Penalties, not to tear off the Embroiderons, or to make any Disturbance in the Church, the Divinity-School, or in any Part of the Procession. And all Magistrates are to take Care, that no Disorder may happen thro' the whole Course of the Solemnity, or, at least, that no Offender may go unpunish'd. Sign'd, *Bern. Gardener*, Vice-Chancellor. [See Dec. 3.]

— 28. — Dy'd *William Frankland*, Esq; Treasurer of the Stamp-Office.

29. — A new Commission of the Customs pass'd the Seals, in which the Name of *John Bridges*, Esq; was left out, and *Sir Charles Piers*, Kt. appointed Commissioner in his Room; all the other Commissioners were continu'd. [See

William Lord Berkeley, of Sretton, *Sir Jacob Astley*, Kt. and *Harr. Robert Moleworth*, *John Cockburn*, *Archibald Hutcheson*, *John Cherwynd*, *Charles Cook* and *Paul Doeminiques*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Commissioners appointed by Patent for the Government of *Greenwich Hospital*, viz. the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Great Britain*, the two eldest Lieutenant-Generals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons, the Secretary at War, the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the Governor of the said Hospital, the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, the Auditor of the Imposts, the Commissary-General, the Judge-Advocate, and the Secretaries of the Treasury; all of them for the Time being.

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton, appointed Warden and Keeper of the *New Forest* in the County of *Southampton*, and of the Ducy there, and of the Manour and Park of *Lindhurst*, and of the Hundred of *Rudsborg*.

Colonel *William Southwell*, appointed Captain of the Company of Foot-Guards, arm'd with Battle-Axes, who are to attend the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, as his Guard.

M. Hoff.

M. Hoffman, Resident from the Emperor of Germany, had Audience of the King, with the usual Ceremonies, and made a Compliment of Congratulation, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, on his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

The Marquis of Lonsdale, Minister from the Duke of Lorraine, was forbid the Court, on Account of the Duke his Master's giving Shelter and Protection to the Pretender.

— 30. John Bridges, Esq; late Commissioner of the Customs, appointed Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the Room of Edmund Passenfort, Esq;

His Majesty was pleas'd to advance the Salaries of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to the same Foot as that of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, viz. 2000 *l. per Annum*. each; and likewise to advance the Salaries of the nine other Judges to 1500 *l. per Annum* each.

M. Bonet, Resident from the King of Prussia, had Audience of his Majesty, and congratulated him on his happy Accession to the Throne.

December, 1714.

About the Beginning of this Month, John Costen, Esq; was made Deputy-Steward of Westminster, in the Room of Thomas Medlicot, Esq;

George Murray, Esq; was made Paymaster of the Lottery for 1,400,000 *l.* in the Year 1714.

Thomas Bragad, Esq; appointed Gentleman-Usher of the Order of the Thistle.

Colonel Moulton Lambard, appointed Deputy-Governor of Tilbury Fort, in the Room of John Betelar, Esq;

— 3. The Corpse of Dr. John Ratcliffe was carry'd to Oxford on the 1st of this Month; the Hearse, with six Mourning Coaches, was met a Mile out of that City by all the Coaches that could be borrow'd or hir'd, attended by a great Number of College-Servants and Tradesmen on Horseback, that served the several Colleges, and was brought to the publick School, where the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Proctors, Masters of Arts, and many Scholars, receiv'd the Corpse at the great Gate, from whence it was carry'd to the Divinity-School, where it lay in State for publick View 'till this Day at Eleven of the Clock, when the Body was privately carry'd into the Convocation-House, whither the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors and Members of Convocation, with all the Noblemen, came about Two of the Clock, where, after having seated themselves, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Bishops had their
Gloves,

Gloves, Scarfs, and Rings, and all the others Gloves and Rings, the publick Orator made a learned and eloquent Oration; after which the Procession began, the Vice-Chancellor, with the Minister of St. Mary's, walking immediately before the Corpse, and the Pall being held up by Dr. George Smalbridge, Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, by the Rector of Lincoln College, the Master of University College, and by the Regius Professors of Divinity and Law. The Corpse was follow'd by the Relations, and by William Bromley, Esq; and Sir George Beaumont (two of the Executors) in long Mourning Cloaks, the Professor of Physick at the Head of the Faculty, the Noblemen, the Doctors and Masters of Arts in their Order, and all in their proper Habits: The Corpse being thus brought into St. Mary's Church, the Funeral-Service was begun to be read by the Vice-Chancellor in the Body of the Church, and the Funeral-Anthem being sung, the Body was carry'd to the Grave, where another short Speech in Latin, proper for the Occasion, was made by Mr. Lindsey, Fellow of University College, and the rest of the Service read by the Vice-Chancellor.

— 4. Robert Bertie, Marquess of Lindsey, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of Lincoln. And

Charles Mountague, Earl of Manchester, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of Huntingdon.

— 6. Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, and Charles Mountague, Earl of Manchester, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon, took the Oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

His Majesty having been pleas'd, by Letters Patents under the Seal of Great Britain, to constitute George Compton, Earl of Northampton, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London; his Lordship, by his Majesty's Command, took the Oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the Oath of Constable of the Tower of London.

The King, in Council, sign'd three Proclamations, viz. one for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Non-jurors, and the other two for a publick Thanksgiving to be observed in England and Scotland, on the 20th of January following. (See these Proclamations in Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page 73 and 76.)

— 8. Count Gyllenborg, Minister from the King of Sweden, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to congratulate his happy Accession to the Throne.

Dy'd at Paris, *Casimir d'Este*, Cardinal-Bishop of *Albano*, Abbot of *St. Germain des Pres*, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, and Dean of the French Academy, aged 87 Years, and in the 43^d Year of his Cardinalship.

About the same Time the Cardinal *de San Vitale* died in his Archbishoprick of *Urbino* in *Italy*.

About this Time also the *Turks* declared War against the *Venetians*.

— 9. *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, *Lionel-Cranfield Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, and *Charles Mountague*, Earl of *Halifax*, installed Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the Royal Chapel of *St. George* within the Castle of *Windsor*, by *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*, and *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Keat*, Knights Companions of the said Order, commission'd thereto by the Sovereign, under the Great Seal of the Order, with the usual Ceremonies.

John Manners, Duke of *Rutland*, constituted *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Leicester*.

Evelyn Pierrepont, Marquess of *Dorchester*, constituted *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Wilt*.

Richard Newport, Earl of *Bradford*, appointed *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Montgomery*. And

Peregrine Bertie, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, for the County of *Gaernarvon*,

About this Time *Robert Lowther*, Esq; was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Islands of *Barbadoes*, *St. Lucia*, *Dominico*, *St. Vincent*, and the rest of his Majesty's Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in *America*, call'd the *Caribbee Islands*, lying to the Windward of *Guadaloupe*.

William Knapton, Esq; made Governor of *Calshot* Castle, in the County of *Southampton*.

Richard Percy, Esq; appointed Lieutenant of the Isle, and Captain of the Castle of *Portland*, in the County of *Dorset*.

Benjamin Mildmay, *John Danvers*, *Thomas Woodcock*, *James Cardonnel* and *Charles Dent*, Esqrs. constituted Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Duties on Salt.

William Walbank, *Nicholas Vincent*, *Paul Burrard*, *John Williams*, *Anthony Dawley* and *Brian Fairfax*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Duties on Hides, and for the Affairs of Taxes.

Richard Martin, *Richard Pye*, *Thomas Warner*, *Nicholas Carew*, Sen. and *Roger Gale*, Esqs. constituted Commissioners for managing the Duties arising upon stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and upon Candles. And

Henry

Henry Lyddel, Esq; appointed Receiver of the said Duties.

Robert Lowndes, Daniel Deering, Richard Plumpton, James Croftes and Charles Greenwood, Esqrs. constituted Commissioners, Managers, and Agents, for granting Wine-Licences.

Dr. John Goodman, John Shorter, James Mountague, Peter Haffey, and Pallefsen Drake, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for Appeals, and regulating his Majesty's Excise.

Sir Basil Dismel, Bart. made Auditor of the Revenues of Excise and Non-Imports in England.

Sir James Campbell, Baronet, William Cleland, John Cayley, Humphrey Brent, and Charles King, Esqrs. made Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland.

Alexander Wedderburn, David Ross, Alexander Forbes, Esqrs. Sir William Bennet and Burnett, Esq; constituted Commissioners and Governors of his Majesty's Revenues of Excise in Scotland.

— 10. Died Charles North, Esq; Brother of Francis North, Lord Guildford. He had been, for many Years together, Member of Parliament for Banbury in Oxfordshire.

About the same Time dy'd Robert Sachetvel of Battan in the County of Nottingham, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Nottingham.

— 11. The King sign'd Directions to the Archbishops, and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State. (See these Directions in Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page 77.)

— 12. Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, appointed High Treasurer of the Kingdom of Ireland.

William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy, made Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, in the Room of Charles Butler, Earl of Arran.

— 15. About this Time Col. Thomas Killigrew, and Capt. David Campbell, were appointed Gentlemen-Ushers to the Prince of Wales. And

Captain Francis Armstrong, Mr. Rich, Mr. Didie, and Mr. Hadden, were made Gentlemen-Waiters to his Royal Highness.

Major Charles Selwyn, and Captain Eaton, appointed Gentlemen-Ushers to the Princess of Wales. And

Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Piers, Mr. Savage, and Mr. Frye, appointed Gentlemen-Waiters to her Royal Highness.

— 17. George Hamilton, Earl of Othney, appointed Governor of Virginia.

The Lord Archibald Hamilton, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

William Congreve, Esq; appointed Secretary of *Jamaica* And

Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Register of that Island.

Thomas Reynolds, *Daniel Ousley*, *Thomas Bore*, *Henry Vincent*, *Jam. Robert Ayre*, *Peter Joyce*, and *Walter Bacon*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy.

— 19. *Thomas Lord Coningsby*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Radnor*.

Charles Boyle, Earl of *Orrery*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Somerset*.

About this Time *William Bulteel*, Esq; Secretary at War, was marry'd to Mrs. *Gumley*, Daughter of *John Gumley* of *Issington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

— 22. *Thomas Wharton*, Earl of *Wharton*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Westmorland*.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, Earl of *Clare*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Nottingham*.

John Vaughan, Viscount *Lisburne*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Cardigan*.

Algernon Seymour, Earl of *Hertford*, appointed *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Suffex*.

About this Time *Grace Lady Carteret*, Dowager-Baroness of *Huniers*, in the County of *Bedford*, Mother of *John Lord Carteret*, was created a Viscountess and Countess of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Viscountess *Carteret* and Countess *Graville*, with Remainder of the Dignities of Viscount and Earl to the Heirs Male of her Body.

Charles Faulstich Duke of Bolton, appointed Bailiff of *Burley* in *New-Forest*, in the County of *Southampton*.

Sir *Charles Carteret*, Bart. appointed Bailiff of the Island of *Jersey*.

The Office of Postmaster-General granted to Sir *Thomas Frankland*, and Sir *John Evelyn*, Barts.

Stephen Lilly, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of his Majesty's Revenues of the Post-Office.

Dennis Bond, Esq; appointed Post or Carrier of his Majesty's Letters and Dispatches, between his Majesty's Palace of Residence and the Post-Office.

William Cylliford, Esq; Sir *James Campbell*, Bart. *William Cleland*, *John Cayley* and *Humphry Brent*, Esqrs. constituted Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs in *Scotland*, and of his Majesty's Duties upon Salt made there.

Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Kc. appointed his Majesty's Advocate-General for all Matters Ecclesiastical, Maritime and Foreign, relating to the Crown. And *Henry*

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716. 31

Henry Potrant, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Procurator in the same Matters,

Michael Hyde, Esq; appointed Commissary-General of the Musters, and chief Muster-Master of his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, and the Islands and Territories therunto belonging,

Sir Richard Sandford, Bart. appointed Keeper of the Charge and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of his Majesty's Coinage of the Gold and Silver within the said Tower, or elsewhere in England.

Martin Bladen, Esq; appointed Controller of his Majesty's Mint and Mints within the Tower of London, and elsewhere in England.

Nicholas Carew of Biddington in the County of Surrey, Esq; created a Bart. of Great Britain.

— 27. The King confirmed *Dr. George Smallridge, Bishop of Bristol*, in his Post of Lord Almoner to his Majesty, and *Mr. Oliver* in his former Station of Sub-Almoner.

Admiral Charles Wager appointed to go to the Straights, to relieve *Sir James Wisbart* in the Command of the British Squadron of Men of War in the Mediterranean.

Dy'd at Cambray, Francis de Salignac de la Moth Fenelon, who, in his Life-time, made so much Noise in the World, that his Death deserves to be remember'd in this Collection. He had been Preceptor to the Princes of France, Grandsons of *Louis XIV.* and was made Archbishop-Prince of Cambray in 1695. He was one of the forty Members of the French Academy, and Author of several Books, among others, of the Treatise called, *The Adventures of Telemachus*, &c.

— 28. The following Persons were called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law, viz.

Sir Francis Roke, who was also made his Majesty's Serjeant at Law.

William Earle of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Henry Serrens of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

John Cuthberts of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

William Bridges of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Thomas Hanbury of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Edward Whitaker of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

William Branthwaite of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

John Darnel of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

John Belfield of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

William Siskeld of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Edward Millar of *Lincoln-Inn*, Esq;
Nathaniel Mead of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; And
John Reynolds of *Lincoln-Inn*, Esq;

— 30. The King in Council, *Henry Paget*, Earl of *Essex*, and *Sir William Carey*, Bart. took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as Lord-Lieutenants; the first of the County of *Stafford*, the other of the County of *Devon*.

Sir Isaac Newton, Kt, appointed Master and Worker of all his Majesty's Monies, both Gold and Silver, in the Tower of London, or elsewhere in England.

Charles Bratell, Esq; appointed Assay-Master of the Mint.

Sir Roger Mofny, Bart. appointed one of the four Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the Room of *George Hay*, Lord Duplin.

William Burnet, Esq; appointed Controller-General of the Accounts of his Majesty's Customs.

Thomas Sidney, Esq; appointed Controller of his Majesty's Duties of Excise and new Imposts in England. And

John Bridges, Esq; appointed Cashier of the said Duties and Imposts.

A List of the Sheriffs of England, and Wales, appointed by his Majesty towards the Close of this Year, for the Year 1713.

<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Thomas Bromsall</i> , Esq;
<i>Berks,</i>	<i>Clement Kent</i> , Esq;
<i>Bucks,</i>	<i>John Hillierston</i> , Esq;
<i>Cambs & Hunts</i>	<i>John Dearshall</i> , Jun. Esq;
<i>Chester,</i>	<i>Richard Walthall</i> , Esq;
<i>Cornwall,</i>	<i>Joseph Gilly of Hellingdam</i> , Esq; appointed by the Prince of Wales.
<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Humphry Senhouse</i> , Esq;
<i>Derby,</i>	<i>Robert Greensmith</i> , Esq;
<i>Devon,</i>	<i>Arthur Ascott of Tedcott</i> , Esq;
<i>Dorset,</i>	<i>Thomas Rose of Wotton-Fitz-Pugh</i> , Esq;
<i>Essex,</i>	<i>Fairfax Norcliffe of Rippon</i> , Esq;
<i>Gloucester,</i>	<i>William Blackburn</i> , Esq;
<i>Hampshire,</i>	<i>William Kingscott</i> , Esq;
<i>Hertford,</i>	<i>Joseph Clark</i> , Esq;
<i>Hertford,</i>	<i>Henry Long</i> , Esq;
<i>Kent,</i>	<i>David Polhill</i> , Esq;
<i>Lancaster,</i>	<i>Jonathan Blackburn</i> , Esq;
<i>Leicester,</i>	<i>Sir John Mears</i> , Kt.
<i>Lincoln,</i>	<i>Francis Aderson</i> , Esq;
<i>Monmouth,</i>	<i>Christopher Price</i> , Esq;
<i>Norfolk,</i>	<i>Thomas Darant of Scotto</i> , Esq;
<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Francis St. John</i> , Esq;

Northumberland,

Northumberland	John Johnson of Belfield, Esq;
Nottingham,	John Collin, Esq;
Oxford,	John Norreyer, Esq;
Rutland,	John Leyall, Esq;
Salop,	William Church of Tinstall, Esq;
Somerset,	John Trevilian, Esq;
Southampton,	Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart.
Stafford,	Oswald Mosely, Esq;
Suffolk,	Jonathan Myles, Esq;
Surrey,	John Plume, Esq;
Sussex,	Sir John Smyth of Isfeld, Bart.
Warwick,	Hercules Underhill, Esq;
Wilt,	Martin Pitts of Salisbury, Esq;
Worcester,	Richard Lane of Worcester, Esq;
	South-Wales.
Brecon,	Richard Lewis of Llangeny, Esq;
Cardigan,	John Jones of Roshellan, Esq;
Carmarthen,	Grismond Philips of Cwmgasthy, Esq;
Glamorgan,	Gabriel Lewis, Esq;
Pembroke,	Thomas Davies of Dyffryn, Esq;
Radnor,	Edward Hawlet of Abbey-Cornthorpe, Esq;
	North-Wales.
Anglesea,	William Bulkeley, Esq;
Carnarvon,	Timothy Edwards, Esq;
Denbigh,	John Williams of Merquitt, Esq;
Flint,	John Wynne of Tour, Esq;
Merioneth,	Lewis Owen of Peniarth, Esq;
Montgomery,	John Blaney, Esq;

January 1715.

— 1.

Duncombe, Esq; marry'd to Mrs.

Vernoy, Daughter of Dr. George Vernoy, Lord Willoughby of Brooke.

— 3.

The Marquess de Trivie, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to whom he presented M^r. de Berny, Secretary of the Embassy.

Arthur Annesly, Earl of Anglesea, and Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester, appointed Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Revenues in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. William Strickland, Esq; William Conolly, Esq; Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. and Thomas Medlicot, Esq; constituted Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. William Strickland, *William Conelly*, Esq. Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq. Thomas Medlicot, Esq. and *Philip Gibbon*, Esq. constituted Chief Commissioners and Governors for all other his Majesty's Revenues in the said Kingdom.

William Burgh, Esq. appointed Controller-General and Accountant-General in Ireland.

Thomas Archer, Esq. appointed Groom - Porter of all his Majesty's Houses in England, and elsewhere.

Henry Portman Seymour, Esq. appointed Keeper of Hyde Park.

Thomas Hall, Esq. appointed Chief Clerk of his Majesty's Mint.

Thomas Tarburgh, Esq. appointed Register to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise.

John Ellis, Esq. appointed Solicitor to the Commissioners of Excise.

About this Time, *Spencer Compton*, Esq. was made Treasurer to the Prince of Wales.

James Craggs, Jun. Esq. made Cofferer to the Prince of Wales.

Samuel Travers, Esq. made Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales. And

Sir *Robert Eyre*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, appointed Chancellor to his Royal Highness.

William Couper, Esq. and *Ashley Couper*, Esq. obtain'd a Patent for the Reversion of the Office of Clerk of the House of Peers, after the Death of *Matthew Johnson*, Esq.

— 4. Dy'd Mrs. *Cary Mordaunt*, Sister of *Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of Peterborough.

About this Time dy'd Major-General *Holt*, Colonel of a Regiment of Marines. And

Mr. *Joseph Bulleyn*, Vice-Principal of *Magdalen-Hall* in Oxford, aged near 90 Years, and had been about 70 Years, a Member of that University.

— 5. The King in Council sign'd a Proclamation, for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy Calling another. (See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. p. 83.)

His Majesty also sign'd another Proclamation, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality. (See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. p. *ibid.*)

Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, being constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*, took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

— 7. Thomas

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— 7. *Thomas Wharton*, Earl of *Wharton*, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal, created a Marquess of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Marquess of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmoreland*, and of *Malmesbury* in the County of *Wilts*; and also created a Baron, Earl and Marquess of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of *Trim* in the County of *Meath*, Earl of *Rathfarnham* in the County of *Dublin*, and Marquess of *Catherlogh* in the County of *Catherlogh*.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Matthew Kerwood*, Esq;

Daniel Harvey, Esq; Lieutenant-General, appointed Governor of the Island of *Guernsey*, and Castle of *Corner*, in the Room of General *Charles Churchill*, deceas'd.

Hugh Cholmley, Esq; appointed Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chaces, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in *England* and *Wales*.

Colonel *Robert Hunter*, continu'd in the Government of *New-York* and *New-Jersey*.

Mr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Sell*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Saxon*, Mr. *Hayes* and Mr. *Taylor*, sworn Pages of the Bedchamber and Back-Stairs to the King.

Dy'd *Mary Dutches* Dowager of *Beaufort*, Relict of *Henry Somerset*, the first Duke of *Beaufort* of that Name. She was Daughter of the valiant and loyal Nobleman *Archibald Lord Capel*, who was beheaded by the Rebels in 1648.

Sir *John Vanbrug*, appointed Controller of his Majesty's Works in *England*.

Thomas Hewes, Esq; appointed Surveyor-General of all His Majesty's Woods on the North-Side of *England* beyond the River *Trent*: And also Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods on the South-Side of the said River.

Robert Stevens, Esq; appointed Solicitor to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

— 8. The Lord Mayor and Lieutenant of *London* presented an Address to the King, who on that Occasion conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Richard Ough*, Esq; and *William Yeloffe*, Esq;

— 9. A Proclamation publish'd promising a Reward of 1000*l.* for discovering the Author, and of 500*l.* for discovering the Printer, of a malicious and traitorous Libel, intitl'd, *English Advice to the Freeholders of England*; and for preventing Riots and Tumults at the ensuing Elections of Members to serve in Parliament. (See 1714 Reg. Vol. xi p. 86)

A new Commission of Chamberlainry, consisting of *Charles Hay*, Marquess of Tweedale, Lord President, *Alexander Home*, Earl of Marchmont, *John Sutherland*, Earl of Sutherland, *David Erskine*, Earl of Buchan, *James Stuart*, Earl of Bute, *Henry Scot*, Earl of Deloraine, *Thomas Arskine*, *Thomas Kennedy*, and *Haddon*, Esqrs. pass'd the Great Seal of Scotland.

Upon the Discovery of several Abuses in the Management of *Chelsea* College, the King appointed *Thomas Stanwix*, Esq; Brigadier-General, to be Governor, and Colonel *Thomas Chudleigh*, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital. And

His Majesty order'd a new Commission to pass the Great Seal, appointing Commissioners for the Government of that Hospital, the Lord President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, the Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces, the first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the two Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, Lieutenant-General *Erle*, Lieutenant-General *Lumsley*, the Secretary at War, the Controllers of the Army, and the Governor and Lieut. Governor of the said Hospital for the Time being.

This Day Patents pass'd the Great Seal for constituting, viz.

1. *Charles Pender*, Duke of Bolton, *Custos Rotulorum* for the Counties of *Somerset* and *Dorset*.

2. *Montagu Penhalls Bertie*, Earl of Abingdon, *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Oxford*.

3. *Henry Page*, Earl of Uxbridge, *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Stafford*.

4. *Charles Townshend*, Viscount Townshend, *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Norfolk*. And

5. *Sir Roger Mofyn*, Bart. *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Glouc.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appointed *Sir Roger Mofyn*, Bart. to be Constable of that Castle.

The Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Sister of *Charles XII.* King of Sweden, marry'd to *Frederick*, Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*.

About this Time *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of Forfar, was appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*.

— 13. This Day, between Four and Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Boy of one *Walker*, who kept a small Gunpowder Shop near *Bear-Kej*, in *Thomas Street*, between the Custom-House and *Billingsgate*, being in an upper Room with a Light, and making Rockets and Squibs, unwarily

set Fire to the Gunpowder; upon which the House blew up. The Wind being very high, the Fire soon spread from that House to others towards *Billinggate*, and backwards towards the Warehouse on the Keys, did great Damage there, cross'd the Way to the North-Side of *Thames-Street*, and burnt up *Water-Lane*, and the back Part of *Harp-Lane* to *Tower-Street*, taking *Baker's-Hall* and *Trinity-House* in its destructive Career, which, about Five of the Clock the next Morning, was stopp'd in *Tower-Street*, over against *Mark Lane*; above 120 Houses were either burnt or blown up, and great Quantities of Sugar, Oil, Wine, and other rich Goods and Merchandizes, were consum'd and destroy'd. The Loss was computed at above 500,000 l. and above 50 Persons perish'd in the Flames, or were bury'd in the Ruins of Houses.

— 14. *Christian Cole*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident with the Republick of *Venice*.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. made one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*.

Charles Dartigueuave, Esq; appointed Paymaster of the Works.

William Granville, Esq; appointed Receiver of the First-Fruits in England and *Wales*.

Thomas Chaplin, Esq; appointed Keeper of his Majesty's Tennis Courts.

Archibald Douglas, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of his Majesty's Lands, Rents and Casualties in *Scotland*, and Paymaster of Pensions and Salaries there.

Morgan Graham, Esq; appointed Receiver-General and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs in *Scotland*.

John Pearson, Esq; appointed Controller of the Duties of Excise and new Imposts, and of all other Duties under the Management of the Commissioners of Excise in *Scotland*.

About this Time *Ambrose Dickens*, Esq; was sworn Sergeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, by Virtue of a Patent granted by the late Queen.

Daniel Malchow, Esq; sworn Apothecary to his Majesty's Person.

— 15. The King in Council sign'd a Proclamation for calling a new Parliament. [See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page

The King also sign'd another Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for continuing Officers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. [See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page 88.]

Also a Proclamation promising a Reward of 200 l. for the discovering and apprehending of the Person who barbarously wounded and maimed *John Mack Allen*, an Officer

of Excise in *Scotland*, for refusing to drink *King Jacob's*, as *Tory* *Whiskies*. [*See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page 90.*]

Edmund Burghes, Esq; declared Governor and Captain-General of *New-England* and *New-Hampshire*, in the Room of Colonel *Joseph Dudley*.

— 16. Dr. *Richard Wells*, Dean of *Lincoln*, consecrated *Bishop of Gloucester*.

Dy'd *Robert Milsa, Esq;* a Gentleman of great Parts, Learning, and Virtue, Author of several Books; but the most celebrated of his Compositions is, *A Treatise of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England*.

Dy'd *Alexander Forbes, Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Revenue of Excise in *Scotland*.

— 17. The King in Council sign'd a Proclamation, in order to the electing and summoning the fifteen Peers of *Scotland*. [*See Hist. Reg. Vol. 1. Page 91.*]

— 19. Patents pass'd the Great Seal for constituting, viz. *William Lord Cooper*, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Hertford*.

Richard Lumley, Earl of *Stratford*, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Northumberland*.

Charles Bowler, Marquess of *Winchester*, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of *Carmarthen*. And

Richard Ingram, Viscount *Dray*, *Custos Rotularum* for the *East-Riding* in the County of *York*.

About this Time *John-Richmond Webb, Esq;* Lieutenant-General, was appointed Captain and Governor of the Isle of *Wight*.

Walter Chetwynd, Esq; made chief Ranger and Keeper of *St. James's Park*.

Henry Wise, Esq; appointed Master Gardener of all his Majesty's Royal Gardens and Plantations in *England*.

Samuel Edwards, Esq; appointed Usher of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, and Keeper of the Council-Chamber, of his Majesty's Star-Chamber, within his Majesty's Palace at *Westminster*.

Christopher Wren, Esq; appointed chief Clerk of his Majesty's Works.

Thomas Woodford, Esq; appointed Register of all Goods and Ships that shall be sent or stay'd, by Reason of any Importation or Exportation, into or out of *England* or *Wales*.

His Majesty granted his Royal Licence under the Great Seal to *Richard Steele, Esq;* to form, entertain, govern, privilege, and keep a Company of Comedians for his Majesty's Service, to act Tragedies, Comedies, Plays, Operas,

sa's, &c. which Company to be styl'd, *The Royal Company of Comedians.*

Gelfridus Walpole, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

Henry Harcourt, Esq; made Controller of the Lottery for two Millions, in the Year 1711.

John Benson, Esq; made Paymaster of the Classis-Lottery of the Year 1712.

Thomas Jett, Esq; made Paymaster of the Lottery for 2,800,000*l.* in the Year 1712. And

William Lockyer, Esq; made Controller of the same Lottery.

Richard Gee, Esq; made Controller of the Classis-Lottery in 1712.

Sir John Humble, continu'd Paymaster for the Lottery in 1710.

Thomas Burda, Esq; made Paymaster of the 500,000*l.* Lottery in the Year 1712. And

John Chamberlayne, Esq; made Controller of the same Lottery.

Matthew Fernon, Esq; made Paymaster of the 1,500,000*l.* Lottery in 1712.

—20. This being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the King's happy and peaceable Accession to the Throne, his Majesty with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the chief Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, many of the Nobility, and some of the foreign Ministers, went from St. James's Palace to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, where Te Deum was sung, and a Sermon preach'd by Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Gloucester. The Lord Mayor and Court of Alderman of London gave their Attendance in the accustomed Manner, the City Companies in their Liveries were in their respective Stands, and the Streets lin'd by the City Militia, &c.

—24. A Patent pass'd the Great Seal, constituting *James Berkeley*, Earl of Berkeley, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of Surrey.

—27. A Patent pass'd the Great Seal, constituting *Charles Howard*, Earl of Carlisle, *Custos Rotularum* for the County of Cumberland.

Dy'd Brigadier-General *Bretton*, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

Dy'd *John Benson*, Esq; Paymaster of the Classis Lottery in 1712.

—28. Major

— 28. Major General *Thomas Wrenham*, appointed Major-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Land-Forces in *Ireland*, in the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*, General and Commander in Chief of the said Forces, and in the Absence of the Earl of *Stair*, Commander in Chief in the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*.

Major-General *Joseph Wighams*, appointed Commander in Chief of the said Forces in the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Stair*, and Major General *Hibbert*.

Colonel *Samuel Pech*, appointed Governor of his Majesty's Province of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia* in *North America*, and of the Town and Garrison of *Annapolis-Royal* in the said Province.

David Crawford, Esq; appointed Deputy Commissary-General of all his Majesty's Landing Forces in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and the Islands and Territories thereto belonging.

Alexander Inghis, Esq; appointed Chirurgion-General of his Majesty's Forces.

Benjamin Teale, Esq; appointed Apothecary-General to his Majesty's Forces.

William Lord Chyze, Viscount *Nemhavan*, appointed Clerk of the Pipe in the *Exchequer*.

William Wynham, Esq; appointed Inspector of the Prosecutions in the Court of the *Exchequer*, concerning uncustom'd and prohibited Goods.

Thomas Strickland, Esq; appointed Commissioner or Chief Officer of the Transfer-Office, establish'd in the City of *London*.

Thomas Walker, Esq; appointed Housekeeper of his Majesty's House at *Newmarket*.

— 29. Dy'd Sir *Richard Haddock*, Kt. Controller of his Majesty's Navy, aged 85 Years, having been in Commission in the Navy, at Sea or on Shore, upwards of 65 Years, during which he was in several Engagements at Sea, and always discharg'd his Duty with Honour, Zeal, and Faithfulness.

Towards the End of this Month, *Robert D'Oyley*, Esq; was appointed Deputy Governor of the Tower of *London* in the Room of Colonel *Pendlebury*. And

Joseph Mosan, Esq; was made Major of the said Tower, in the Room of *Robert D'Oyley*, Esq;.

February 1773.

— 1. Dy'd the Marquess of *Wormsley*, only Son of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 4th Year of his Age.

The

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The South Sea Company, in a general Court elected the Prince of Wales for their Governor, Sir James Bateman, Kt. Sub-Governor, and Samuel Sheperd, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

About the Beginning of this Month, Henry Cole, Esq; was made Contrallor of the Lottery for 1710.

Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, late Brigadier General Broome's, deceased.

Sir Patrick Hume, made one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, in the Room of Brigadier General Broome, deceased. John Hart, Esq; continu'd Governor of the Province of Maryland.

Dy'd Sir Charles Barrington of Barrington-Hall in the County of Essex, Bart

— 3. The following Persons were elected Directors of the South Sea Company, viz. John Campbell, Duke of Argyll, William Astle, Esq; John Blunt, Esq; George Cornwall, Esq; Sir William Chapman, Sir James Dolfie, Henry Darley, Esq; John Fellows, Esq; Edward Gibbons, Esq; John Gore, Esq; Richard Houlditch, Esq; Sir Theodore Janssen, Sir Marcour Massey, George Pitt, Esq; Thomas Reynolds, Esq; James Sawbridge, Esq; Fisher Touch, Esq; Sir Lambert Blackwell, Robert Chester, Esq; Peter Delaport, Esq; Francis Eyles, Esq; Francis Hawes, Esq; Daniel Hayes, Esq; Richard Hoxsey, Esq; Jacob Jacobson, Esq; Charles Jeye, Esq; Ambrose Page, Esq; Captain Hugh Raymond, Mr. Samuel Read, Jun. Horatio Townsend, Esq;

— 5. Sir William Oldes, Kt. appointed his Majesty's first Gentleman-Usher, Daily Waiter, and Black-Rod.

Jeremiah Chaplin, Francis Aston, Esq; and Sir William Saunderson, Kt. appointed his Majesty's Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt. John Anderson, Brownlow Starriard, and Henry Sands, Esq; appointed Gentlemen-Ushers of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, appointed Governor of his Majesty's City, Town and Castle of Carlisle. And Brigadier-General Thomas Stanwix, Deputy-Governor thereof.

Major-General Charles Wills, appointed Governor of his Majesty's Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and of Holyland. And

Colonel William Dobyns, Lieutenant-Governor. And Fitz-Morris Gifford, Esq; Town-Major of the said Town.

Alger-

Algernon Seymour, Earl of *Hartford*, appointed Governor of his Majesty's Castle of *Tinmouth*, in the County of *Northumberland*.

William Thompson, Esq; appointed Governor of his Majesty's Castle of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*.

Brigadier-General *Richard Sutton*, appointed Governor, and Captain of his Majesty's Town of *Kingsbury upon Hall*.

John Jones, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor. And *George Barrett*, Esq; Fort-Major of the said Town.

Francis Hammond, Esq; appointed Governor of his Majesty's Fort of *Landguard Point* in the County of *Suffolk*. And

Matthew Draper, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the said Fort.

Lieutenant-General *George Cholmondeley*, appointed Governor of his Majesty's Fort and Blockhouse of *West-Flinty* in the County of *Essex*, and of his Majesty's Town of *Gravesend* in the County of *Kent*. And

Melton Lombard, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor. And

Nicholas Foster, Esq; Fort-Major thereof.

Brigadier-General *Alexander Grant*, appointed Governor his Majesty's Fort of *Sheerness* in the Isle of *Shippory*, in the County of *Kent*.

Colonel *Thomas King*, Lieutenant-Governor. And

George Wisley, Esq; Fort-Major of the said Fort.

Sir *John Gibson*, Kt. appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Town and Garrison of *Portsmouth*. And

Robert Dalsell, Esq; Town-Major thereof.

John Redburn, Esq; appointed Governor of *Sandowne Fort* in the Isle of *Wight*.

John Leigh, Esq; appointed Governor of *Yarmouth Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Ambrose Morgan, Esq; appointed Governor of *Cowes Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Nicholas Roope, Esq; appointed Captain and Governor of his Majesty's Castles and Blockhouses in the Town and Port of *Dartmouth*, in the County of *Devon*.

Charles Trelawney, Esq; appointed Captain and Governor of his Majesty's Town and Royal Citadel of *St. Nicholas Island*.

Henry Hook, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor. And

John Trelawney, Esq; Fort-Major of the said Town and Royal Citadel.

Richard Trevenian, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Castle of *Pendennis* in the County of *Cornwall*.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq; appointed Governor of his Majesty's Islands of *Sicily*, alias *Sorlinguas*.

Colonel *William Newton* appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's City and Castle of *Chester*.

Colonel *Thomas Collier* appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Jersey*.

Gilbert Spicer, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Guernsey*.

Colonel *Metcalfes Graham* appointed Adjutant-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Colonel *John Armstrong* appointed Quarter-Master-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Colonel *Thomas Lassels* appointed Deputy-Quarter-Master-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Edward Byam, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Antigua* in *America*.

George Hay, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Montserrat*.

William Matthews, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *St. Christopher's*.

— 7. Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt. appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, and Controller of the Works of his Majesty's Castle of *Windsor*.

George Langton, Esq; appointed Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Accounts within *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

William Dalrymple, Esq; Sir *John Swinton*, Sir *James Smalton*, Sir *Patrick Johnston*, Sir *William Keir* of *Greenhead*, *William Seaton*, and *Alexander Abercromby*, Esquires, constituted Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Money, payable to *Scotland*, as remains yet unapply'd.

— 9. The King in Council, sign'd an Order, commanding all Military Officers of the Army, to register their Commissions with the Secretary at War, and the Commissary-General of the Musters, in six Months after Date.

About the same Time, his Majesty appointed the following Persons to be Consuls, viz.

Sir Martin Westcombe, at *Cadix*,
William Frankland, Esq; in *Biscay*,
John Parker, Esq; at *Corrunna*,
John Richards, Esq; at *Carthage*,
Nicholas Herne, Esq; at *Alicant*,
Thomas Chamberlain, Esq; in *Sicily* and *Malta*,
James Paul, Esq; at *Zant*,

George

George Henshaw, Esq; at *Genoa*,
Christopher Crowe, Esq; at *Leghorn*,
Nicholas Holloway, Esq; at *Malaga*,
John Fleetwood, Esq; at *Naples*,
Robert Lawrence, Esq; at *Tunis*,
Samuel Thompson, Esq; at *Algiers*,
George Crowe, Esq; at *Barcelona*,
Charles Ruffel, Esq; at *Seville*, and *San Lucas*, and
William Poulton, Esq; at the *Canaries*.

Nathaniel Booth, Esq; appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Revenues, arising by Fines, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money, call'd *Green-wax Monies*, within *England* and *Wales*.

Sir Charles Wager, Knt. appointed Controller of his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of *Sir Richard Haddock*, decens'd.

Vice-Admiral Baker, appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the *Mediterranean*.

Joseph Hincam, Esq; appointed Woodward and Keeper of all his Majesty's Woods, Underwoods, and Trees in *New Forest*, and in the Forests of *Chute*, *Rambeare*, *Ailshat*, *Ealbeare*, and *Westbeare*, in the County of *Southampton*.

John Eyde, Esq; appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs in the Out-Ports within *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

John Mountague, Duke of *Mountague*, appointed Surveyor and Warden of *Rockingham* Bailiwick, and of *Ceddington* Woods, within the Forest of *Rockingham* in the County of *Northampton*.

Lieutenant-General Hamilton appointed Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, in the Room of Colonel *Douglas*.

Henry Douglas, Esq; made Provost-Marshal of the *Leeward Caribbee Islands*, in the Room of *Aston Warner*, Esq;

The following young Ladies declar'd Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, viz. *Mrs. Forester*, *Mrs. Warburton*, and *Mrs. Lepel*.

Mrs. Margaret Wyvil appointed Sempstress and Laundress in Chief to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

His Majesty was pleas'd to grant 3000*l.* to each of the Maids of Honour to the late Queen, viz. to *Mrs. Jane Kingdom*, *Mrs. Mary Forester*, *Mrs. Anne Wyvil*, *Mrs. Jane Warburton*, *Mrs. Telverton*, and *Mrs. Sarah Slingsby*.

— 11. *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, chosen an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the *Trinity House* of *Deptford Strand*.

Dy'd the Lady of Dr. *Thomas Tunnison*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Lady *Harley*, Wife of *Edward Lord Harley*, only Son of *Robert Earl of Oxford*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Count *Gasola*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, had a private Audience of the King.

John Mountague, Duke of *Mountague*, made Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse-Guards, in the Room of *John Lord Ashburnham*.

Algernon Seymour, Earl of *Hersford*, made Colonel and Captain of the second Troop of Horse-Guards, in the Room of *George Fitzroy*, Duke of *Northumberland*.

Lieutenant-General *George Cholmondeley* made Colonel and Captain of the third Troop of Horse-Guards, in the Room of *Charles Butler*, Earl of *Arran*.

Richard Lumley, Lord *Lumley*, appointed Colonel and Captain of the First Troop of Horse-Grenadier-Guards in the Room of Lieutenant-General *George Cholmondeley*.

John Cochran, Earl of *Dundonald*, continu'd Colonel and Captain of the fourth Troop of Horse-Guards.

George Keith, Earl of *Marischal*, continu'd in the Command of the Scotch Troop of Horse-Grenadiers.

Brigadier-General *Wareing*, appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Horse, late *Backwell's*. And

Major *Dent* made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Horse-Grenadiers, in the Room of Brigadier-General *Wareing*.

— 12. Dy'd Mrs. *Pollexfen*, one of the Bedchamber Women to the Princess of *Wales*.

— 15. Dy'd Sir *James Dollife*, Knt. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Dy'd *John Langhorne* of *Bolton* in the County of *Pembroke*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Haverford West*.

Count *D' Efferon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector Palatine, had a private Audience of the King.

The Lady *Bridget Osbourn*, Daughter of *Thomas Osbourn*, Duke of *Leeds*, bettow'd herself in Marriage on Mr. *Williams*, a Clergyman.

About this Time the King declar'd his Pleasure that the following Persons should continue in their respective Posts and Offices. viz.

Thomas Boteler, and *Robert Ruffel*, Esqrs. and Sir *Harbottle Lucas*, Barr. in the Office of Cupbearers.

Bernard Granville, John Tilburgh, Frederick Heming, and Harry Cole, Esqrs. in the Office of Carvers.

John Lyon, John Green, John Hedges, and Benjamin Rhodes, Esqrs. Sewers. And

John Benning, Robert Hemington, William Whitmore, and Cornelius a Tilburgh, Esqrs. Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

Charles Dalton, Esq; was continu'd Assistant-Usher to the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters. And

Charles Pressy, Henry Godfrey, John Pinkney, Tobias Hainsfords, and Francis Coxeter, Esqrs. and Sir Clement Clarke, Bart. continu'd Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters.

Mr. Edward Wills, Mr. Arnold Wallwyn, Mr. Abraham Kamp, and Mr. Joseph Vicars, Pages of the Presence.

George Maynard, Esq; continu'd Keeper of the Removing Wardrobe; Thomas Taylor, and Charles-Chester Byre, Esqrs. Grooms, and Mr. Kendal Heron, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Williams, Pages thereof.

Richard Savage, Anthony Meek, William Murray, James Groffemaen, Paul Garnier, Charles Crump, and John Evans, Esqrs. Sewers of the Chamber.

Perry Kirk, Esq; continued House and Wardrobe-Keeper at Whitehall; Henry Lemen, Esq; Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at Kensington; Richard Marlet, Esq; House and Wardrobe Keeper at Hampton-Court; Theodore Rendue, Esq; at Windsor Castle; Thomas Walker, Esq; at Newmarket; Mr. John Inceledon, at Westminster; Thomas Hatton, Esq; at Somerset-House; and Mr. Edward Brown, Under-Housekeeper at St. James's.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. and James Bruce, Esq; made Controllers of the Accounts of the Army.

Mrs. Mary Lemen made Laundress of the Body Linnen to his Majesty.

— 17. *M. Duyvanwerde, and M. Van Borselen, Embassadors Extraordinary from the States-General of the United Provinces, had a private Audience of the King.*

His Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood on Nathaniel Mead, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

Sir Theodore Janssen of London, Knt. created a Baronet of Great Britain.

— 19. *Dy'd the Lady Coningsby, Wife of Thomas Lord Coningsby. She was Daughter of Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh.*

Dr. William Baker made Archdeacon of Oxford, in the Room of Dr. Goodwyn, promoted to the See of Kilmore in Ireland.

Charles.

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Charles Farnaby, Esq; appointed Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Duties upon Hides and Skins, and on Vellum and Parchment, in the Room of *Edward Foley*, Esq;

Edward Barker, Esq; appointed Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of *Queen Anne*, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Bonner, Esq; continued Clerk of the Markets in *Barbadoes*.

Edward Perry, Esq; made Clerk of the Naval Stores in the *Leeward Islands*.

Major-General *Davenport* made Colonel of the Regiment of Horse, late *Joceline's*,

Colonel *Thomas Pitt*, made Colonel of the Regiment of Horse, late *Bland's*.

Dy'd at Rome, *Emanuel Theodosius de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Cardinal de *Bouillon*, Dean of the Sacred College, in the 71st Year of his Age, and 45th of his Cardinalship.

— 21. Dy'd *Charles Calvert*, Baron of *Baltimore* in the County of *Cork* in *Ireland*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son, *Benedict-Leonard Calvert*, Esq;

Dy'd *Charles Godfrey*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

— 23. *William Berkeley*, Lord *Berkeley* of *Stretton*, First Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Dy'd the Lady Dowager *Mohun*, Mother of *Charles Lord Mohun*. She was Daughter of *Arthur Annesly*, Earl of *Anglesey*, and marry'd to her 2d Husband, *William Coward*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

— 28. *Charles Lord Cornwallis*, and *James Craggs*, sen. Esq; constituted Postmaster-General, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, and *Sir John Evelyn*, Barts.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. made one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the Room of *Robert Williamson*, Esq;

Thomas Frankland, Esq; made Clerk of the Deliveries in the Tower, in the Room of *James Craggs*, sen. Esq;

About this Time, *James Pindbury*, Esq; was appointed Master-Gunner, as well within the Tower of *London*, as within the Kingdom of *England*, and elsewhere.

Talbot Edwards, Esq; appointed 2d Engineer, and *Christian Lilly*, Esq; appointed 3d Engineer.

Major-General *Robert Wroth*, appointed one of the Clerks of the Green-Cloth, in the Room of *Charles Godfrey*, Esq; decess'd.

Sir *Brosas Gardiner*, Bart. restor'd to the Place of one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office, in the Room of *Richard Martin*, Esq;

Mountague-Venables Bertie, Earl of *Abingdon*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*.

Mrs. *Titchburne* appointed one of the Bedchamber Women to the Princess of *Wales*, in the Room of Mrs *Pollaxfen*, decess'd.

March, 1715.

— 1. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Henry Newton*, L. L. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

John Baber, jun. Esq; appointed Controller of the First Fruits and Tenths.

Thomas Gardiner, Esq; appointed Keeper of the small Guns in the Tower of *London*.

Edward Harle, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Sergeants at Arms in the City of *London*.

— 2. *Philip Wharton*, Lord Viscount *Winchindon*, Son and Heir apparent of *Thomas* Marquess of *Wharton*, marry'd to the eldest Daughter of Major-General *Holmes*.

In Pursuance of his Majesty's Proclamation, the Peers of *Scotland* met at the Royal Palace of *Holy-Rood House* in *Edinburgh*, and elected the following sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in the ensuing Parliament of *Great Britain*, viz. *James Grahame*, Duke of *Montrose*, *John Ker*, Duke of *Roxburghe*, *Charles Hay*, Marquess of *Tweeddale*, *William Ker*, Marquess of *Lothian*, *William Johnston*, Marquess of *Annandale*, *John Sutherland*, Earl of *Sutherland*, *John Leslie*, Earl of *Rothies*, *David Areskine*, Earl of *Buchan*, *Hugh Campbel*, Earl of *Loudon*, *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*, *John Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, *James Stewart*, Earl of *Bute*, *Henry Scot*, Earl of *Deloraine*, *Archibald Campbel*, Earl of *Ilay*, *William Ross*, Lord *Ross*, *John Hamilton*, Lord *Belhaven*.

The Marquess *Rinuncini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, had his first private Audience of the King, to congratulate his Majesty on his happy Accession to the Crown.

William Thompson of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, chosen Recorder of the City of *London*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

dermen. The other Candidate was Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly*, and the Votes of the Aldermen being equal, the Lord Mayor gave his casting Voice for Mr. *Thompson*.

John Parkhurst, Gent. Son of *John Parkhurst* of *Castesby* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; committed to *Newgate* for the Murder of a German Knight, nam'd *Lewis Pluton*, whom he stab'd in his Bed in the *Fleet*, giving him two and twenty Wounds, of which he instantly dy'd.

— 4. The Marquess *Durazzo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

— 9. *M. Van Duyvenwoorde* and *M. Van Borselen*, Embassadors Extraordinary from the States-General made their publick Entry, and on the 12th were conducted to their publick Audience of the King, on the 14th they had Audience of the Prince of *Wales*, and on the 15th of the Princesses and the young Princesses.

Richard Edgcombe of *Mount-Edgcombe* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Furnese*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Furnese* of *Walderhove* in the County of *Kent*, Kt. and Bart.

About the Middle of this Month, the following Persons were appointed, or continu'd, Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, viz.

<i>January,</i>	<i>May,</i>
Dr. <i>Bradford</i>	Mr. <i>Marshall</i>
Dr. <i>Stratford</i>	Dr. <i>Sherlock</i>
Dr. <i>Friend</i>	Mr. <i>Edw. Finch</i>
Mr. <i>Haley</i>	<i>June,</i>
<i>February,</i>	Dr. <i>Bolter</i>
Dr. <i>Richardson</i>	Mr. <i>Sprad</i>
Dr. <i>Bentley</i>	Dr. <i>Nurse</i>
Dr. <i>Manderville</i>	Dr. <i>Lany</i>
Dr. <i>Wilcox</i>	Dr. <i>Inett</i>
<i>March,</i>	Dr. <i>Greene</i>
Dr. <i>Menard</i>	<i>July,</i>
Dr. <i>Gee</i>	Dr. <i>Snape</i>
Mr. <i>Grey</i>	Dr. <i>James</i>
Dr. <i>Booth</i>	Dr. <i>Pelling</i>
<i>April,</i>	Dr. <i>Reynolds</i>
Dr. <i>Potter</i>	Dr. <i>Burton</i>
Dr. <i>Dunstar</i>	<i>August,</i>
Mr. <i>Finch</i> , Dean of <i>York</i>	Dr. <i>Charles</i>

Dr. Barker	Dr. Frankland
Dr. Huchinson	November,
Dr. Adams	Dr. Goach
September,	Dr. Biffe
Dr. Gibson	Dr. Keanet
Dr. Chandler	Mr. Clifful
Dr. Hare	December,
Dr. Stanhope	Dr. Linford
October,	Mr. Blackburne
Dr. Moss	Dr. Wickert
The Honourable Mr. Egerton	Dr. Bridges

Richard Lumley, Lord Lumley, Son and Heir apparent of Richard Earl of Scarborough, summon'd by Writ to the House of Peers of Great Britain.

The Lord Brabazon, summon'd likewise by Writ to the House of Peers of the Kingdom of Ireland.

George Cholmandely, Esq; created a Baron of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Newborough of Newborough in the County of Wexford.

Alan Broderick, Esq; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created a Peer of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of Middleton in the County of Cork. N. B. This Lord was created Viscount of the same Place, in 1717.

Sir George St. George, Kt. and Bart. created a Baron of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron St. George of Hartley St. George.

Sir Arthur Cole, Bart. created a Peer of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of Ranelagh in the County of ———

Sir John Percival, Bart. created a Peer of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Percival of Burton in the County of Cork.

Richard Fitz-Patrick, Esq; created a Peer of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Goran of Goran in the County of Kilkenny.

George Evans, Esq; created a Peer of Ireland, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Evans of Carbery in the County of Cork.

Henry Ferrars, Esq; appointed Receiver - General, and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs.

Charles Godolphin, Esq; appointed Register-General of all trading Ships belonging to Great Britain.

Marmaduke Bealing, Esq; appointed Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London.

John

John Crookshanks, Esq; appointed Controllor of the Accounts of his Majesty's Customs in *Scotland*.

Alexander Wedderburn, and *David Ross*, Esqrs. Sir *William Bennet*, Bart. *Gilbert Burnet* and *George Drummond*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Duties of Excise in *Scotland*.

Anthony Crachode, Esq; appointed chief Clerk-Register, and sole Examiner in the Chancery, in the Island of *Barbadoes*, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace there.

John Rigby, Esq; appointed Provost-Marshal-General of his Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*.

William Norris, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Naval or Navy-Office in *Jamaica*.

Edward Perry, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Naval or Navy-Office of his Majesty's *Leeward Charibbee Islands*.

George Clark, Esq; appointed Secretary of his Majesty's Colony of *New-York*.

John Webb, Esq; appointed Captain and Commander of his Majesty's Castle of *Upnor* in the County of *Kent*.

John Middleton, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Castle of *Tinmouth* in the County of *Northumberland*.

John Moody, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Town of *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*.

Richard Kane, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Minorca*.

Ralph Congreve, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Town of *Gibraltar*.

— 17. The Parliament of Great Britain met at *Westminster*, and the Commons unanimously elected *Spencer Compton*, Esq; for their Speaker.

Dy'd Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Fellow of the Royal Society, in the 73d Year of his Age, and 26th almost compleat of his Episcopacy, being consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*, March 31, 1689.

Dy'd *Elizabeth*, Countess of *Barrimore*, Wife of *James Barry*, Earl of *Barrimore*, and Daughter of *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*.

Dy'd Sir *William Jumper*, Commissioner of the Navy at *Plymouth*, and was succeeded in that Post by Captain *Swanton*.

Dy'd *Daniel Furner*, Esq; Surveyor of the Navy, and was succeeded by *Jacob Atkworth*, Esq;

— 19. *Fregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Son and Heir apparent of *Robert Bertie*, Marquess of *Lindsey*,

summon'd up by Writ to the House of Peers of Great Britain.

Joseph Micklethwaite, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Island of *Barbadoes*, and to the Governor and Council, and chief Clerk of the Courts there.

John Chamberlain Esq; appointed Secretary to the Governors of the Bounty of *Queen Anne*, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of *Oxford*, and Dean of *Worcester*, translated to the See of *Salisbury*, in the Room of *Dr. Gilbert Burnet*, deceas'd. And

Dr. John Potter, Chaplain to his Majesty, and *Regius Professor* of Divinity at *Oxford*, appointed Bishop of that See, in the Room of *Dr. Talbot*.

William Poyntz, Esq; appointed Consul-General in *Portugal*.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt. Principal Painter to his Majesty, created a Baronet of Great Britain.

— 21. The two Houses of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met in Convocation, and the lower House made Choice of *Dr. George Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury* for their Prolocutor.

Dy'd *William Griffith* of *Canamulch* in the County of *Carnarvon*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for that County.

The King went to the House of Peers, and made a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

— 29. *William Lord Cowper*, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*. As did also *Robert Bertie*, Marquess of *Lindsay*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Lincoln*, and *Montague Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*.

Sir Peter King, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— 30. The Marquess *Durazzo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had severally private Audience of Leave of the King, and afterwards of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

About this Time *Henry St. John*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, thought fit to withdraw out of England, and went privately to France.

Thomas Spence, Esq; made Controllor of the Civil List-Lottery 1713, in the Room of *John Chamberlayne*, Esq;

John

John Dalrymple, Earl of *Stair*, made Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, late General *Ecklin's*, who was displaced.

William Apsurf, Esq; made Accountant and Controller of the Stamp Duties.

Dr. *Hare*, appointed Dean of *Worcester*, in the Room of Dr. *William Talbot*, promoted from the See of *Oxford*, to that of *Sarum*.

William Berkley, Lord *Berkley* of *Stretton*, remov'd from the Office of first Commissioner for Trade and Plantations.

April 1715.

— 1. *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Dorset*.

— 4. *Elizeus Burges*, Esq; appointed Governor of the *Massachusetts Bay* and *New Hampshire*.

— 7. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Thornhill*, *Richard Steele*, and *George Cooke*, Esqrs. three of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of *Middlesex*, upon their attending his Majesty with their Address.

Count *Guicciardi*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had a private Audience of his Majesty; and also of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

Mountague-Venables Bertie, Earl of *Abingdon*, appointed Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests; Chases, Parks and Warrens, on the South Side of *Trent*.

Archibald Douglass, Earl of *Forfar*, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*.

Sir *Richard Vernon*, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*.

Robert Tighe, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Consul at *Elsinore*.

William Matthews, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's *Leeward Charibbee Islands* in *America*.

Thomas Frankland, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Deliveries of the Stores of the Ordnance.

Dr. *Pelling*, Chaplain to the House of Commons, made one of the Prebendaries of the Free Chapel of *St. George* in *Windfor Castle*.

William Cook, Esq; appointed Secretary of *Virginia*.

— 9. Count *Schonborn*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Mentz*, had a private Audience of the King, as also

also of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Henry Scot, Earl of *Delorain*, appointed Captain and Colonel of his Majesty's second Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.

William Kerr, Esq; appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

Henry Harrison, Esq; appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late the Earl of *Hartford's*.

— 12. Dy'd *Thomas Wharton*, Marquess of *Wharton*, &c. Lord Privy-Seal, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was Son of *Philip*, the 3d Lord *Wharton*, by Descent from *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, one of his Ancestors; who having perform'd many signal Exploits against the Scots, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, in the First Year of *Edward VI.* *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour, and was 48 Years of Age at his Father's Death; and having marry'd *Anne* the Daughter of *Robert D' Everary*, Earl of *Essex*, by her had Issue *Philip* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters; this *Philip* took to Wife *Frances*, Daughter of *Henry Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, and by her had two Sons, viz. Sir *George Wharton*, Knight of the Bath, who marry'd *Anne* Daughter of *John Manners*, Earl of *Rutland*, and was kill'd in a Doel by Sir *James Stewart*, Knt. in 1609; leaving no Issue; and Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knt. who dy'd in his Father's Life-Time, leaving Issue by his Wife, *Philadelphia*, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, two Sons, *Philip* and *Thomas*. This second *Philip* succeeded his Grandfather in 1625, arriv'd at his full Age in 1634, and marry'd three Wives, 1st, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Roland Wandesford* of *Pickhay* in the County of *York*, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards; by whom he had Issue only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Robert Bernie*, then Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, afterwards Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; 2dly, *Jane*, the Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin* of *Upper Winchindes* in the County of *Ducks*, Esq; by whom he had Issue two Sons, viz. *Thomas*, the deceas'd Marquess, and *Goodwin*, and four Daughters, viz. *Anne*, marry'd to *William Carr*, Esq; *Margaret*, to Major *Dunck* of *Eusey* in *Berkshire*, *Mary*, to *William Thomas* of *Glamorganshire*, Esq; and *Philadelphia* marry'd first to Sir *George Lockart* of *Carmath* in *Scotland*, and afterwards to *John Ramsay*, Son to the Bishop of *Ross*: His third Wife was *Anne*, Daughter to *William Carr*, Esq; and Sister to *William Carr*, who marry'd his eldest Daughter by his second

cond Wife; by which *Anne Carr*, he had Issue one Son, *William*, who dy'd unmarried. *Thomas*, his Son and Successor, was, upon King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Advancement to the Throne, made Controller of their Majesties Household, and sworn of the Privy-Council. He was likewise in that Reign, appointed Lord Chief Justice in Eyre on the South Side of *Trent*, and Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of *Oxford* and *Westmoreland*. In the Fifth Year of Queen *Anne*, Anno 1706, he was created Viscount *Winchindon*, and Earl of *Wharton*; and in 1709, was constituted Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*: Upon King *George's* Accession to the Throne, he was made Lord Privy-Seal, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council; and in *January*, 1714, created Marquess of *Wharton*, and of *Malmesbury*, as also a Baron, Earl, and Marquess of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of *Trim*, Earl of *Rathlamm*, and Marquess of *Latherloth*. He marry'd to his first Wife, *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Henry Lee* of *Ditchley* in the County of *Oxford*, Bart. who dy'd without Issue; and to his second Wife, *Lury*, Daughter and Heir of *Adam Lestue*, Baron of *Lisburne* in *Ireland*, by whom he had Issue one Son, *Philip*, who succeeded him in Honour and Estate, and two Daughters, *Jane* and *Lucy*.

Dy'd *John Langharne* of *St. Brides* in the County of *Pembroke*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Haverford-West* in that County.

— 15. Dy'd the Lady *Anne Digby*, Countess Dowager of *Sunderland*, second and youngest Daughter of *George Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, Sister and Heir of *John Digby*, last Earl of *Bristol* of that Family, who dy'd without Issue in the Year 1698, and Wife of *Robert Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, by whom she had Issue two Sons, and two Daughters, viz. *Robert*, who dy'd in *France* unmarried; *Charles*, afterwards Earl of *Sunderland*; the Lady *Anne*, marry'd to *James Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, afterwards Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*; and the Lady *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Donagh Mac-Curry*, Earl of *Clinearry*.

— 16. Dy'd *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, Baron of *Baltimore* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. He marry'd the Lady *Charlotte Lee*, eldest Daughter of *Edward-Henry Lee*, Earl of *Litchfield*, by whom he had a numerous Issue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Charles Calvert*, Esq;

George Carpenter, Esq; Lieutenant-General, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Vienna*, in the Room of *Richard Temple*, Viscount Cobham.

— 19. *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; appointed Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard to his Majesty. And

Francis Clarke, Esq; appointed Exempt of the said Guard.

William Smith, Esq; appointed Receiver and Paymaster to and for the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

William Ashurst, Esq; appointed Accountant and Controller-General of the Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment, and Paper.

Thomas Hughes appointed Bricklayer of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings in *England*.

Thomas Hyde, Esq; appointed Advocate-General or Judge-Martial of all his Majesty's Forces in *England*.

Thomas Highmore, Esq; appointed Serjeant-Painter of all the Works belonging to his Majesty's Royal Palaces or Houses, and to his Majesty's Great Wardrobe.

Grimlin Gibbons, Esq; appointed Master-Sculptor, and Master-Carver in Wood, in all his Majesty's Palaces, Houses, and Buildings, and all other his Majesty's Works.

Benjamin Jackson appointed Master Mason of all his Majesty's Works within the *Tower of London*, and all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Houses and Manors.

About this Time died *Chambers Brabazon*, Earl of *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Edward Lord Ather*.

— 22. This Day happen'd the most remarkable Eclipse of the Sun that had been seen in *Great Britain* for above 500 Years before. It began in *London* at Eight of the Clock, six Minutes, thirteen Seconds, and ended at Ten of the Clock, twenty Minutes, fifteen Seconds: It was almost Central; for the whole *Discus* of the Sun was totally immersed or hid from Sight by the *Discus* of the Moon, for the Space of three Minutes, twenty-three Seconds; that is, from Nine of the Clock, nine Minutes, seventeen Seconds, to Nine of the Clock, twelve Minutes forty Seconds. During the total Emerision, or Darknes, there appear'd a luminous Circle, round the *Discus* of the Moon, caus'd, as the Mathematicians agreed, by the Atmosphere of the Sun. Some Minutes before and after the total Darknes, not only the Planets, *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Venus*, were seen Westward, of and about the same Height above the Horizon with the Sun; but several fix'd Stars were likewise, discover'd. Before and during the total Dark-

Darkness, a prodigious damp Cold was felt, and the Light that then remain'd, had a bluish Cast, like that of Brandy burning in the Dark, and, like that too, made People look ghastly: But in a few Minutes after the Emerfion of the Sun, from the total Darkness, which happen'd by a pert Flash of Light, than which nothing more glorious can be imagin'd; the Air grew warm, and as soon as the Eclipse was ended, the Sky was overcast with Clouds. It was observ'd in the Country, that the Birds, and even the Quadrupedal Animals were strangely terrify'd; the Cocks crow'd, and the Poultry went to roost: And in London, Pidgeons and other Birds, were seen fluttering near the Tops of Houses, and even close to the Ground. This Eclipse was seen at *Edinburgh*, but began and ended seven or eight Minutes sooner than at *London*; neither was it total there, not above ten Digits of the *Discus* of the Sun being darken'd at the Time of the greatest Obscuration.

Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of *Seaforth*, marry'd to *Mrs. Mary Kennet*, only Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Kennet* of *Coxhow* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq;

— 25. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; *Sir Christopher Musgrave*, Bart. and *Andrew Charlton*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, in the Room of *Thomas Marquess of Wharton*, deceased.

— 28. Dy'd *Anne Countess of Abingdon*, Wife of *Montague Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abington*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Peter Venables*, call'd Baron of *Kimbolton* in the County Palatine of *Chester*.

— 29. Dr. *Francis Hare* appointed Dean of *Worcester*.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, *Sir Jacob Aspley*, Bart. *Robert Molesworth*, *John Cockburne*, *Archibald Hutcheson*, *John Chetwynd*, *Charles Cook*, and *Paul Dominique*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Which Commission was renew'd upon the Removal of the Lord *Berkeley* of *Stretton*.

James Vernon, jun. Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy-Council, in the Room of *John Povey*, Esq; deceased.

Robert Jackson, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Stockholm*. And

James Jefferyes, Esq; appointed to reside for his Majesty's Service with the King of *Sweden*.

Dy'd *Charles Howard*, Lord *Howard of Escrick*. The first who was honour'd with this Title, was *Sir Edward Howard*,

Howard, Knight of the Bath, seventh Son of *Thomas Howard*, the first Earl of *Suffolk* of this Family. This *Edward* marry'd *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Lord Essler* of *Bransfield*, by whom he had Issue four Sons, *Thomas*, *William*, *Sir Cecil Howard*, and *Edward*; and one Daughter, *Anne*, Wife of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*. *Thomas*, the eldest of the four Sons, dying without Issue in 1682, the Title fell to *William Howard*, who, by his Wife *Frances*, second Daughter of *Sir James Bridgman*, Brother of *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, Lord Keeper, had four Sons, and two Daughters, who all dy'd unmarried, except his eldest Son, *Charles*, the decess'd Lord *Howard* of *Eserick*, who marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *George Bridges*, Lord *Chandos*, Widow of the Earl of *Inchiquin*, but left no Issue. So the Title became extinct.

Dy'd *Thomas Middleton* of *Staufead-Montfitchet*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the said County.

Dy'd *Elizabeth* Countess Dowager of *Arran*, Relict of *Richard Butler*, Earl of *Arran* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Baron *Butler* of *Weston* in *England*, Uncle of *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*.

May, 1715.

— 1. About the Beginning of this Month, dy'd *Francis Clerk* of *Weston* in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the said County.

The Management of the Office for taking Care of sick and wounded Seamen, was put into the Hands of *Richard Burton*, and *John Fowler*, Esqrs. two of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy; by which Means, the Government sav'd the Charge of that Office, which was executed by Colonel *Philip Herbert*, and Dr. *Richard Adams*, Commissioners, with *Francis Lynn*, their Secretary and Cashier.

— 2. Baron *Schaub*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy*, had a private Audience of the King. And afterwards he had Audience of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

— 4. The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator, Mr. *William Cassairs*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains.

— 5. Dy'd *Ratcliffe*, Esq; Brother of *James Ratcliffe*, Earl of *Derwentwater*.

Dy'd the Lady *Anne Roberts*, Wife of *Francis Roberts*, Esq; Uncle of *Charles Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*. She was Daughter of *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*.

— 12. *Don Bruchado d' Aconha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, being recall'd, had a private Audience of Leave of the King, and also of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

— 15. Dy'd *Thomas Halsey* of *Gadesden* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for that County in several Parliaments.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *James Wiffon* of *Great Ealing* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

— 16. *John Inglis*, Esq; appointed Assistant-Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies.

— 17. A Woman in *Gracechurch-Street* was brought to Bed of a Female Child, on the Forehead of which, was the plain Mark of the Eclipse that happen'd the 22d of *April*, preceding, the Body of the Sun and Moon being as visible as was possible, just as they appear'd. It seems, the Mother had been frighted at the Eclipse, being then very near her Time.

— 19. Dy'd *Charles Mountague*, Earl of *Halifax*, Viscount *Sunbury*, and Baron of *Halifax*, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. He was the fourth Son of *George Mountague* of *Horton* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; who was the eldest Son of *Henry* the first Earl of *Manchester*, by a third Wife. He marry'd *Anne* Countess of *Manchester*, Relict of *Robert* Earl of *Manchester*; but having no Issue by her, his Estate and Title of Baron descended to his Nephew *George Mountague*, Son of his eldest Brother *Edward*; which *George*, soon after his Uncle's Death, was created Viscount *Sunbury*, and Earl of *Halifax*.

— 20. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the *West-Riding*; of the County of *York*, and of the City of *York* and County of the same, and of the *Austy* of *York*.

Dr. Robert Clavering, made Hebrew Professor in the University of *Oxford*.

Major *Thomas Talmash* appointed Lieutenant-Governor of *Montserrat*.

William Wynne, Esq; made Standard-Bearer to his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

George Warrander of *Lochend* in the Shire of *Haddington*, Esq; Lord Provost of the City of *Edinburgh*, created a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

— 22. *Sig. Fabio Olivieri* of *Pasaro* in the Ecclesiastical State, advanced by Pope *Clement XI.* to the Dignity of Cardinal.

Dy'd *Gervase Pierpoint*, Lord *Pierpoint*. He was the 5th and youngest Son of *William Pierpoint* of *Towersby* in the County of *Nottingham* (who was second Son of *Robert Pierpoint*, first Earl of *Kingsfon*). and Uncle of *Eve:yn Pierpoint*, Marquess of *Dorchester*. In the Year 1703, Queen *Anne* created him Baron *Pierpoint* of *Ardglas* in *Ireland*; and King *George*, soon after his Accession, created him a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Baron *Pierpoint* of *Hauslip* in the County of *Bucks*. He marry'd *Luce* Daughter of Sir *John Pelham* of *Laughton* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. but left no Issue. So that the Title became extinct, and his Estate descended to his Nephew, the Marquess of *Dorchester* abovemention'd.

About the same Time dy'd Sir *William Read*, his Majesty's Oculist in Ordinary. And

Captain *Thomas Savery*, Surveyor of the Water-works at *Hampton-Court*, and formerly Treasurer of the Office of the Sick and Wounded.

— 23. *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Sir *William St. Quintin*, Bart. *Edward Wortley*, and *Paul Methuen*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

A Commission pass'd the Great Seal, constituting the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, or Keeper of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* for the Time being, the Lord Archbishop of *York* for the Time being, the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, and *Gloucester*, for the Time being, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* and Sir *Charles Piers*, Knts. and Aldermen of *London*, the Official, Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*, for the Time being, the Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, his Majesty's Advocate-General for the Time being, *James Johnson*, Doctor of Laws, Master of the Faculties, and *John Hawood*, Doctor of Laws; the Sheriffs of *London* for the Time being, the Dean and Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, *London*, for the Time being, the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works for the Time being, Sir *Henry St. George*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Knts. *William Falkner*, and *Whitlocke Bulstrode*, Esqrs. to be Commissioners
for

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716. 61

for carrying on, finishing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

William Causfield, Esq; appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

Dy'd Roger Mompesson, Esq; Chief Justice of New York.

A Warrant pass'd the Seals for granting a Salary of 1000*l.* per Annum to each of the following Lords, as Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, viz. Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Charles Montague, Earl of Manchester, James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk, John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and John Carteret, Lord Carteret.

—24. The Princess Carolina, youngest Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, arriv'd at St. James's from Germany.

A Warrant pass'd the Seals for granting a Salary of 500*l.* per Annum to each of the following Gentlemen, as Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, viz. James Dormer, James Tyrrel, William Carr, Henry Cornwall, Charles Howard, George Fielding, and Philip Honeywood, Esqrs.

—26. The Pope in a private Consistory, created Thiard de Biffi, Bishop of Mianx in France, a Cardinal of the Order of Priests; and Count Damian of Schomborn, the Emperor's Plenipotentiary in the Circle of the Lower Saxony, a Cardinal-Deacon. The first of them was nominated by the King of France, the other by the King of Poland.

—27. The King declar'd the Regiment of Foot commanded by Percy Kirk, Esq; to be her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's own Regiment of Foot, and sign'd a Commission, constituting the said Percy Kirk, Colonel of the said Regiment.

Daniel Blake, George Clarke, John Wey, Thomas Sutton, and Moore Molyneux, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for regulating and licencing Hackney-Coaches, and Hackney-Chairs.

June, 1715.

—1. Anthony Crachode, Esq; made Solicitor to the Treasury, in the Room of William Burret, Esq;

Woodward, Esq; made Secretary of Massachusetts's Bay in New England, in the Room of Isaac Addington, Esq; decess'd.

— 4. *George Bubb*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Madrid*, in the Room of *Paul Methuen*, Esq;

Clerks of the Works appointed by Warrant under his Majesty's Sign Manual, viz.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore at *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, and *Westminster*, in the Room of *Mr. William Dickenson*.

Mr. Henry Jeyes at *Kensington*, in the Room of *Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore*.

Mr. Thomas Kynaston at the *Tower*, and *Denmark-House*, in the Room of *Mr. John Neagle*, and *Mr. John Vaughan*.

Mr. Thomas Fort at *Hampton-Court*, in the Room of *John Hall*, Esq;

Mr. William Dickinson at *Winchester*, in the Room of *Mr. John Stockley*.

Mr. Andrew Felse at *New-Market*, in the Room of *Mr. Francis Buckle*. And

Mr. Thomas Rowland at *Windsor*, in the Room of *Mr. James Brown*:

— 8. *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle* made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, in the Room of *Charles Mordant*, Earl of *Peterborough*.

Richard Temple, Viscount *Cobham*, made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, in the Room of *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strawford*.

— 10. *John Carteret*, Lord *Carteret*, appointed Bailiff of the Island of *Jersey*, in the Room of *Sir Charles Carteret*, Bart. deceas'd.

— 12. The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *John Shadwell*, M. D. one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

Dy'd *Charles Willoughby*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Son, *Hugh Willoughby*, Esq;

— 21. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, made High Treasurer of *Ireland*.

Sir John Vaubrug appointed Surveyor of the Gardens and Waterworks belonging to the Royal Palaces.

Daniel Harvey, Esq; Lieutenant-General, appointed Governor of the Island of *Guernsey*.

— 23. *James Vernon*, Esq; sworn one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary.

— 24. *Sir John Ward*, and *Sir John Fryer*, Aldermen of *London*, elected Sheriffs of that City, and the County of *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

Mr.

Mr. Roger Grant, sworn Oculist in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of Sir William Read, deceas'd.

Sir *Gustavus Hume* made one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Dy'd *John Partridge*, the famous Almanack-Maker.

John Keil, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Decypherer.

His Majesty having purchased the Library of Dr. *John Moore*, Bishop of Ely, deceas'd, (one of the largest and best that ever was collected by one Person) made a Present thereof to the University of Cambridge.

— 27. *Gilbert Coventry*, Earl of Coventry, marry'd to Mrs. *Anne Masters*, Daughter of Sir *Transham Masters*, Knight.

— 28. Captain *Henry Smith* try'd at the King's Bench Bar for the Murder of Colonel *Park*, Governor of *Ansegoa*, and acquitted.

— 29. Dy'd Dr. *Lucas*, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, and Rector of St. *Stephen's*, *Coleman street*.

Henry Groves, Esq; appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, commanded by *William Lord North* and *Grey*.

— 30. Captain *Smith*, kill'd Mr. *Constantine*, a Lieutenant, near Doctor's Commons.

Dr. *Robert Cannon* made a Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Lucas* deceas'd.

July, 1715.

About the Beginning of this Month, *John Mountague*, Duke of Mountague, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Northampton* and *Warwick*.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle* appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*.

Sir *Clement Costerel*, Knt. appointed Master of the Ceremonies.

— 4. *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, resign'd his Staff as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

— 5. *Algernon Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford*, eldest Son of *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, marry'd to Mrs. *Thynne*, Daughter of *Thomas Thynne*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Viscount Weymouth*.

The Count d' *Efferen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector Palatine, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales. As had also

The Baron *Imbof*, Envoy from the Duke of *Waltenbattel*.

— 6. *George Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan*, resign'd his Place of Master of the Buck-Hounds.

Dy'd *George Wardson*, Esq; Deputy to Sir *William Trumbull*, as Clerk of the Signet.

— 8. *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Boken*, made Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

Francis Brown, Esq; *George Townshend*, jun. Esq; and *Maurice Bacon*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for licencing Hawkers and Pedlars.

— 15. Captain *Alexander Smith* try'd for killing Lieutenant *Constantine*, and found guilty of Manslaughter.

Benjamin Hall, Esq; made Serjeant at Arms in the Room of *Charles Goodiere*, Esq; And

Thomas de Cress, Esq; continu'd in his Place of Serjeant at Arms.

— 16. *Robert Harley*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Martimer* carry'd Prisoner to the Tower by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, in Pursuance of an Order of the House of Lords.

Richard Ingram, Viscount *Irwin*, made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Hans Hamilton's*.

— 17. *George Vaughan*, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of *New Hampshire* in *New England*.

— 20. *Mark Delves*, Esq; made one of the Serjeants at Arms attending his Majesty's Person, in the Room of *Joseph Nicholas*, Esq;

Hutton Compton, Esq; constituted his Majesty's Lieutenant of the *Tower-Hamlets*, in the Room of *George Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*.

The King was pleas'd to declare, that Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of *London*, Dean of the Chapel to his Majesty, and the rest of the Officers of the Royal Chapels at *Whitehall*, and *St. James's*, should continue in their respective Stations.

Robert Wilson, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of *Jersey*.

— 22. *Richard Ingram*, Viscount *Irwin*, made Governor of *Hull*, in the Room of Brigadier-General *Richard Sutton*.

Fisher Trench of *Low Layton* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Dy'd *Nahum Tate*, Esq; Poet-Laureat to his Majesty.

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—25. A Proclamation publish'd, for suppressing Rebellions and rebellious Tumults.

Brigadier-General *Morrison* appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *John Richmond Webb*.

Dy'd *Stephen Lilly*, Esq; Treasurer of the General Post-Office.

—27. Two Proclamations publish'd. One, for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors; the other commanding all Papists to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same, and for confining them to their Habitations.

—29. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Thompson*, Esq; Recorder of the City of *London*.

Dy'd suddenly *Sir Henry Newton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the See of *London*, and Master of the Hospital of *St. Catharine* near the Tower.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Marquess of *Dorchester*, created a Duke of *Great Britain*, vis. Duke of *Kingston* upon *Hull*.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, Earl of *Clare*, created a Marquess and Duke of *Great Britain*, vis. Marquess of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*.

John Mordaunt, Esq; appointed Judge of the Admiralty in *New England*, in the Room of *Nathaniel Byfield*, Esq;

—31. *Robert Bertie*, Marquess of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, created a Duke of *Great Britain*, vis. Duke of *Ancaster* and *Kesteven*.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Peter Eaton*, and *Houblon*, Esqrs.

August, 1715.

About the Beginning of this Month dy'd the Lady *Frances Mordaunt*, Relict of the Lord *Mordaunt*, eldest Son of *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough*. She was second Daughter of *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*.

Dy'd also the Lady *Henrietta Somerset*, Daughter of *Henry Somerset*, Duke of *Beaufort*. She was twice marry'd, first to *Henry Lord O Bryan*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and after his Decease, to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*.

Arthur Onslow, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the General Post-Office, in the Room of *Stephen Lilly*, Esq; Deceas'd.
Colonel

Colonel *Montague*, appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, commanded by *Hill*.

— 5. *James Graham*, Duke of *Montrose*, deliver'd up the Seals as one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— 9. A Proclamation publish'd for encouraging Seamen to enter themselves on Board his Majesty's Ships of War.

James Smith, Esq; appointed Advocate-General in *New-York* and *New-England*, in the Room of *Raynor*, and *Paul Dudley*, Esqrs.

— 11. *Dr. Henry Penrice*, appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in the Room of *Sir Henry Newton*, deceas'd.

Dr. Henselman, appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*, in the Room of *Sir Henry Newton*, deceas'd.

— 12. Dy'd *Sir Henry St. George*, Garter Principal King at Arms, aged 91 Years.

Nicholas Rowe, Esq; appointed Poet Laureat to his Majesty, in the Room of *Nahum Tate*, Esq; deceas'd.

— 15. Dy'd *Dr. Barton*, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.

John Hill, Esq; constituted Paymaster of the Transports, in the Room of *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Esq;

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of *Grafton*, and the Earl of *Galway*, appointed Lords Justices of *Ireland*.

Alexander Cunningham, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Venice*, in the Room of *Christian Cole*, Esq;

— 20. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Humphery Howorth*, Esq;

Dr. John Watson, made one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Dr. Barton*, deceas'd.

Charles Spencer, Earl of *Sunderland*, appointed Lord Privy Seal.

Charles Delafaye, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Grafton*, and Earl of *Galway*, as Lords Justices of *Ireland*.

Cyril Wych, Esq; continu'd in his Post of Resident from his Majesty with the *Hans-Town*.

— 21. Dy'd at *Versailles* about eight in the Morning *Louis XIV.* King of *France*, in the 77th Year of his Age almost compleat, having been born *August 25, 1638*, and in the 73d Year of his Reign, which began *May 4, 1643*. (See *Hill. Reg. No. 1. p. 35.*)

— 28. Dy'd *Dr. William Higden*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*, Minister of *Shadwell*, and Author of the Book, entitl'd, *A View of the English Constitution*.

George Fadden, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to treat with the King of *Morocco*.

James

James Dayrolles, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Geneva*.

Mr. Lewman, continu'd in his Post of Housekeeper of the Royal Palace of *Kensington*.

— 31. *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Grafton*, sworn one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*, and *John Kerr*, Duke of *Rouburgh*, appointed of the Cabinet Council.

Bennet Sherrard, Viscount *Harborough*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Rutland*.

Thomas Bowers, A. M. made a Prebendary of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in the Room of *Dr. William Higdon* deceas'd.

September 1715.

— 2. *M. d'Ibberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from *France*, had a private Audience of the King, to whom he notify'd the Death of King *Louis XIV.* and the Accession of *Louis XV.* to the Crown of *France*; and at the same Time deliver'd two Letters to his Majesty, one from the new King, and the other from the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*.

Lieutenant-General *William Cadogan*, appointed Governor and Captain of the *Ile of Wight*.

— 3. The Office of Taster of all Wines and other Liquors, imported into *Ireland*, and of Surveyor of the Duties and Defects of the same, granted to *Ester Flournois*, and *Charles Delafaye*, Esq;.

Francis St. John of *Thorp* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Henry Worsely, Esq; continu'd Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*.

Count *Gyllenberg*, Envoy from *Sweden*, had his first Audience of the King, to whom he deliver'd his credential Letters, after which he had Audience likewise of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

John Cornelius, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Navy-Office in *Barbadoes*, in the Room of *Woolaston*, Esq;

Dy'd *William Salkeld*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

Dy'd *Henry Nedham*, Esq; Clerk of the Crown and Peace in *Jamaica*.

— 12. *Thomas Wylde*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*, in the Room of *Sir Henry Bunbury*.

The Earl of *Abington* resign'd his Place as Justice in Eyre on the South-Side of *Trent*.

Dy'd *Mildmay Fans* of *Mareworth Castle* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; younger Brother of *Thomas Fans*, Earl of *Westmerland*.

John Dalrymple, Earl of *Stair*, appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France; and *Thomas Crawford*, Esq; made Secretary of the Embassy.

William Leaches, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at Brussels, in the Room of *John Laws*, Esq; who was recall'd.

— 14. The Lord *Bourcs* committed to the Tower.

About the Middle of this Month the University of Oxford elected *Charles Butler*, Earl of *Arran*, their Chancellor, in the Room of his Brother *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormonde*.

The University of Oxford conferr'd the Degrees of Doctors of Laws on Sir *John Everard* and Sir *William Gifford*, Knts.

The Lady *Duplin*, Wife of *George Hay*, Lord *Duplin*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— 22. Brigadier-General *Preston*, appointed Deputy-Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*, in the Room of Colonel *Stewart*.

— 24. A Proclamation publish'd, promising the Reward of 1000*l.* for the apprehending of Sir *William Wyndham*.

— 26. The Lord *Langdown* committed to the Tower.

— 27. Dy'd Dr. *Burnet*, Master of the Charter-House, Author of *The Theory of the Earth*.

Dy'd Dr. *Gaisford*, Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.

— 29. Sir *Charles Fiers*, unanimously elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, for the Year ensuing.

30. The Earl of *Galway*, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Towards the End of this Month his Majesty was pleas'd to appoint

Francis Godolphin, Earl of *Godolphin*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*, in the Room of the Earl of *Abingdon*.

Edward Russell, Earl of *Orford*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Cambridge*.

Henry Newport, Viscount *Newport*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Stafford*, in the Room of the Earl of *Ulrich*.

George Doddington of *Gurville*, in the County of *Dorset*, Esq; to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*, in the Room of the Earl of *Orrery*.

John Morgan of *Tredegar* in the County of *Monmouth*, Esq; to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the Counties of *Monmouth* and *Brecknock*, in the Room of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Charles Paulet, Marquess of *Winchester*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of *Caermarthen* and *Glamorgan*, in the Room of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

John

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John Vaughan, Viscount *Lisburn*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Cardigan*, in the Room of the Earl of *Rembroke*.

Thomas Lord Cavingsby, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Radnor*.

Sir Arthur Owan, of *Orleton* in the County of *Rembroke*, Bart. to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the said County, in the Room of the Earl of *Rembroke*.

Sir Henry Tichburn, Bart. created a Peer of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Ferrand* of *Ferrand* in the County of *Louth*.

Gustavus Hamilton, Esq; Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, created a Peer of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Hamilton* of *Stanhellan*, in the County of *Meath*.

Theophilus Butler, Esq; created a Peer of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of *New-Town Butler* in the County of *Fermanagh*.

John Moore, Esq; created a Peer of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Moore* of *Tullamoore* in the King's County.

Christopher Wandesford, Viscount *Castlecomer*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*.

James Stanhope, Earl of *Derby*, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of *Henry Paget*, Earl of *Unbridge*.

Edward Hughes, Esq; appointed Advocate-General, or Judge-Marshall of all his Majesty's Forces in *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Bermick* upon *Tweed*.

John-Dutton Cole, Esq; appointed Controller of the Glass-Lottery for the Year 1711, in the Room of *Charles Allyn*, Esq;
October 1715.

— 1. *Mr. Philip Stubbs*, made Archdeacon of *St. Albans*, in the Room of Dr. *Garford*, deceased.

Martin Bladen, Esq; and *William Pynock*, Esq; appointed Members of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in *Ireland*.

Lewis Morris, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of *New-York*, in the Room of *Roger Mansfield*, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Knox of *Dungannon*, Esq; made a Privy-Counselor in *Ireland*.

— 7. *Sir William Wyndham*, who surrender'd himself on the 4th of this Month, was committed to the Tower.

Charles Bernard, and *John Id's*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for licencing and regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, in the Room of *Daniel Blake* and *George Clarke*, Esqrs.
Dy'd Dr. *Haily*, Dean of *Chichester*, and Re-

ctor of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*.
George

George Dodingale, Esq; as his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, took in Council the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Frederick Zambois, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces.

— 10. The Duchess of Montague, Wife of John Duke of Montague, brought to Bed of a Son.

Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, appointed Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, in the Room of George Capota, Earl of Northampton.

Robert Walpole of Hingham in the County of Norfolk, Esq; Daniel Lord Finch, Son and Heir apparent of the Earl of Nottingham, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. Paul Methuen, and Thomas Newport, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Robert Walpole, Esq; appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— 12. The Earl of Scarisbrick, committed Prisoner to the Tower.

— 13. The Lord Dartmouth committed to the Tower.

— 15. Dy'd the Lady Grev, Wife of Nathaniel Lord Grev, Bishop of Durham.

John Cobham, Earl of Dunbar, marry'd to the Duchess Dow gr of Beaufort, Relict of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Hewatio Walpole, Esq; made Joint Secretary of the Treasury with William Lowndes, Esq; in the Room of John Taylor, Esq;

Temple Stanyan, Esq; made Secretary to the Lord Viscount Townshend, as Secretary of State, in the Room of Hewatio Walpole, Esq;

A Fire broke out at a Tallow-Chandlers near Hungerford-Market, burnt four Houses, and very much damage four others.

— 17. Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, appointed Receiver and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons and Land-Forces, in the Room of Robert Walpole, Esq;

John Bridges, Esq; appointed Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods, &c. on the Continent of America.

Sir John Vanbrugh, made Garter Principal King at Arms, in the Room of Sir Henry St. George, deceas'd.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, resign'd his Post of Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

— 28. Joseph Sullivan alias Silver; Robert White, and Felix Horne, executed at Tyburn for High-Treason.

— 31. Dy'd *Thomas Lennard*, Earl of *Suffin*, and leaving no Male Issue, the Honour became extinct.

November 1715.

About the Beginning of this Month, the Lord *William Paulet*, Brother of *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*, was appointed one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the Room of *Basil Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*; as was also

Sir Richard Onslow of *West-Clendon* in the County of *Surrey*, Bart. in the Room of *John West*, Lord *Delaware*.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock; appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, in the Room of *Dr. Hailey*, deceas'd.

— 6. Count *Philtra*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, had his first private Audience of the King.

Major-General *Wills*, promoted to the Post of Lieutenant-General.

William Burreghs, Esq; appointed Controller of the Excise, in the Room of *Thomas Bridges*, Esq;

— 15. *Francis Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin*, constituted *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Oxford*.

Henry Newport, Viscount *Newport*, appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Stafford*.

Dr. King, elected Master of the Charter-House, in the Room of *Dr. Burnes*, deceas'd.

— 18. *John West*, Lord *Delaware*, and *Edward Pauncesfort*, Esq; made Treasurers of the Excise, in the Room of *John Bridges*, Esq;

— 21. Dy'd *Dr. William Morison*, Bishop of *Kildare* in *Ireland*.

George Townshend, Esq; *Sir Marmaduke Wyvill*, Bart. *Christopher Mountague*, *James Vernon*, *John Whetham*, Esqrs. *Sir William Ashurst*, Kt. *William Carr*, *Roger Gale* and *John Broughton*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Management of the Receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, within *England*, *Wales* and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Bart. *Richard Eys*, *Thomas Warner*, *Nicholas Carew*, Sen. and *Richard Houlditch*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for managing the Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment, Paper, &c.

Nicholas Vincent, *Paul Burrard*, *John Williams*, *Anthony Dawley*, *Brian Fairfax*, Esqrs. and *Sir Harcourt Master*, Kt. appointed Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the several Duties upon Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment; as also to be Agents for Taxes.

Benjamin Mildmay, *Thomas Woodcock*, *James Cardonel*, *Charles Dent*, and *Arthur Ingram*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners

sioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties upon Salt, and Rock-Salt.

Thomas Onslow, Esq; appointed Out-Ranger of *Windfar Forest*.

— 27. The following Persons appointed Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, viz.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all *England*, and Metropolitan, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, *William Lord Archbishop of York*, Primate of *England*, and Metropolitan, *John Lord Bishop of London*, and the Bishop of *London* for the Time being, *Jonathan Lord Bishop of Winchester*, *John Lord Bishop of Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *William Lord Bishop of Salisbury*, *John Lord Bishop of Bangor*, *William Lord Bishop of Lincoln*, Lord Almoner; *Charles Lord Bishop of Norwich*, *William Lord Bishop of Ely*, *George Lord Bishop of Bristol*, *Richard Lord Bishop of Gloucester*, *John Lord Bishop of St. Asaph*, *George Stanhope*, Dr. in Divinity, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation and Dean of the Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*; *Henry Godolphin*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *St. Paul, London*; *White Kennet*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Exeterborough*; *Robert Moss*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Ely*, *Francis Hare*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Worcester*; *Thomas Sherlock*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Chichester*; *William Stanley*, Dr. in Divinity, Arch-Deacon of *London*; *Thomas Lynford*, *Lilly Butler*, *Samuel Bradford*, *Robert Cannon*, *John Waugh*, *Edward Waddington* and *Thomas Gooch*, Drs. in Divinity; *Sir Thomas Barker*, Kt. Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's-Bench; *Sir Peter King*, Kt. Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas; *Sir Samuel Dodd*, Kt. Lord Chief-Baron of the Court of Exchequer; *Sir Robert Eyre*, Kt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench; *Sir Charles Piers*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Time being; *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, Kt. his Majesty's first Serjeant at Law; *Sir Edward Northey*, Kt. his Majesty's Attorney-General; *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor-General; *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman of the City of *London*; *Sir John Ward*, Kt. and *Sir John Fryer*, Bart. Aldermen of the said City, and Sheriffs of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, and the Sheriffs of the said City and County for the Time being; *Sir John Phillips*, *Sir George Markham*, Barts. *Sir Randolph Knipe*,
Sir

Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hartcourt Master, Kth John Bettefsforth, Dr. of Laws; Official Principal of the Archie; and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; George Paul, Dr. of Laws, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Dr. of Laws, his Majesty's Advocate-General; John Hiccock, John Meller, Esqrs. Masters in Chancery; William Malmoth, Esq; Barrister at Law; John Pulteney, George Naylor, William Falkner, William Claydon, John Ellis, John Hoskins, John Aislaby, William Farrer, Thomas Pitt, Sen. Thomas Micklethwait, and Edward Fick, Esqrs.

— 28. William Farrer of the Inner-Temple, Esq; was appointed Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital; or Free-Chapel of St. Catherine near the Tower of London.

John Leacroft, Esq; appointed Treasurer and Receiver of the Money applicable to the Building of the fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

The Lord Clermont, Son of the Earl of Middlesex, committed Prisoner to the Tower.

Dy'd John Churchil, Esq; Master-Carpenter to his Majesty.

John Merry, Esq; made chief Clerk to William Pulteney, Esq; Secretary of War, in the Room of James Taylor, Esq;

Dy'd in Barbadoes Captain Constable, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Roebuck.

December 1715.

— 5. Captain Delaval, executed for Piracy at Execution Dock.

— 7. Captain John Gordon, Captain William Kerr, and John Dorrel, executed at Tyburn for High Treason.

Sir Arthur Archeson, Bart. appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the Room of Philip Savage, Esq; and also a Privy-counsellor in that Kingdom.

Crispe, Esq; made Controller of the Duties of Excise in Scotland.

— 9. A Duel fought at Henley upon Thames, between Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland of Bowles's Regiment, and Capt. Prideaux; in which the former receiv'd five Wounds, and dy'd the Day following.

James Wyndham, Esq; made Cashier of the Duties on Salt, in the Room of Charles Brumstead, Esq;

— 11 Dy'd Dr. Green, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Dy'd Holland, Esq; Storekeeper of the Customs in the Port of London.

— 14. Dy'd Dr. Thomas Tennison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Palace at Lambeth, in a very advanced Age. He was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, on the 10th of January, 1691-2, and from thence translated to the See of Canterbury,

Canterbury, in *January*, 1694-5, upon the Death of Dr. *John Tillotson*, which happen'd in *November*, 1694.

Dy'd the Earl of *Limerick* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Dy'd the Marquess of *Mont-Hermer*, Son of the Duke of *Montague*, at the Age of two Months.

— 15. Dy'd Dr. *Hicks*, formerly Dean of *Worcester*, a Nonjuror, but a very learned Divine, and of an exemplary Life.

About this Time *John Fortescue Aland*, Esq; Solicitor-General to the Prince of *Wales*, was appointed Solicitor-General to his Majesty, in the Room of *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; And

Laurence Carter, Esq; appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of *John Fortescue Aland*, Esq;

Joseph Addison, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of *Archibald Hutcheson*, Esq;

Robert Hales, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, in the Room of Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Bart.

Dy'd *Charles Hay*, Marquess of *Tweeddale*, President of the Court of Chamberlainry in *Scotland*.

— 17. Dr. *William Wake*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, translated to the Metropolitan See of *Canterbury*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Thomas Tennison*. And

Dr. *Edmund Gibson*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and Residentiary of *Chichester*, appointed Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *William Wake*.

Dr. *Cannon*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, appointed Sub-Almoner to his Majesty in the Room of Mr. *Oliver*.

— 18. *John Moleworth*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of his Father, *Robert Moleworth*, Esq; who resign'd in his Favour.

James Woodhouse, Esq; made Clerk of the Crown and Peace in *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Henry Nedham*, Esq; deceas'd.

John Page, Gent. made Clerk of the Supreme Court of *Jamaica*.

19. Dy'd *Simon Bolt*, Esq; one of the Deputy-Tellers of the Exchequer.

Samuel Grice, Esq; Land Surveyor of the Customs in *London*, appointed Storekeeper, in the Room of *Holland*, Esq; deceas'd. And

Thomas Finch, Esq; appointed Surveyor, in the Room of Mr. *Grice*.

— 20. Dr. *John Evans*, Bishop of *Bangor*, translated to the See of *Meath* in *Ireland*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Richard Tennison*. And

Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley* made Bishop of *Bangor*, in the Room of Dr. *John Evans*.

— 22. *John Sterling*, Esq; appointed Governor of *Ros Castle* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

— 25. Dy'd *Robert Jones* of *Fulnun Castle* in the Shire of *Glamorgan*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the same.

— 26. *James Stanhope*, Earl of *Derby*, and *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

George Mountague, Earl of *Halifax*, took the Oaths in Council as Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Northampton*.

Dy'd Sir *John Bland* of *Houlm* in *Lancashire*, Bart.

— 27. The Countess of *Portland*, Wife of *Henry Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*. brought to Bed of a Son.

About the End of this Month *John Selwyn*, *Henry Cartwright*, *Stephen Bisse*, *John Baird*, *Patrick Haldane*, and *Patrick Campbell*, Esqrs. were appointed Commissioners for stating the Equivalent due to *Scotland*.

Conyers Darcy, and *Francis Negus*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

— 31. Sir *George Bing* of *Southill*, in the County of *Bedford*, Bart. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, created a Peer of *Great Britain*; by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Byng* of *Southill*, and Viscount *Torrington*.

A List of the Sheriffs of England and Wales, appointed towards the Close of the Year 1715, for the Year 1716.

<i>Berks</i> ,	<i>Richard Lydford</i> of <i>Rush-Dean</i> , Esq;
<i>Bedford</i> ,	<i>John Livesay</i> , Esq;
<i>Bucks</i> ,	<i>John Leapidge</i> of <i>Emerton</i> , Esq;
<i>Cheshire</i> ,	<i>Francis Jodrel</i> , Esq;
<i>Cantab' & Hunt'</i>	Sir <i>John Conyers</i> , Bart.
<i>Cornwal</i> ,	<i>Francis Gregor</i> of <i>Trowarthenick</i> , Esq;
<i>Cumberland</i> ,	<i>Thomas Brougham</i> of <i>Scales</i> , Esq;
<i>Devon</i> .	<i>Richard Nutcomb</i> , Esq;
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F I N I S.

C. H. —

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